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## LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 549--79th Congress

Chapter 672--2d Session

H. R. 6739

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## DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 549

LABOR-FEDERAL SECURITY APPROPRIATION ACT, 1947. Transfers USES to the States on November 16, 1946. Modifies the National Labor Relations Board item so as to prevent it from organizing or assisting in organizing agricultural laborers as that term is defined in the Fair Labor Standards Act. Includes items for payments to States for education of the public in food conservation (\$1,337,000), vocational education (including endowment of agricultural colleges), enforcement of the Public Contracts Act, Food and Drug Administration, Employees' Compensation Commission, and Public Health Service.



## INDEX AND SUMMARY OF HISTORY ON H. R. 6739

May 15, 1946	Hearings: House, H. R. 6739, Pts. I and II.
June 11, 1946	House Appropriations Committee reported H. R. 6739. House Report 2242. Print of the bill as reported.  H. R. 6739 debated in the House and passed with amendments.
June 13, 1946	H. R. 6739 referred to the Senate Committee on Appropriations. Print of the bill as referred.
June 18, 1946	Hearings: Senate, H. R. 6739.
June 28, 1946	Senate Committee on Appropriations reported H. R. 6739 with amendments. Senate Report 1619. Print of the bill as reported.  Amendments proposed by Senator McCarran. Prints of the amendments.
June 29, 1946	H. R. 6739 debated in the Senate and passed with amendments. Senate Conferees appointed. Print of the bill with the amendments of the Senate numbered.
July 1, 1946	House Conferees appointed.
July 9, 1946	House received Conference Report. House Report 2471.
July 11, 1946	House discussed Conference Report but insisted on disagreement to Senate amendments.
July 12, 1946	Senate discussed Conference Report but insisted on amendments in disagreement. House and Senate appointed Conferees for further Conference.
July 16, 1946	House received 2d Conference Report. House Report 2527. House further insisted on its disagreement to the Senate amendment.
July 18, 1946	Senate discussed 2d Conference Report and insisted upon its amendment. Senate Conferees appointed for further conference. House appointed Conferees for further Conference.
July 19, 1946	House received 3d Conference Report. House Report 2578. House agreed to Conference Report.
July 20, 1946	Senate agreed to 3d Conference Report.
July 26, 1946	Approved. Public Law 549.









DIGEST OF  
CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS  
OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE  
Legislative Reports and Service Section  
(For Department staff only)

Issued June 12, 1946  
For actions of June 11, 1946  
79th-2nd, No. 112

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HIGHLIGHTS: House agreed to conference report on agricultural appropriation bill and acted on amendments in disagreement. Senate debated price-control bill. Senate confirmed Snyder nomination. House passed Labor-Federal Security appropriation bill; agreed to amendment prohibiting NLRB from dealing with farm labor. House committee reported bill extending for 7 months the period during which alcohol plants may produce sugars and sirups. House received and sustained veto of Case labor bill. President approved administrative-law bill.

SENATE

1. PRICE CONTROL. Began debate on H. R. 6042, to amend and extend the Price Control and Stabilization Acts (pp. 6746, 6748-88). The debate included discussion of agricultural commodities.
2. NOMINATION. Confirmed the nomination of John W. Snyder to be Secretary of the Treasury (p. 6790).
3. D. C. APPROPRIATION BILL. The Appropriations Committee reported with amendments this bill, H. R. 5990 (S. Rept. 1466)(p. 6747).
4. CORPORATIONS. The Judiciary Committee reported with amendments S. 2223, to establish a policy regarding congressional chartering of corporations (S. Rept. 1451)(p. 6747).
5. LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL. The Appropriations Committee reported with amendments this bill, H. R. 6429 (S. Rept. 1436)(June 10). The bill includes the provision, previously inserted on other appropriation bills, regarding strikes against the Government.

HOUSE

6. AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL. Agreed to the conference report on this bill, H. R. 5605 (pp. 6793-6). Concurred in all amendments in disagreement, except that the amendments regarding personnel ceilings and strikes were further amended as described in Digest 109 (pp. 6796-7).



7. LABOR DISPUTES. Received the President's veto message on the Case labor bill (p. 6798-801). Sustained the veto (255-135 (p. 6801)).
8. VETERANS' LEAVE. Passed, 380-0, with amendments H. R. 4051, to grant enlisted personnel of the armed forces certain benefits in lieu of accumulated leave (p. 6792).
9. LABOR-FEDERAL SECURITY APPROPRIATION BILL. Passed with amendments this bill, H. R. 6739, which was reported by the Appropriations Committee earlier in the day (H. Rept. 2242)(pp. 6793, 6802-16). The bill includes items for payments to States for education of the public in food conservation (\$1,337,000), vocational education (including endowment of agricultural colleges), enforcement of the Public Contracts Act, Food and Drug Administration, and Employees' Compensation Commission. Agreed, 113-67, to an amendment by Rep. Elliott, Calif., to prohibit NLRA from dealing with farm labor (pp. 6812-15).
10. ALCOHOL; SUGAR. The Ways and Means Committee reported without amendment S. J. Res. 162, extending for 7 months the period during which alcohol plants may produce sugars and sirups (H. Rept. 2244)(p. 6827).
11. FOREIGN RELATIONS. The Foreign Affairs Committee reported with amendment H. R. 6646, to establish the office of Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs (H. Rept. 2249)(p. 6827).
12. BANKRUPTCY. The Judiciary Committee reported with amendment H. R. 6682, to amend Secs. 81-3 of the Bankruptcy Act (H. Rept. 2246)(p. 6827).
13. GRAIN SHORTAGE. Received a petition from Maine citizens urging relief for the shortage, requesting a congressional investigation, and asking that grain used for alcohol be used for feed (p. 6828).

#### BILLS INTRODUCED

14. FARM MACHINERY. H.R. 6748, by Rep. Talle, Iowa, to prohibit the exportation of farm machinery (including tractors) until the domestic farm machinery and farm labor requirements are being currently met. To Ways and Means Committee. (p. 6827.)
15. LIVESTOCK SUBSIDIES. H.R. 6747, by Rep. McCormack, Mass., "to amend section 2 of Public Law 88, Seventy-ninth Congress." To Banking and Currency Committee. (p. 6827.)
16. IMPORTS. H.R. 6742, by Rep. Fallon, Md., to make certain imported merchandise subject to the same internal-revenue taxes as similar merchandise of domestic origin. To Ways and Means Committee. (p. 6827.)
17. PERSONNEL; HOLIDAY. H.R. 6744, by Rep. Green, Pa., to provide that every Saturday shall be a holiday for banks and building and loan associations in D. C. To District of Columbia Committee. (p. 6827.)
18. VETERANS' EMPLOYMENT. H.R. 6746, by Rep. Kearney, N.Y., to promote maximum employment, business opportunities, and careers for veterans in a free competitive economy. To Banking and Currency Committee. (p. 6827.)  
S. 2323, H.R. 6725, and H.R. 6722 (see Digest 111) create a Veterans' Employment and National Economic Development Corporation to promote the interests of veterans by aiding them in establishment in gainful occupations and careers in agriculture, foreign trade, scientific development, research and education,



Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from West Virginia?

There was no objection.

#### JUSTICE TO ENLISTED SERVICE PERSONNEL

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, it has just been my privilege to support the provisions of H. R. 4051. The practically unanimous vote by the House is indicative of the justice of the provisions of this legislation. I desire the record to show that on March 5, 1945, I introduced the following bill, H. R. 2478:

A bill to grant to enlisted personnel in the land or naval forces certain benefits with respect to accumulated leave

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That for the purposes of this act, each enlisted member of the land or naval forces of the United States shall, for the period beginning with the date of commencement of his or her active service in such forces or corps, or December 7, 1941, whichever is the later, and ending 1 year after the termination of hostilities in the present war, as proclaimed by the President, or the date of his or her discharge or release from active duty, whichever is the earlier, be considered as being entitled to annual leave at the rate of 2½ days for each month of such period. Such leave, less that actually received and used, may be accumulated and each person entitled thereto under this act shall be entitled, at the end of such period, to receive in a lump sum pay and allowances covering such accumulated leave. Such pay and allowances shall be computed at the rate of pay and allowances which such person was receiving at the end of such period

SEC. 2. Any person entitled to the benefits of this act who is entitled to accumulated leave under any other provision of law may elect whether to come under the provisions of this act or such other provision of law for the period in which this act is in effect with respect to such person.

There were many other Members who likewise presented measures to correct the discrimination which was being practiced against enlisted personnel as against the law affecting commissioned officers of the armed services. The distinguished gentleman from Florida, Representative ROGERS, labored diligently for favorable consideration of his proposal. His bill, and mine, contained similar provisions.

It was my responsibility, also, to sign discharge petition No. 23, and it is gratifying to know that there were at least 218 Members who were desirous of speeding action. This statement is not meant as a criticism of the House Military Affairs Committee, because comprehensive hearings were held before a subcommittee of that group in an effort to bring forth a good measure for our approval. The important consideration, however, is that we have today acted affirmatively in alleviating the discrimination between officers and enlisted personnel in reference to terminal-leave compensation.

#### AN INJUSTICE IS RECTIFIED

We provide, under the bill just adopted, the same leave privileges to enlisted personnel as are accorded at present to commissioned personnel. We thus rectify an injustice within the defense es-

tablishments. Existing regulations call for commissioned officers to receive, on separation from the service, a payment in a lump sum covering unused annual leave. Our enlisted men, however, have received no such treatment. If the leave which they had accumulated, but was not used, was lost, they had no recourse.

Mr. Speaker, we know that officers and enlisted men served together during war, but we know the officers collected full pay for unused leave, while nothing in the way of recompense was given to the enlisted men. In other words the enlisted man had to forfeit the normal period of a furlough or leave.

I have been impressed by the report of the special committee, headed by General Doolittle, which has checked into the charges of discrimination and favoritism within our military establishments. One of the points at issue concerned the privileges accorded commissioned as against enlisted personnel. We must be courageous in correcting this injustice, and others within our service.

It is gratifying that all the veterans' organizations, according to my information, including the American Legion and and Veterans of Foreign Wars, have wholeheartedly supported the over-all objectives which are sought by the passage of this legislation. The leadership of these groups, and all veterans, have every right to expect Congress to correct the inequities existing in leave pay.

It is well, my colleagues, for all of us to remember that a very large proportion of our service personnel had but little opportunity for leaves or furloughs. It is proper that they receive every dollar for that time. We have, as I have stated earlier, paid to officers on discharge necessary sums, and there must be no discrimination against the privates, corporals, and so forth, who have been denied what is rightly theirs. Commissioned officers have been granted 120 days of terminal leave, and it was inconceivable that rank would give any special money to those persons as against the enlisted men. It was this latter group that fought and suffered and paid the heaviest toll during World War II.

#### NO DEAD-END STREET FOR VETERANS

I have said repeatedly that we must not allow a dead-end street for returning heroes. Our veterans will want and deserve the security of employment and not pensions alone for war service. We must do everything within our power, as grateful people, to take care of those who have suffered injuries—and also to those dependents of boys who have given their lives. It is our obligation to adequately provide for the disabled and their families. We have the duty of adopting policies that will provide satisfactory work for millions of returning veterans in American business, industry, agriculture, and the professions. This is absolutely necessary if we are to deal justly with our service men and women.

#### LABOR-FEDERAL SECURITY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1947

Mr. HARE, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the bill (H. R. 6739) making appropriations for the De-

partment of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 2242), which was read a first and second time, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed.

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan reserved all points of order on the bill.

#### DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1947

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 5605) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, this statement was published in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of Friday, June 7, 1946, and all the Members are familiar with its contents. I ask unanimous consent that the reading of the statement be dispensed with.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of June 7, 1946.)

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 12 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, this conference report represents a unanimous agreement on the part of the Senate and the House conferees upon every item contained in the bill. There are six amendments which are legislative in character, action with regard to which could not be had in the conference report on that account. However, the conferees on the part of the House, as indicated in the report of the managers, will move to recede and concur, either with or without amendment, in the several amendments in question.

The bill which is before you now is approximately \$30,000,000 below the amount carried in the bill for appropriations, reappropriations, and loan authorizations as it passed the Senate. However, it is approximately \$35,000,000 with respect to those items above the bill as it passed the House of Representatives. The major portion of that increase, \$25,000,000, is represented by an increase in the amount of funds provided for the school-lunch program from section 32 monies.

You will recall that when the bill passed the House of Representatives this body had just passed the National School-Lunch Act, and the limitation provided in that act as it passed the House for the expenditure of funds for the school-lunch program was \$50,000,000, so your subcommittee on agricultural



The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, as I caught the reading of the amendments, they merely increase the size of the representation that we will have at the Filipino birthday?

Mr. McCORMACK. That is correct. As the gentleman will remember, we passed the resolution providing for three and the Senate increased that number to six.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. That is the only change?

Mr. McCORMACK. That is the only change.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendments were concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### CORRECTION OF ROLL CALL

Mr. JONES. Mr. Speaker, on roll call 152 I was present and answered "Yea." I am advised that my name does not appear on the roll-call vote. I ask unanimous consent that the RECORD may be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

#### DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY, AND RELATED INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, FISCAL YEAR 1947

Mr. HARE. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 6739) making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purpose; and pending that motion, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that general debate continue not to exceed the balance of the afternoon, the time to be equally divided between the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. ENGEL] and myself, that debate be confined to the bill, and that at the conclusion of debate the Clerk begin to read the bill for amendment.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from South Carolina.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 6739, with Mr. THOMASON in the chair.

The clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

Mr. HARE. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 30 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, before proceeding with the discussion of the many provisions in this bill I want to express to my col-

leagues on the committee who heard and considered the justification for these appropriations my sincere and deep appreciation for their highly valued aid and cooperative assistance in every way. We were fortunate in having the same minority members we had last year; namely Mr. ENGEL of Michigan, Mr. KEEFE of Wisconsin, and Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN of Minnesota. These gentlemen have served on the committee for several years, particularly Mr. ENGEL, and by reason of their interest, experience and familiarity with the subjects involved it is a pleasure to say they have been of great service to the chairman of the committee in an effort to properly evaluate the services of the different agencies and the justifications supporting them. Of course, I am greatly indebted to Judge TARVER of Georgia, for his highly valued service and assistance. He has been a member of this committee for a number of years. In fact, he has served on this particular committee several years longer than your chairman and the interest manifested and shown by him is deeply appreciated and it is impossible to estimate the increasing value to the committee and to the Congress due to his number of years of service and studious application to the many activities involved and provided for in this bill. He is not only deeply interested in the many activities provided for by the Subcommittee on Agriculture, of which he is chairman, but he has always manifested a deep concern as a member of this subcommittee in the various activities and services being rendered the country by the Department of Labor and the Federal Security Agency. On the majority side we have two new members of the committee this year, Mr. ROONEY of New York, and Mr. NEELY of West Virginia, and I wish to express to them personally my sincere appreciation of their hearty and sympathetic cooperation and express the hope they may find the work sufficiently interesting as to command their continued cooperation for many years to come.

The bill carries upward of 100 appropriation items and the committee gave 8 weeks to hearing and considering the justifications. There are a number of items that do not have the full and complete endorsement of each member of the committee, but the amounts here recommended reflect the cooperative and combined judgment of the entire membership with possibly two or three exceptions.

An examination of the hearings amounting to approximately 1,400 pages of printed matter will indicate the extent to which the committee endeavored to obtain all the facts supporting the justifications and the exercise of its best judgment in reaching a proper determination of all matters before it for consideration. A reduction in the appropriation for some of the items may seem rather drastic. On the other hand, it may appear that some items could have been reduced to a greater extent, but I think it is fair to say at this time that this is one bill where the committee has been making some rather drastic reductions for a number of years, but I hope they have not been sufficient to reduce

the efficiency of any of the activities provided for. I think it is fair to say further than in several instances we have found where pronounced reductions in appropriations have been offset by increased efficiency on the part of those directing the activities. If I recall correctly, the Chairman, Dr. Altmeyer, of the Social Security Board, testified that the personnel of this agency has been reduced from upward of over 2,000 in 1942 to approximately 1,500 for the fiscal year 1946, despite the fact there has been a decided increase in the work load of the agency. It may be of interest to note further than the appropriation for the beginning of the fiscal year 1943 as it passed both Houses carried, in round numbers, \$1,261,000,000, or a decrease of \$141,000,000 as compared with the appropriation of the previous year.

In 1944 the appropriation was \$1,200,000,000, or \$61,000,000 less than the appropriation for 1943. The appropriation for the fiscal year beginning in 1945 was \$1,135,000,000, or a decrease of \$65,000,000 as compared with the previous year. The amount provided for in the fiscal year 1946 and carried in the bill as it passed the House was \$1,086,000,000 in round numbers, or \$49,000,000 less than the appropriation for 1945. You can understand, therefore, why this committee has not been able to make as drastic reduction as some might think should follow the cessation of hostilities. The reason is clear, we have been making such reductions for the past 5 years. It should be observed further that this bill carries with it appropriations for activities not heretofore carried. I refer to the National Wage Stabilization Board, the Retraining and Reemployment Administration, and other activities that heretofore appropriations were obtained through other committees.

The estimates submitted this past year were made and presented upon the theory that both the war in Europe and the Pacific would continue through the fiscal year 1946, but it will be recalled that the committee in marking up the bill proceeded upon the theory that the war in Europe would be over by July 1, 1945. Consequently, the bill this past fiscal year did not carry appropriations that could now be eliminated because of the cessation of hostilities. However, there are a few wartime activities that have been eliminated in the meantime, but it must be remembered there are some activities that were reduced during the war that are now reassuming normal proportions.

The amount carried in this bill for the present fiscal year 1946 plus the amount transferred to the Department, including any deficiency appropriations obtained amounted to \$1,202,631,586. The amount carried in the bill for fiscal year 1947 totals \$1,131,403,126, or \$71,228,460 less than the appropriation for the fiscal year 1946, and \$41,019,774 less than the budget estimate for 1947.

#### DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

The amount available in the Department of Labor for the fiscal year 1946 was \$162,736,932. The amount provided for the fiscal year 1947 is \$129,181,702, or a decrease of \$33,555,230. We will not be



able to go into great detail as to the various items, but we shall be glad to break this down into the principal activities in the Department.

#### OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

The Office of the Secretary administers the activities of all the bureaus in the Department by approving labor policies and coordinating their operations. This office also provides central machinery for the performance of over-all management, functions, which include central budgeting and financial controls, personnel administration, procurement, general service facilities, and so forth. The amount requested for 1947 was \$982,000 and the amount carried in the bill is \$862,000, or a decrease of \$120,00. The request for 28 new positions involving a total of \$115,406 has not been recommended. The committee felt that operating expenses of administering the enlarged functions of the Department sufficient economies may be made to offset any additional work due to the transfer of the National Wage Stabilization Board and the Reemployment and Retraining Service to this department.

#### OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

The Solicitor serves as a legal adviser to the Secretary of Labor and other officials of the Department; he is also charged with the responsibility of analyzing legislation which pertains or relates to the interest of the Department. The Budget Bureau estimate was \$1,034,000 for salaries and expenses in this agency, but the committee recommends only \$925,000, or a decrease of \$109,000. The committee has not approved the request for an increase of 23 new positions, but has approved the 234 positions allowed in the 1946 appropriation, together with 28 positions from other agencies recently transferred to the Department.

#### DIVISION OF LABOR STANDARDS

The functions of this division are to develop desirable labor standards for industrial practices, to promote uniformity in labor law administration, to make specific recommendations of methods and measures to improve industrial relationships of the working conditions of wage earners, and to make available to interested persons existing resources of the Department of Labor and pertinent material obtained from public or private sources. The Budget estimate for this division was \$283,800, the amount recommended for 1947 was \$215,000, or a decrease of \$68,800. The committee was apparently impressed with an item of \$34,696 to provide for a labor education standards program. However, there seems to be some difference of opinion between the promoters of this proposal. Some witnesses testified that it was for the purpose of preparing and distributing bulletins of information to be used by schools, colleges, labor groups and other agencies; whereas, others felt it would consist of a kind of extension service corresponding to that carried on by the Department of Agriculture. The committee felt inclined to approve the item, but it is thought if this item is to be enlarged and is to become an extension service comparable in any way to that carried on

by the Department of Agriculture additional legislation will be required.

#### CONCILIATION SERVICE

The objective of the Conciliation Service is to promote and establish harmonious labor-management relationships in industry through the settlement of labor disputes. It is alleged that its responsibilities are particularly heavy at this time for the reason that with the exception of the National Mediation Board, which has jurisdiction over all labor disputes involving railroad employees, the Conciliation Service is the sole agency of the Government in this field of work at the present time. The committee has always been very kindly disposed to this particular activity, but we feel that without being specifically critical this agency has failed to meet the objective contemplated by the Congress. Instead of reducing the number of labor disputes or increasing the harmonious labor-management relationships in industry we find there has been increased discord and an increased number of labor disputes despite the efforts of the Conciliation Service. I think it is fair to say this cannot be attributed to any lack of ability or inefficiency on the part of those charged with the responsibility of the Service. I think it is due largely to the failure of the Congress to properly evaluate many human equations that would have to be met and considered by this agency, and while I have always been a devoted and loyal friend to this Service and I still have confidence in the objective, I am convinced that the formula heretofore used in its operations will have to be changed in some way before we can expect to reach the objective contemplated by the Congress. The Budget estimate for 1947 was \$2,363,500 and the amount recommended by the committee is \$2,300,000, or a decrease of \$63,500. It should be noted however, that the amount recommended is \$271,339 above the base for 1947 and it will provide for 32 additional positions or inspectors in the Conciliation Service.

Mr. WOODRUFF. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The CHAIRMAN. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Clerk will call the roll.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 155]

Adams	Dawson	Johnson, Ind.
Andresen	Domengeaux	Johnson,
August H.	Durham	Luther A.
Andrews, N. Y.	Eberharter	Kee
Arends	Ellsworth	Lea
Baldwin, Md.	Fenton	LeCompte
Barry	Fisher	Lemke
Bates, Ky.	Flannagan	Lesinski
Bland	Folger	Ludlow
Bolton	Fulton	Lyle
Boykin	Gearhart	McDonough
Brumbaugh	Gillespie	McGehee
Buffett	Granger	McGregor
Bunker	Grant, Ala.	McKenzie
Cannon, Fla.	Grant, Ind.	Morrison
Carlson	Griffiths	Norton
Celler	Hale	O'Hara
Clark	Harris	O'Konski
Cochran	Hart	O'Neal
Colmer	Hartley	Outland
Courtney	Heselton	Pace
Crawford	Horan	Patman
Curley	Jarman	Patrick

Peterson, Fla.	Shafer	Vursell
Powell	Sheppard	Wasielewski
Randolph	Simpson, Pa.	Welch
Reece, Tenn.	Slaughter	White
Reed, N. Y.	Stewart	Winstead
Richards	Stigler	Wolcott
Robinson, Utah	Summers, Tex.	Wolfenden, Pa.
Roe, N. Y.	Thomas, Tex.	Woodhouse
Sabath	Tolan	
Schwabe, Okla.	Torrens	

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. THOMASON, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill H. R. 6739, and finding itself without a quorum, he had directed the roll to be called, when 333 Members responded to their names, a quorum, and he submitted the names of the absentees to be spread upon the Journal.

The SPEAKER. The Committee will resume its sitting.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 6739, with Mr. THOMASON in the chair.

Mr. HARE. The next item is:

#### APPRENTICE TRAINING SERVICE

This Service brings together employers and labor for the formation of programs for apprenticeship. It formulates and promotes standards necessary to safeguard the welfare of apprentices and cooperates with State agencies engaged in the formation and promotion of standards of apprenticeship and the further development of such State activities. The amount estimated for this Service for 1947 by the Budget Bureau was \$1,832,000 and the amount recommended by the committee is \$1,800,000, or a decrease of \$32,000.

#### BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

This Bureau performs statistical and research work in the field of general labor economics, employment statistics, productivity and technological development, occupational outlook, prices and cost of living, the gathering of wage data, compiling of information on industrial relations and statistical information on industrial hazards. Its vast resource of information is used by labor, management, State officials, Members of Congress, private citizens and individual firms. The work of this Bureau has undoubtedly increased to a considerable extent in recent years, but the appropriation has grown by leaps and bounds in the last few years. This is accounted for in a large measure through the demand of numerous war agencies and war activities for statistical data for use in planning various and sundry types of programs. The Bureau submitted a special item of \$620,400 to be used in obtaining certain statistical data said to be necessary in connection with the proposed housing program. The total Budget estimate for the next fiscal year was \$5,427,000; the amount approved by the committee was \$4,787,000, or a decrease of \$640,000.

#### THE CHILDREN'S BUREAU

The chief responsibility of the Children's Bureau is to investigate and report upon all matters pertaining to the welfare of children and child life. It is also charged with administering the



child-labor provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act and to administer the maternal and child-welfare provisions of parts 1, 2, and 3 of title V of the Social Security Act. Its work breaks into four major functions: First, the maintenance of fact-finding, advisory, and reporting services pursuant to the act establishing the Bureau; second, child-labor administration under the Fair Labor Standards Act; third, the administration of grants to States for maternal and child welfare under title V of the Social Security Act; and fourth, the administration of grants to States for maternity and infant care for the wives and infants of servicemen in the lowest four pay grades. The amount recommended by the Budget for salaries and expenses is \$447,500, which represents an increase of \$53,705 over the 1947 base and is to be used in making studies of juvenile delinquency and studies of employment opportunities and controls for inexperienced young people.

The Budget estimate for salaries and expenses under the Fair Labor Standards Act was \$298,600 and the amount recommended by the committee was \$256,309, or a decrease of \$42,291.

The amount recommended by the Budget for maternal and child welfare was \$516,800 and the amount recommended by the committee is 438,535, or a decrease of \$78,265.

The Budget estimate of grants to States for emergency maternity and infant care was \$17,593,000 and the amount recommended by the committee is \$16,664,000, or a decrease of \$929,000.

We might say that the Budget submitted a supplemental item which provided for the Children's Bureau to conduct a study of the experience gained in the administration of the Emergency Maternity and Infant Care Program, which the committee has not allowed and which accounts for the total deduction in this item. The number of infant care cases handled through January of the fiscal year 1946 was 1,125,814.

#### RETRAINING AND REEMPLOYMENT ADMINISTRATION

The objective of the Retraining and Reemployment Administration, authorized in title III of the War Mobilization and Reconversion Act of 1944, is to effect coordination during the reconversion period among the activities of those agencies of the Government charged with the functions of retraining, reemployment, vocational education, and vocational rehabilitation. The legislation for this activity expires June 30, 1947. The Budget estimate for this was \$338,000 and the committee recommended the full amount.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Chairman, would the gentleman care to yield at this point?

Mr. HARE. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I wanted to ask the gentleman about the apprenticeship training program. Am I correctly informed that the committee bill carries the amount for that purpose which was recommended by the Bureau of the Budget?

Mr. HARE. The amount requested was \$1,832,000. The amount allowed was \$1,800,000, which was \$295,000 more than

it had for 1946 and \$32,000 less than the amount requested by the Bureau of the Budget for 1947.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Is it not true, in the gentleman's opinion, that the work of that agency is a very important one at the present time?

Mr. HARE. I agree with you thoroughly.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. What is the relationship between that apprenticeship training service and the retraining and reemployment service?

Mr. HARE. The apprenticeship training service is an old service provided for by act of Congress. It was originally placed in the Department of Labor and was there for a number of years until the war came on. Then it was placed in the War Manpower Commission and was carried on by that Agency until the latter part of last year when it was transferred by Executive order back to the Labor Department. It is now an agency of the Department of Labor. Its purpose is to prepare standards of apprenticeship for the several States, because the apprenticeship program is a State program; it operates under State law; and this agency provides for uniformity in establishing a standard for what would be known as a standard for a particular position or type of work.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I am glad the committee has allowed practically the Budget estimate for this item, for it seems to me that both from the point of view of training workers for the construction program we have on and also from the more important point of view of trying to open opportunities for veterans that this work is one of the most important that is being done by any governmental agency.

#### UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

The United States Employment Service assists in the development and coordination of a Nation-wide system of public employment offices for men, women, and juniors, establishes operating standards and procedures, and promotes uniformity in the operation of the employment service; maintains a program for clearance of labor between the States; and provides an adequate and effective job placement and counseling service for veterans.

The Budget estimate was \$5,132,000 and the committee recommended \$6,394,600. In recommending the total of \$6,394,600 for general administration expenses, the committee has added a proviso that \$2,650,600 shall be for use in carrying into effect the provisions of title IV of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, which amplifies the responsibilities of the Veterans' Employment Service in aiding veterans to obtain satisfactory employment. The increase is recommended after hearing the testimony of the Director of Veterans' Employment Service and the officials of the United States Employment Service. The increase will be used for increasing the number of employees of the Veterans' Employment Service, which has to do solely with the efforts of assisting veterans to obtain satisfactory employment. The amount appropriated for general administration for the fiscal year 1946

was \$11,732,000 and the amount the committee is recommending for 1947 is \$5,337,400 less than the 1946 total.

The committee, in recommending the appropriation of \$68,517,000 has divided such amount into two parts. The first, \$17,129,250, is to provide necessary funds for the operation of the service as a Federal agency through October 6, 1946. The second part, \$51,387,750, is proposed for making payments to the several States beginning October 7, 1946, in accordance with the provisions of the act of June 6, 1933, as amended, to January 1, 1942—Twenty-ninth United States Code 49-491—and for carrying into effect section 602 of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944. This service has much to contribute toward a return to normal employment conditions and production, and the testimony before the committee revealed that the demands for service upon the local employment offices by both employee and employer is the greatest in its history.

#### WOMEN'S BUREAU

The committee was impressed with certain features of the work carried on by this Bureau and, therefore, approved the Budget estimate of \$234,000 for the fiscal year 1947, which represents an increase of \$32,100, which will provide for 10 new positions, together with \$1,579 for automatic promotions under the Mead-Ramspeck Act. The committee has increased the appropriation for this Bureau for printing and binding by \$1,000 to enable it to print and distribute a list of bulletins which might be of assistance to women workers and available at the Children's Bureau, Government Printing Office.

#### WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION

This Division is responsible for the administration of the Fair Labor Standards Act and the Walsh-Healey Public Contract Act. Both acts deal with the establishment of wage and hour standards for employees. The Fair Labor Standards Act covers employees engaged in interstate commerce or in producing goods for interstate commerce and requires that a minimum wage, and time-and-a-half for hours worked in excess of 40, be paid. The Walsh-Healey Act requires Federal Government supply contracts to contain certain maximum and minimum wage, child labor, safety and health stipulations.

The Budget estimate is \$4,623,000 and the committee recommended \$4,203,700, which is a decrease of \$419,300. The amount recommended will enable the Division to make 45,000 inspections, which it is believed should prove adequate at this time to insure enforcement of the provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act and the Walsh-Healey Act. This is the same number of inspections that was made during the fiscal year 1945. The estimates presented to the committee contemplated a sufficient staff to make 56,000 inspections during the fiscal year 1947. It is not felt that an increase in the number of inspections is necessary, but rather that the Division should continue to operate at the 1945 level, and, inasmuch as the employees worked a 48-hour week during the 1945 fiscal year, there should be an



adjustment of the estimates for 1947 so as to permit the making of 45,000 inspections on the basis of a 40-hour week. Such course requires an addition of 87 inspectors and 40 clerical-facilitating employees, at a cost of \$361,840.

#### NATIONAL WAGE STABILIZATION BOARD

Salaries and expenses: Budget estimates, \$5,191,900; recommended \$4,191,900; decrease, \$1,000,000.

This agency was established on December 31, 1945, by an Executive order which also abolished the National War Labor Board. Its principal objective is to control the amount of any wage or salary increase which can be recognized as a basis for increasing prices or as a base for increasing the cost of goods or services under contract to the Federal Government. The National Wage Stabilization Board has the responsibility for applying these controls. In carrying out such principal function, the Board receives and acts on applications for the approval of wage or salary increases and decides whether and to what extent such increases can be approved under the standards prescribed by the Executive order and applicable regulations. To the extent that any wage or salary increase is not so approved by the Board, the increase cannot be used as a basis for increasing prices or cost to the Government. In addition to the rules limiting the extent to which wage and salary increases may be used for price purposes, there are rules which maintain, in effect, direct wage controls in certain limited areas, chiefly the building and construction industry. This means that no wage increase legally may be made in such industry without prior approval. In addition, no wage decreases in any industry legally may be made without prior approval of the Board.

The committee was favorably impressed by the statement of the Chairman of the Board, but felt that some reduction could be made in the estimate submitted, and, accordingly, is proposing a reduction of \$1,000,000. In addition, the committee is proposing reductions in the allotments from the traveling-expense appropriation for this activity of \$38,500, and \$5,000 from the appropriation for contingent expenses.

#### RETRAINING AND REEMPLOYMENT ADMINISTRATION

Salaries: Budget estimate, \$338,000; recommended, \$338,000.

The objective of the Retraining and Reemployment Administration, authorized in title III of the War Mobilization and Reconversion Act of 1944; is to effect coordination during the reconversion period among the activities of those agencies of the Government charged with the functions of retraining, reemployment, vocational education, and vocational rehabilitation. The legislation for this activity expires June 30, 1947. It is felt that the full amount requested would be needed if this agency is to accomplish its objective by June 30, 1947.

#### EMPLOYMENT OFFICE FACILITIES AND SERVICES

Budget estimate, \$68,517,000; amount recommended, \$68,517,000.

The committee, in recommending the appropriation of \$68,517,000, has divided such amount into two parts. The first,

\$17,129,250, is to provide necessary funds for the operation of the service as a Federal agency through October 6, 1946. The second part, \$51,387,750, is proposed for making payments to the several States beginning October 7, 1946, in accordance with the provisions of the act of June 6, 1933, as amended, to January 1, 1942 (29 U. S. C. 49-491), and for carrying into effect section 602 of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944. This service has much to contribute toward a return to normal employment conditions and production, and the testimony before the committee revealed that the demands for service upon the local employment offices by both employee and employer is the greatest in its history.

#### OFFICE OF EDUCATION

The Budget estimate for salaries and expenses submitted by the Budget Bureau is \$1,520,200, or an increase of \$56,562, the amount approved over the corresponding item for 1946, but an increase of \$577,662 above the base for 1947, which included certain items for national defense purposes. The increase provided for 126 new positions with proportionate increase in miscellaneous expenses. The committee recommended an increase of \$49,052, providing for 52 new positions at a total cost of \$46,552. The statutory grants approved by the Budget are recommended by the committee and are as follows: For the development of vocational education, \$14,200,000; promotion of vocational education in Hawaii, \$30,000; promotion of vocational education in Puerto Rico, \$105,000, and further endowment of colleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts, \$2,480,000. The committee approved a specific request in the amount of \$1,337,000 to be allocated to States for carrying on food conservation activities.

#### OFFICE OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

Vocational Rehabilitation Service is provided for under Public Law 113 and undertakes to render aid and assistance to physically handicapped persons who may be restored to an employable status. It is a program operated by State boards of vocational education in accordance with State plans approved by the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation. The testimony before our committee disclosed that a year ago there were 89,416 disabled persons in the process of rehabilitation. The estimate for the fiscal year 1946 will be approximately 105,000. The estimate for the fiscal year 1947 being 120,000. The economic value of the program as shown from the hearings before our committee discloses there were 41,925 persons rehabilitated into employment during the last fiscal year. That is, these persons were actually placed on the pay rolls of employers in a way and under conditions which apparently proved to be satisfactory to both employer and employee. It is stated that prior to the beginning of the rehabilitation program that the average income of such persons from what they could earn in part-time employment and what they received in the way of charitable contributions, relief payments, and so forth, amounted to \$24 per month; whereas, according to the testimony furnished your committee, the same individuals following the comple-

tion of rehabilitation services had an average earning of \$147 per month. It was stated that 18 per cent of the number referred to had never been employable before and that 79 per cent were not working at the time they were referred to the State agencies for rehabilitation. The estimates submitted by the Budget Bureau for the next fiscal year for grants or aid to the States is \$11,747,700, or an increase of \$42,400, which is recommended by the committee. The general expense item approved by the Budget for 1947 is \$644,300, or an increase of \$170,912 over the appropriation for the fiscal year 1946. The amount recommended by the committee is \$564,300, which is an increase of \$90,912 over the appropriation for 1946, but a decrease of \$80,000 in the Budget estimate.

#### FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

For the enforcement and operation of the Food and Drug Administration the committee has recommended a total of \$3,482,383, or an increase of \$40,083 over the amount of the appropriation for the fiscal year 1946. This agency is performing an outstanding service in a most important work. It has the responsibility of enforcing five laws, to wit, the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act; the Tea Importation Act; the Import Milk Act; the Federal Caustic Poison Act; and the Filled Milk Act. It is in constant contact with American manufacturers in its operations and enjoys the greatest respect and cooperation from this large group of American businessmen. Food and drug manufacturers and processors have been called upon to do an ever-increasing production job during the past years, and it is much to their credit that they have processed more foods and drugs than ever before. They have suffered the loss of experienced employees, have found it increasingly difficult to replace obsolete or worn-out equipment, and have been faced with numerous handicaps due to emergency conditions, but throughout the emergency and much to the credit of the Food and Drug Administration, the manufacturers have maintained an attitude that the American public and the armed forces are entitled to pure, clean, and uncontaminated foods and to potent, pure, and uncontaminated drugs.

#### UNITED STATES PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

The present budget was prepared and the estimates have been considered under the Reorganization Act of 1944. The \$10,897,000 item carried in the last appropriation bill for the control of malaria was primarily a national defense item and as such has been eliminated from this bill. However, an increase in the control of communicable disease item of \$1,040,000 in 1946 to \$7,372,000 in 1947 is an increase of \$6,332,000, the greater portion of which will be used to continue the program for malaria control. It was pointed out to the committee that a large number of veterans who saw service in the Tropics, many of whom were subjected to malaria, will upon return enlarge the necessity for increased activities in the malaria-control program, and it was contended that this problem will be found in many sections of the country now practically free from



malaria, but the malaria-control program is combined with the control of other communicable diseases, such as typhus fever, and so forth. Recent experience has disclosed that the use of the relatively new insecticide, DDT, has been very effective in combating the spread of insect-borne diseases and the committee feels it will be an expensive economy to deny a proper appropriation to proceed as rapidly as possible with preventive measures. The typhus program parallels in many ways the program to combat malaria and other tropical diseases and it is felt that the program to control such diseases should all be under one supervision.

Another national defense item carried in the 1946 appropriation is \$59,957,000 to be used for training of nurses has been eliminated as a defense item, but \$16,300,000 have been included to continue the training-for-nurses program to its completion. The total amount carried in the appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1946 for the Public Health Service was \$142,305,380, the amount carried for the fiscal year 1947 is \$95,173,879, or a decrease of \$47,131,501, which represents a decrease below the Budget estimate of \$10,141,321.

#### ST. ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL

The committee has approved \$3,729,358 for St. Elizabeths Hospital, which is \$1,062,358 above the Budget estimate. The increase is approved for the purpose of eliminating, if possible, numerous deficiencies which has been the experience of the institution during the last few years, and to provide \$75,000 for a general over-all survey of the entire institution by the Public Buildings Administration. It should be noted, however, that the increase is over the Budget estimate, but represents a decrease of \$2,377,007 below the appropriation for 1946.

#### SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD

The committee has recommended \$484,000,000 for grants to states for old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, and aid to the blind, which when broken down will be as follows: Old-age assistance, \$398,700,000, or an increase of \$27,700,000 over the appropriation for the fiscal year; aid to dependent children, \$73,950,000, or an increase of \$14,656,000; and aid to the blind, \$11,350,000, or an increase of \$644,000, making an over-all increase in these three items of \$43,000,000.

Grants to States for unemployment compensation administration will show a decrease from \$57,042,000 for the fiscal year to \$49,045,000 for the fiscal year 1947, the decrease being \$7,997,000.

#### EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION COMMISSION

The United States Employees' Compensation Commission is charged with the duty of administering several laws which provide workmen's compensation benefits to employees in certain employment in Federal jurisdiction. It is responsible also for administering statutory benefits authorized in the case of certain civilian workmen employed outside the United States. It is difficult to estimate in advance the necessary funds required to make payment to individuals for death and disability benefits for the reason that one cannot know in advance the number

and extent of those entitled to such benefits. However, the committee has approved an appropriation of \$11,100,000 for benefit payments, which is \$630,000 less than the estimate submitted by the Commission and approved by the Budget. The committee felt that possibly there would be some decrease in the number of liabilities during the next fiscal year as compared with the fiscal year 1946. It is further thought that under the present reorganization proposal now pending before the Congress, if made effective, may result in some economies during the next year. The total amount carried in the bill for the fiscal year 1947 is \$12,600,000, which represents a decrease in the appropriation for 1946 to the extent of \$10,420,390.

#### NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

The total estimates for the National Labor Relations Board call for an appropriation of \$4,746,900 for the next fiscal year, or a decrease of \$238,030 below the amount available for the present fiscal year and a decrease of \$677,400 below the Budget estimate.

#### RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

The amount approved by the committee for the fiscal year is \$300,995,000, which is an increase of \$6,300,000 over the appropriation for 1946 and a decrease of \$3,800 below the Budget estimate for 1947.

#### CONCLUSION

Mr. Chairman, we have not discussed the provisions of this bill in great detail, but we invite your attention to our report, as well as the hearings before our committee. Your committee has given careful consideration to the evidence submitted in support of the estimates. We may have made mistakes in properly evaluating them, but our recommendations are now before you. If the majority of you think the reductions made are too drastic, or that we have erred in our judgment in any way, there is nothing to prevent you from offering amendments adjusting the appropriations to meet the will of the majority of the Members of the House. On the other hand, if you think we have failed to make the necessary reductions and still maintain that degree of efficiency desired in all the agencies involved you will have the same opportunity to make further reductions.

(Mr. HARE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 10 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, a reading of the bill will indicate the widely varying character of the numerous departments and agencies and institutions that are provided for in this appropriation bill. It is called the Labor and Federal Security appropriation bill and makes available for the next fiscal year funds to carry on the activities of those two great Departments of Government.

For a long time it was very noticeable, especially during the war period, that functions of the Labor Department had been transferred to other departments of Government, so that up until a year ago the Labor Department had been stripped of many of its fundamental

functions and we found those functions scattered through other agencies of Government.

I have been one who for several years has urged upon the Secretary of Labor, and in speeches in the well of this House upon the Congress, that it seemed to me that the functions of the Department of Labor that properly belong to that Department ought to be restored to that agency, and that those functions of the Department of Labor that are not proper functions of that Department ought to be transferred to the agency where they most properly belong. You will recall that when the War Manpower Commission was set up under the direction of Mr. McNutt by Executive order the Apprenticeship Training Division was transferred from the Labor Department over to the War Manpower Commission. The employment services were transferred from the Labor Department to the War Manpower Commission. Although we had in the Labor Department a Conciliation Service that this subcommittee and the Congress dealt generously with every year in the matter of funds, we found that the War Production Board, the Army and the Navy and the Maritime Commission all had set up within their agencies so-called labor conciliation services. Some 2 years ago I appeared on the floor of this House in support of a motion to strike out the appropriation for the Labor Conciliation Service in a naval appropriation bill, and I pointed out at that time the tremendous confusion and duplication that existed in the field of labor conciliation and mediation due to the fact that the Government had seen fit to set up these competing and duplicating conciliation services in various and sundry departments of Government other than the Labor Department.

I recall so well when standing in the well of this House and making that sort of a statement that the chairman of the Committee on Labor, the distinguished gentlewoman from New Jersey, arose and stated that she had just contacted the then Secretary of Labor, Madam Perkins, and gave assurance to the House that there was no duplication, there was no confusion, and that everything was working out perfectly lovely and fine, and as a result of that speech the effort which was then being made to bring back to the Labor Department its proper functions was defeated.

A year later when this bill came up before the committee for consideration, attention was again called to that situation, and lo and behold, the RECORD discloses, for any one who wants to read it, that the Undersecretary of Labor, then Mr. Tracey, and the Secretary of Labor, then Madam Perkins, came before the committee and said it was time to take their hair down and tell the committee the facts. There was duplication. There was confusion. There was such duplication and such confusion that I am certain it contributed in large measure to the resignation of John Steelman as Director of the Conciliation Service in the Department of Labor.

I am glad to know that at long last the Department of Labor has recognized



the efforts that the committee has tried to put forth in its behalf to bring back to the Department of Labor the functions that properly belong there and to let other agencies of Government handle the functions that properly belong there.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield to the gentleman from West Virginia.

Mr. RANDOLPH. The gentleman from Wisconsin is vigorously correct in his presentation of this subject. There have been those of us on the House Labor Committee who saw the danger to which the gentleman has directed attention. We have tried, with him, to rectify it. I believe much of the confusion, as the gentleman calls it today, is not always due to a controversy between management and labor, but is aggravated because the Government itself has added to the troubled situation by overlapping and duplicating practices.

Mr. KEEFE. I do not believe there is any question about it. One of the prime complaints that always came to me from labor was the fact that they had labor functions scattered through some 26 agencies of the Government, instead of having the matters handled where they should be handled, in the Department this Congress has set up, the Department of Labor, to handle labor disputes.

I call your attention to some general observations on this subject matter. I am speaking generally without getting into particularization yet as to this bill. I have told you about the transfer to the War Manpower Commission of the apprenticeship training division and of the United States Employment Service. Those services by administrative action have now been sent back to the Labor Department, so we now have in the labor section of the bill the apprenticeship training and the United States Employment Service, again back in the Labor Department where they very properly belong.

You will note also for years this Congress, as a result of organic legislation, placed the Children's Bureau in the Department of Labor. The Children's Bureau has two fundamental functions to perform. One of those functions is the matter of inspecting and enforcing the child labor laws. The other function is to administer grants in aid to the States under three titles of the Social Security Act. Another function was added to the Children's Bureau when the Congress saw fit to carry out the emergency maternal infant-care program and has provided year after year the appropriations to finance that most splendid undertaking. So that for years now, since the adoption of the M. I. C. program, the Children's Bureau has had three fundamental functions.

I call the attention of the Members of Congress to a function that to me has always seemed utterly intolerable. You will recall that we have a Wage and Hour Division, an inspection service, that is set up fundamentally for the purpose of making inspections in plants of this country to see to it that compliance is had with the provisions of the wage-hour law.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin has expired.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 15 additional minutes.

The Wage and Hour Division was charged with the responsibility of making those inspections and to see to it that the wage-and-hour law was enforced throughout the country. You will also recall that at the same time we had what was called the Public Contracts Division, dealing with the Walsh-Healy contracts, so that we had two inspection services, one the Wage and Hour Division with its inspectors handling violations under the Fair Labor Standards Act, and a set of inspectors working under another Administrator, the Public Contracts Division, enforcing the Walsh-Healy Act.

I am glad to say that I raised the question with Miss Perkins when she was Secretary of Labor and administratively she did combine those inspection services into one service, which is now being administered by Mr. Walling, head of the Wage and Hour Division. But here is the funny thing. I hope you will follow me rather closely, because you must have a careful understanding of the law in order to follow.

An employer performing service or work, or employing people under the wage-hour law was subject to inspection by the Wage-Hour Division. If he was performing a public contract for services to the country in excess of \$10,000, he came under the Walsh-Healy Act. When we passed the Walsh-Healy law we provided that the inspectors under the Walsh-Healy Act, of the Public Contracts Division, would have complete charge of inspecting for child labor violations and could also prosecute or recommend prosecution or do all things necessary to see that the child labor laws were properly carried out so far as those employees working under the Walsh-Healy Act were concerned. But right across the street is an employer who is not under the Walsh-Healy Act, but comes under the wage and hour inspection of the Fair Labor Standards Act. Strange as it may seem, those people under the combined inspection services would also inspect on behalf of the Children's Bureau for child labor violations. But instead of being authorized to go through and handle the violations and prosecute if necessary, they have to funnel their inspections through the Children's Bureau and let the Children's Bureau handle child labor violations in those plants that were making consumer goods and were not under the terms of the Walsh-Healy Act. That has always seemed to me to be a ridiculous situation. I am very happy to note that the President in his recommended reorganization plan has left in the Department of Labor the labor functions of the Children's Bureau and has transferred to the Wage-Hour Division the entire control over the question of not only inspection for wage-hour violations but entire control for inspection of child-labor violations. That is a step in the right direction. That is a program I have advocated now for 3½ years and I believe the former Secretary of Labor would have carried it out administratively had she remained as Sec-

retary of Labor. I am glad that the President has seen fit to recommend that in his reorganization plan. I am also glad to note that as part of that reorganization plan the President has recommended that the medical services and the child welfare services of the Children's Bureau shall be transferred to the Federal Security Agency. I have advocated that for 3½ years, since I have been pretty well acquainted with the workings of that agency. That matter is going to come before the Congress for a vote some day and it would be well for the Members of Congress to thoroughly orient themselves and understand that situation before condemning that portion of the President's reorganization plan. Here is what will happen: Here is the Children's Bureau that is charged with allocating funds to States under 3 titles of the Social Security Act. The Social Security Board is charged with allocating funds for the rest of the titles under Social Security. Is there any reason in the world why in the Department of Labor you should have a bureau set up with a great big staff to handle the matter of the allocation of funds for child and maternal welfare, and so on, which involves the health and welfare of individuals, and have the Social Security Board handling the other titles of grants to States that involve substantially the same thing? Under the President's reorganization plan, those functions of the Children's Bureau are transferred to the Social Security Board. I think there not only could be more efficient administration of the grant-in-aid program under Social Security, but I think an efficient administration will save a great deal of money. I personally want to compliment the President for that portion of his reorganization plan.

Mr. HENRY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield.

Mr. HENRY. I quite agree with what the distinguished gentleman from Wisconsin is saying. The only difficulty I find with the President's reorganization plan is that there are other reorganizations in his plan with which I do not agree, and I shall be compelled to vote against some of them.

Mr. KEEFE. I am speaking only of one plan. I think it is reorganization plan No. 2. There may be some question as to the wisdom of the dissolution of the Employee's Compensation Board. That is included in that plan. But the other part of the plan which transfers from the Census Bureau to the Federal Security Agency the Bureau of Vital Statistics, I am in complete accord with, because it centralizes in one bureau all of the agencies having to do with public health and welfare. As one Member of Congress I hope we will be able to accomplish that and build in this country one agency of government of sufficient size and dignity that it may achieve cabinet status, to deal with the welfare and the rights of human beings in the matter of public health.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield.



Mr. VOORHIS of California. I want to compliment the gentleman on the last remark he made which I believe is a very statesmanlike remark. I wanted to ask him for my own information, and to sharpen the point a little, about the child welfare proposition that the gentleman was discussing a moment ago. It is true that the Social Security Board administers the age of dependent children which is a program of grants-in-aid to States?

Mr. KEEFE. That is right.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Am I correct that other functions for child and maternity welfare as now being conducted by the Children's Bureau, are also grants-in-aid programs?

Mr. KEEFE. That is right.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. In other words, they are not action programs but purely grants-in-aid programs?

Mr. KEEFE. That is right.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. That could quite as well be administered by the Social Security Board on the same basis and with the same personnel as they administer the other grants-in-aid?

Mr. KEEFE. That is right. They administer the child welfare service program, the crippled children grants-in-aid program, the child welfare grants-in-aid program under the provisions of three titles of the Social Security Act. The Social Security Board, on the other hand, administers all of the other programs set up under the Social Security Act, and they all relate to the general over-all picture, and they are grants-in-aid programs, and they all require the States, under the terms of the Social Security Act, to conform to certain standards that are set up. Those standards are pretty well known. There is not any reason in the world why the administration of those grants-in-aid programs, in my humble opinion, could not be turned over to the Federal Security Agency, and the same people working in the Children's Bureau today handle those grants-in-aid in the Federal Security Agency.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I agree with the gentleman.

Mr. KEEFE. I think it is time we stopped this duplication of administrative set-ups to handle the same general program.

Now, I want to discuss just a little bit one or two items in this bill which may surprise some people, because the committee has seen fit to override the recommendations of the Bureau of the Budget and grant appropriations in excess of the Budget estimates.

We have out here St. Elizabeths Hospital. That is one of the institutions that is covered by this bill. It is administered by one of the finest administrators, in my judgment, that is to be found in the United States. It should be a model institution, and it is. But it is very rapidly declining, because the Congress of the United States has not seen fit to give the necessary personnel to that institution to enable it to properly function and give the care that it ought to give to the inmates of that great institution.

Soldiers, sailors, and members of the armed forces out there are entitled to the

best care this Government can give them. A hospital is a 7-days-a-week institution. They cannot stop on Saturday afternoon, they cannot quit on Sunday, they cannot work that way running a hospital; it is a 7-days-a-week institution. They used to work 48 hours. We went back to a 40-hour week. Does it take any great persuasive argument to convince anyone that with the reduction in the workweek from 48 to 40 hours on a 7-day-week operation they will have to have more men and women working out there if they are going to give the aid to those people and the help and care to which they are entitled? And yet Dr. Overholser told us that the Budget estimate before him showed clearly that the Budget Bureau not only did not give him an increase to provide for the necessary additional personnel but in effect actually cut his budget.

I said: "Dr. Overholser, are you going to be able to operate this hospital on the money that is carried in this Budget estimate?"

He said: "I cannot."

"Can you give any degree of decent care to these inmates out there under this Budget estimate?"

And he said: "I cannot."

My colleague the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN] and the speaker now addressing you went out there to look that hospital over. Mr. Chairman, I want to say a word of tribute to those wonderful men and women who are out there working on those wards, taking care of the thousands of insane patients who are out there. How in the name of God they can get people to work at all in many parts of that institution is a thing that intrigues me.

This committee put into this bill sufficient funds to enable Dr. Overholser and his very able administrative assistants to get sufficient personnel to give just a minimum of decent care to the people who are compelled to be in that hospital, and the committee has carried in this bill therefore an appropriation in excess of the amount requested.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin has expired.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 10 additional minutes.

Mrs. BOLTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield.

Mrs. BOLTON. I wish to commend the committee for its very fine action in the matter of St. Elizabeths Hospital. The nursing care, the medical care, and just the basic physical care of the hospital itself is one of the most difficult things in the world. Too much cannot be said of the consecrated service being rendered by the staff and the workers of this great hospital in spite of low salaries, insufficient numbers, and difficult working conditions. I wish to ask the gentleman whether he has examined the President's reorganization plan and whether he is satisfied to have St. Elizabeths Hospital cease to take Army and Navy personnel who need treatment in such an institution. The gentleman will remember that St. Elizabeths originated as an Army hospital. Has he had time to examine into the implications of the reorganization plan, especially as it re-

lates to St. Elizabeths Hospital, and would he care to go into the whole new problem it creates.

Mr. KEEFE. That, of course, is a very highly controversial question and I am very frank to say that I have examined the President's proposal but I do not care to express or hazard an opinion with respect to it at this particular time.

Mrs. BOLTON. Does the gentleman feel that some action will be taken by this body on that plan?

Mr. KEEFE. The matter is now pending before the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments. They are holding hearings.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Before I put to the gentleman the question I wish to ask him to elaborate upon, I want to say that if there is one man in the Congress of the United States who understands what is contained in this particular appropriation bill, that man is the gentleman from Wisconsin, FRANK KEEFE. Glance at the printed hearings and see for yourself the knowledge displayed by Congressman KEEFE of the subject now before us.

I wonder if the gentleman from Wisconsin will elaborate upon the point that was brought out by the committee at the time we visited St. Elizabeths Hospital in which the Superintendent there told us of the difficulty under which they operate because of this 25-percent differential given to the Veterans' Administration, thus enabling them to take the best personnel away from such institutions as St. Elizabeths. I wish the gentleman would elaborate upon that point.

Mr. KEEFE. I do not think time will permit of doing that except to say that in order to run a hospital of the character of St. Elizabeths any one knows that you must have the highest type of trained psychiatrists, including psychiatric nurses and medical attendants in that hospital. They are experiencing tremendous difficulty out there, and I may say that that is true of other institutions throughout the country because of the extremely attractive salaries being offered by the Veterans' Administration for the character of service that they have to utilize in St. Elizabeths. I want to pay a little word of tribute to those magnificent psychiatrists, nurses, and doctors who are self-sacrificing in an institution of that kind and are willing to stay on the job and give these people the care they are entitled to in the face of the tremendously increased offers of job opportunities in the Veterans' Administration. It is a situation that somebody connected with a committee ought to look into if we are not going to have a very disturbing situation in all of the other hospitals of the country not under the control of the Veterans' Administration.

Let me point out one other item, and this relates to public health. We were advised after the hearings closed that the Bureau of the Budget had cut the National Institute of Health nearly \$2,000,000. I found out about it, and I called those people up and asked them



some questions. What will be involved if this cut takes place? They told me. They did not tell us when they were before the committee because they were acting under a rule which says that a representative of a department shall not justify any item that is not included in the budget. I was simply amazed to find that the Bureau of the Budget had cut the Public Health Service in three of its most vital research programs and evidently were doing it on the basis or the hope that the Congress would pass this national-science bill, that then they could turn these funds over to some super-duper investigation or scientific organization.

I took the position, and I maintain it now, that there is not a possibility of that bill passing this Congress before adjournment. What would happen in the next 6 or 8 months, then, if we took away the funds that are now being devoted by the National Institute of Health to the financing of clinics throughout the country? What would happen to that scientific research and investigation in the next 6 or 8 months? I will tell you what will happen. It would stop. The research that is being carried on now in connection with malaria would stop; the research that is now being carried on in connection with penicillin would stop; and the research that is carried on now in connection with communicable diseases would have to stop on July 1. You must realize that that is not research being conducted by the National Institute of Health only. We have organizations all over this country, I believe some 51 research organizations, devoting themselves to an effort to get at the cause and the cure for malaria. There are organizations breaking down the potentials of this mysterious and magnificent drug, penicillin, where they have not even scratched the surface, having only broken it down into four essential characteristics. I, for one, want to say that the members of this subcommittee and the full Committee on Appropriations are not going to permit the termination of the magnificent research work that involves the lives and future of human beings. So we gave to the United States Public Health Service the money and the funds in excess of the recommendation of the Bureau of the Budget to carry on this work. I believe that the Members of Congress will applaud the committee for taking that very desirable action.

Mrs. BOLTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mrs. BOLTON. As far as I am concerned, I do most earnestly applaud the committee for its splendid service. May I ask the gentleman this, whether the functions of the Bureau of the Budget are of a character that it can cut all the bills to pieces before the Congress has opportunity to see them, and whether the committee of the Congress do not have the right, yes, the obligation to consider the original plans of the departments rather than having to consider a second-hand version when they come back after

they have been hashed up by the Budget? It is only in recent years that the Budget has assumed prior rights of consideration of all legislation presented to the Congress.

Mr. KEEFE. I have my individual views on that matter and I have often wondered why they called it a Bureau of the Budget. That is all I have to say on the subject, and so far as I am concerned, when I have the ability to understand and I know the public need and necessity I, as one Member of Congress, am going to exercise my prerogative and my responsibility, and my duty to the people of this country to see to it that an agency of Government such as the United States Public Health Service that is dealing with the lives and the fortunes and the health of individuals is not going to be curtailed in carrying out its proper functions. That is the attitude of this subcommittee and that attitude has been confirmed by the full committee.

I just want to say one word further, and that relates to this subject of cancer research. Can you think of anything more important than the research that is being conducted to try to find the cause and, if possible, the cure for that dread scourge? I cannot think of any, and so far as I am concerned one of the reasons why I have such great confidence in the United States Public Health Service and its personnel is because when that subject was before the subcommittee, my distinguished friend, the gentleman from West Virginia, Governor NEELY, who is tremendously interested in this matter of cancer research, felt that they were not asking for enough money. He suggested that the committee would be willing to give them a very greatly increased appropriation for cancer research, and unlike some agencies of government, it was refreshing to find the answer come back, "Governor, we would like to have a lot more money, but we have asked you only for the amount that we can expeditiously expect."

Mr. JENNINGS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. JENNINGS. I want to say that this House and the country is indebted to the very able Representative, the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE], for the informative and convincing explanation that he is making of projects that are carried in this measure.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I merely want to ask the gentleman whether he has the slightest idea why in the world the Budget should have cut off the funds for these research projects.

Mr. KEEFE. There was no reason given, but I understand through the grape vine that somebody was hopeful that this national science bill would pass, which proposes to set up a super-duper department of investigation and scientific research, and they wanted the funds to ultimately filter into that organization. But it would have been disastrous

to the research that is now going on, and we must continue to maintain and support that research. God Almighty knows this Nation, if it needs anything under the sun, needs the expenditure of money in the interest of the preservation of public health. That is why I am such a protagonist of the judicious expenditure of funds in that direction.

Let me say this further. This is not a bill in which you can make drastic cuts, as you can in some other bills. We have done pretty well, as the chairman told you a while ago, cutting in the spots where you could reduce expenditures in connection with this appropriation during the last 5 years.

I call your attention to the fact that the grants-in-aid program and the grants to the States that are contained in this bill under Social Security, with all of its old-age assistance and crippled children assistance, and so on, the grants-in-aid program of the Children's Bureau, the grants-in-aid for vocational education, the grants-in-aid for the employment services, the grants-in-aid for the endowment of colleges of agriculture and mechanical arts, vocational rehabilitation, the grants-in-aid for venereal disease control, control of tuberculosis, assistance to the States in general public health services, control of communicable diseases, the grants-in-aid to the blind and to crippled children, the unemployment compensation payments, the Federal unemployment compensation grants, the employees' compensation payments, railroad retirement grants, and all that sort of thing, amount to a total of \$986,000,000 out of this bill, and they are all sums of money that this committee cannot touch. The Congress has passed the legislation and said, "We want these bills paid." You have to pay the old-age assistance on a matching basis, as provided by law. You have to provide these grants to the States, and many more than I have indicated. But when you come to talk about economy, you cannot economize where you are going to cut off the life and the future of a human being or a child; but we have done a fairly good job in this bill, if you will analyze it, in cutting some of the spots where you can cut.

The gentleman from California asked a question about apprenticeship training.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. That is right?

Mr. KEEFE. I want to give a little further answer to it.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I would appreciate it very much if the gentleman would do that.

Mr. KEEFE. I think many people have a mistaken idea as to what the Federal part in apprenticeship training really is. Apprenticeship training systems are State systems. Apprenticeship training results from the enactment of laws by the legislatures of the States whereby they set up the facilities and the program for apprenticeship training. It usually means simply this, that the State system through the State Board of Apprenticeship Training enters into agreement with employers in the State that can comply with the necessities for



instruction, and they will indenture apprentices to those employers under a contract by which at the time of graduation that individual may become a journeyman. They work closely with the vocational system. The vocational schools furnish a portion and part of the instruction.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin has again expired.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself five additional minutes.

The Federal Government goes out into the States and into the field to try to stimulate the States through their legislatures to adopt apprenticeship training systems, and they send their representatives into the States where they already have these systems to aid the States in carrying out the apprenticeship training program that is provided under the GI bill of rights. The gentleman will recall that when the GI bill was on this floor I was privileged to offer the amendment which the committee accepted which made the apprenticeship training available to the veteran as part of the educational program under that bill. Hundreds of thousands of veterans are availing themselves throughout this country of the right to secure training and education under the apprenticeship system. I want to call your attention to this situation. There are many States in the Union that do not even have a system of apprenticeship training. Then what happens? That is where the Federal organization comes into play. What they have done is this: The Federal Apprenticeship Training Division goes into a State, such as the State of Texas, for example, which has no State system of apprenticeship, and they enter into a contract with the State agency by which the State agency designates the Federal Apprenticeship Training Organization to act for them in the placement of apprentices under the GI bill of rights. I personally think it is one of the great organizations of the country and that the apprenticeship training is a very far reaching and very necessary program to aid in securing trained mechanics and journeymen. Especially is that true because of the tremendous demand for artisans necessary in connection with the building program that is now going on.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. May I say to the gentleman I think he has rendered a great service to the veterans by the amendment that he offered to the GI bill. I understand that more than 80 percent of the people at present taking advantage of the apprentice training program are veterans.

Mr. KEEFE. That is true.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. May I ask the gentleman whether in his judgment the funds carried in the bill, which I understand are approximately the Budget estimate, are in his opinion sufficient to enable this work to be adequately carried on in the next fiscal year?

Mr. KEEFE. As one who has for many years been a strong advocate of appren-

ticeship training, I may assure the gentleman that in my opinion the funds that are carried in this bill are wholly adequate to carry out the functions of the Federal Apprenticeship Training Division.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I thank the gentleman very much.

Mr. KEEFE. There are many, many other things in connection with this bill that I could discuss but I do not want to take up any more time. I would like to call your attention to a few things that were unearthed which were interesting. Just let me tell you of one interesting situation to show how government operates. You remember back in the days of Paul McNutt when he was running the employment services and he issued an order to his Federal Employment Offices that they were not to make any referrals to agriculture and that they were only to make referrals to industry? Congress got a little upset about that, and they said they were going to do something to have an employment service for domestic agriculture. So they voted, I believe, some \$30,000,000 to the Department of Agriculture to be administered by the Extension Service of the Department of Agriculture who were to go out and recruit the help and make placements on the farm. Strange as it may seem, this year when I started to puddle around in the water, not knowing just where we were going, we discovered before we got through that the United States Employment Services in 11 States, and 11 of the most important agricultural States in the Union, had made contracts with the Agriculture Department Extension Service by which the USES performed the placement service for agriculture in those States and was paid for it out of the \$30,000,000 which we appropriated to the Extension Service.

If that is not a ridiculous conglomeration of confusion, then I do not know what is. I am calling attention to it because some committee of this Congress ought to be able someday to put their finger upon this amazing confusion that exists that allows such an unusual expenditure of public funds. Why did not we make the appropriation directly to the USES in the first place instead of funneling it over to Agriculture and then over to the USES with all of the administrative expenses hooked on as a result of that sort of operation? Members of Congress, if you give studious attention to one of these bills and one of these departments, you will find not only in that instance but in hundreds of instances cases of confusion and duplication until the whole thing is confounding to an individual sitting there on this little subcommittee trying to understand the complexities of a bill that covers so many agencies as are found in this one.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin has again expired.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Illinois [Miss SUMNER].

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, this bill contains conspicuous appropriations for the officials who concern themselves with women and children's problems, but nobody should get

the impression that dependent women and children of this country can bear to have their standards of living reduced.

I mention this now because the principal argument for the British loan bill is that the British stood alone and the Americans can stand a loan.

Mr. HARE. Mr. Chairman, I have no further requests for time. I ask that the Clerk read:

The Clerk read as follows:

#### ST. ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL

Salaries and expenses: For support, clothing, and treatment in St. Elizabeth's Hospital of persons who have become insane since their entry into the armed forces of the United States, insane beneficiaries of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, insane beneficiaries of the United States Employees' Compensation Commission, and all other insane persons whose admission to the hospital is authorized by law, including reimbursement to employees for the cost of repair or replacement (where the damage exceeds \$2 and does not exceed \$100) of personal belongings damaged or destroyed by patients while employees were in line of duty; travel expenses; printing and binding; and not exceeding \$3,000 for maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; and not to exceed \$185,000 for repairs and improvements to buildings and grounds; and not to exceed \$15,000 for furnishing and laundering of such wearing apparel as may be prescribed for employees in the performance of their official duties; \$3,729,358, including cooperation with organizations or individuals in scientific research into the nature, causes, prevention, and treatment of mental illness, and including maintenance and operation of necessary facilities for feeding employees and others (at not less than cost), and the proceeds therefrom shall reimburse the appropriation for the institution; and not exceeding \$1,500 of this sum may be expended in the removal of patients to their friends; for expenses of attendance at meetings of a technical nature, pertaining to hospital administration and medical advancement, when authorized by the Federal Security Administrator; not exceeding \$2,500 for the purchase of such books, periodicals, and newspapers as may be required for the purposes of the hospital and for the medical library, not exceeding \$75,000 for transfer to the Federal Works Agency for expenses incident to a survey of the buildings and grounds of the hospital; and not exceeding \$1,500 for the actual and necessary expenses incurred in the apprehension and return to the hospital of escaped patients: *Provided*, That so much of this sum as may be required shall be available for all necessary expenses in ascertaining the residence of inmates who are not or who cease to be properly chargeable to Federal maintenance in the institution and in returning them to such places of residence: *Provided further*, That not exceeding \$200 additional may be paid to two employees to provide mail facilities for patients in the hospital: *Provided further*, That during the fiscal year 1947 the District of Columbia, or any branch of the Government requiring St. Elizabeths Hospital to care for patients for which they are responsible, shall pay by check to the superintendent upon his written request, either in advance or at the end of each month, such amounts as shall be calculated by the superintendent to be due for such care on the basis of a per diem rate approved by the President and bills rendered by the superintendent of St. Elizabeths Hospital in accordance herewith shall not be subject to audit or certification in advance of payment; proper adjustments of such bills paid for in advance on the basis of such calculations shall be made monthly or quarterly, as may be agreed upon by the superintendent of St.



Elizabeths Hospital and the District of Columbia Government, department, or establishments concerned. All sums paid to the superintendent of St. Elizabeths Hospital for the care of patients that he is authorized by law to receive shall be deposited to the credit on the books of the Treasury Department of the appropriation made for the care and maintenance of the patients at St. Elizabeths Hospital for the year in which the support, clothing, and treatment is provided, and be subject to requisition upon the approval of the superintendent of St. Elizabeths Hospital.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, where is the Clerk reading?

The CHAIRMAN. At page 32, line 19.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to return to page 26.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from South Carolina desire recognition?

Mr. HARE. Mr. Chairman, the chairman of the subcommittee desires recognition for the purpose of calling attention to what appears to be a typographical error in the appropriation line 16 on page 26. Instead of \$11,530,888 the amount should be \$16,628,000.

I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Committee amendment offered by Mr. HARE: Page 26, line 16, strike out "\$11,530,888" and insert "\$16,628,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

This title may be cited as the "Employees' Compensation Commission Appropriation Act, 1947."

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will count. [After counting.] Fifty-six Members are present, not a quorum. The Clerk will call the roll.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 156]

Andrews, N. Y.	Gearhart	O'Hara
Auchincloss	Gifford	O'Konski
Baldwin, Md.	Granger	O'Neal
Bell	Grant, Ind.	O'Toole
Bland	Hall	Patrick
Bloom	Edwin Arthur	Peterson, Fla.
Boren	Harris	Quinn, N. Y.
Boykin	Hart	Rains
Bradley, Mich.	Hébert	Reece, Tenn.
Brumbaugh	Herter	Richards
Buckley	Hinshaw	Robinson, Utah
Bunker	Holmes, Wash.	Roe, N. Y.
Cannon, Fla.	Hook	Rogers, N. Y.
Carlson	Horan	Sabath
Celler	Johnson, Ind.	Sheppard
Clements	Johnson,	Short
Cochran	Luther A.	Simpson, Pa.
Cole, N. Y.	Jones	Starkey
Colmer	LaFollette	Stewart
Cooley	Lanham	Stigler
Courtney	Ludlow	Sumner, Ill.
Crawford	Lynch	Summers, Tex.
Curley	McCormack	Tolan
Dawson	McGehee	Torrens
Domengeaux	McGregor	Traynor
Durham	McMillen, Ill.	Wastelewski
Eaton	Mankin	Weich
Ellsworth	Mason	White
Fellows	May	Winstead
Fenton	Monroney	Woodhouse
Flannagan	Morrison	Worley
Fogarty	Norblad	
Foiger	Norton	

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. THOMASON, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that committee having had under consideration the bill H. R. 6739, and finding itself without a quorum, he had directed the roll to be called, when 329 Members responded to their names, a quorum, and he submitted herewith the names of the absentees to be spread upon the Journal.

The SPEAKER. The Committee will resume its sitting.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill H. R. 6739, with Mr. THOMASON in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read. The Clerk read as follows:

#### TITLE IV—NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

Salaries: For three Board members of the National Labor Relations Board and other personal services of the Board in the District of Columbia and elsewhere necessary in performing the duties authorized by law, \$2,991,000.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. TABER: Page 44, line 20, strike out lines 20 to 23, inclusive.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I offer this amendment to strike out the appropriation for the National Labor Relations Board. Those who are forward looking have become more and more disturbed by the performances of the National Labor Relations Board. The Government, in my opinion, has no business in labor disputes except to act as a mediator and to be fair between the employer and the employee. They have not only failed to be fair as between employer and employee, but they have failed to be fair between different groups of employees and they have, by pressure and various other operations, many of them outside of the law, like their incursions into the agricultural labor field, destroyed the confidence that the public should have in that Board. Perhaps the law might function if a board had been appointed which had in mind the responsibility that the Government owes, but that has not been the case. The only way out of this situation from the standpoint of promoting industrial peace, giving the workingman a chance, giving collective bargaining a chance to continue and to succeed, is to get rid of the operations of this Board. Perhaps we will need a mediation board. Perhaps we will need another board after this one is disposed of, but the way things are going it is absolutely impossible to have any kind of approach to industrial peace unless we proceed to wipe out this sore upon the body politic.

For my own part, I like to see the workingman have a chance. He does not have that chance when we are subjected to such enormous monstrosities as we have been lately. It has been a terrible thing when they have kept plants closed for period after period by rows between different labor unions. It has been a terrible thing when local unions have

been obliged to pass a resolution designating the management of operation with reference to labor disputes to labor leaders some thousands of miles away, and then have those people go off and pay no attention to the local problems. So in so many instances collective bargaining has been dead. It has been a terrible situation.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Does the gentleman believe the National Labor Relations Board has been a force for mitigating labor disputes or for aggravating them?

Mr. TABER. It has been a force for aggravating them and making them worse. Continually the number of strikes that have happened has risen as a result of the operations of the National Labor Relations Board.

Mr. Chairman, I hope this amendment will be adopted and that we can begin to proceed toward industrial peace.

Mr. HARE. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, to strike out this appropriation or to adopt the amendment offered by my good friend from New York, for whom I always have a great admiration, would go to the very root of the collective-bargaining policy established by the Congress. The collective-bargaining program is lodged in the National Labor Relations Board. It is a function of the National Labor Relations Board to determine the bargaining agency in difficulties or misunderstandings arising between management and labor, by holding elections. If we approve this amendment, that entire program will be eliminated and that policy will be absolutely destroyed. The Board also has the function of looking into unfair labor practices. If we adopt this amendment, we can expect additional unrest between labor and management.

I am not prepared to say that the Board has been successful in every detail, because hardly any agency of the Government has been successful in every detail. We have made some mistakes here in this wonderful body. We have here great minds and great hearts endeavoring to solve the great problems of the Nation, yet I think we have made mistakes at times.

If we will take a look at the history of the National Labor Relations Board for the last few years we will be convinced that it is rendering a valuable service to the Nation and a valuable service to the people it endeavors to represent. I am particularly interested in activities of this Board and its work since our genial and good friend, Jack Houston, who served in this House for a number of years, has been a member of the Board. We find from the testimony that was submitted to our committee only a few weeks ago that in 1943 the number of cases disposed of was 9,783. The number of cases disposed of in 1944 was 10,229. The number of cases disposed of in 1945 was 10,298. In the fiscal year 1946 up to date, they have disposed of



12,751. It is interesting to note that while we have increased the appropriation for this agency over the years as much as 18 percent, the number of cases disposed of has increased 23 percent. In other words, over the last few years or over the last 4 years, we might say, the number of cases disposed of by this Board, and disposed of satisfactorily to the parties interested, has increased 23 percent.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman may proceed for an additional minute.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HARE. I yield.

Mr. McCORMACK. In effect, would not the adoption of this amendment, at least for 1 year, mean striking out the very heart, so far as governmental action is concerned, with reference to collective bargaining and looking into unfair labor practices? And would it not be injurious to the best interests of good management and labor relationships?

Mr. HARE. I said at the outset it would absolutely destroy our collective bargaining policy. It would absolutely destroy the functioning of this agency with reference to determining who the bargaining agent is or who the bargaining agent will be in case of a labor dispute. It will also eliminate that function of determining what is an unfair labor practice. If we destroy those three, the responsibility will be on this body.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. TABER) there were—ayes 53, noes 77.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

No part of the funds appropriated in this title shall be used in any way in connection with a complaint case arising over an agreement, or a renewal thereof, between management and labor which has been in existence for 3 months or longer without complaint being filed by an employee or employees of such plant: *Provided*, That, hereafter, notice of such agreement or a renewal thereof shall have been posted in the plant affected for said period of 3 months, said notice containing information as to the location at an accessible place of such agreement where said agreement shall be open for inspection by any interested person: *Provided further*, That these limitations shall not apply to agreements with labor organizations formed in violation of section 158, paragraph 2, title 29, United States Code.

Mr. ELLIOTT. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment which is at the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. ELLIOTT: On page 46, line 3, after the word "code", strike out the period, insert a comma, and add the following: "*Provided further*, That no part of the funds appropriated in this title shall be used in connection with the investigation, hearings, directives, or orders concerning bar-

gaining units composed in whole or in part of agricultural laborers as that term is defined in the Social Security Act in section 409, title 42, United States Code."

Mr. ELLIOTT. Mr. Chairman, this amendment is the same amendment that was adopted in 1945 and practically the same amendment that was adopted on the Case bill on February 6, 1946. This defines agricultural labor:

The term "agricultural labor" includes all service performed—

(1) On a farm, in the employ of any person, in connection with cultivating the soil, or in connection with raising or harvesting any agricultural or horticultural commodity, including the raising, shearing, feeding, caring for, training, and management of livestock, bees, poultry, and fur-bearing animals and wildlife.

(2) In the employ of the owner or tenant or other operator of a farm, in connection with the operation, management, conservation, improvement, or maintenance of such farm and its tools and equipment, or in salvaging timber or clearing land of brush and other debris left by a hurricane, if the major part of such service is performed on a farm.

(3) In connection with the production or harvesting of maple sirup or maple sugar or any commodity defined as an agricultural commodity in section 1141j (g), title 12, as amended, or in connection with the raising or harvesting of mushrooms, or in connection with the hatching of poultry, or in connection with the ginning of cotton, or in connection with the operation or maintenance of ditches, canals, reservoirs, or waterways used exclusively for supplying and storing water for farming purposes.

(4) In handling, planting, drying, packing, packaging, processing, freezing, grading, storing, or delivering to storage or to market or to a carrier for transportation to market any agricultural or horticultural commodity; but only if such service is performed as an incident to ordinary farming operations or, in the case of fruits and vegetables, as an incident to the preparation of such fruits or vegetables for market. The provisions of this paragraph shall not be deemed to be applicable with respect to service performed in connection with commercial canning or commercial freezing or in connection with any agricultural or horticultural commodity after its delivery to a terminal market for distribution for consumption.

As used in this subsection, the term "farm" includes stock, dairy, poultry, fruit, fur-bearing animal, and truck farms, plantations, ranches, nurseries, ranges, greenhouses, or other similar structures used primarily for the raising of agricultural or horticultural commodities, and orchards."

Mr. LEA. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ELLIOTT. I yield.

Mr. LEA. Is it not true that the definition of "agricultural labor" that you would apply to this amendment is the definition that was adopted in the House by the Ways and Means Committee several years ago?

Mr. ELLIOTT. Yes.

Mr. LEA. And has since been approved two or three times by the House?

Mr. ELLIOTT. Yes.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield? I could not hear what the distinguished gentleman was asking you.

Mr. ELLIOTT. The gentleman from California [Mr. LEA] said that this amendment was the same amendment

that was adopted a few years ago and again in 1945 and again in 1946.

Mr. Chairman, as I started to say, this amendment is much needed at the present time in the interest of protecting the processing, handling, and production of foodstuffs of all kinds on the farms. We all know that we need some clarification in defining agricultural labor connected with agriculture and harvesting and processing in order to properly protect agriculture at this particular time.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, the heart of the matter as far as this amendment is concerned seems to me to be this—that we have had various definitions or interpretations of agriculture on the part of many agencies of the Government. In order to establish a definition for "agriculture" this House has previously, as the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce pointed out a few moments ago, several times adopted this same amendment which is now being offered, and attached it to previous bills, so that confusion can be done away with.

I am sure the House today will again support the same amendment. The last time, as I recall, it was offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. LEA].

There is no other question involved. Some of these days the Committee on Agriculture will bring up the entire problem of the definition of "agriculture." Until then, it is necessary to attach it to individual bills, because it expires with the provisions of the bill and must therefore be renewed.

I ask for an aye vote.

Mr. OUTLAND. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PHILLIPS. I yield.

Mr. OUTLAND. Can the gentleman point out to the House during the 3 years in which these groups have been covered by the National Labor Relations Board where we have had any industrial strife as a result?

Mr. PHILLIPS. Yes; I think I could, but I should have to take more time than I have.

Mr. OUTLAND. If the gentleman will yield further, I may say that about 25,000 people who would be involved if this amendment were reenacted are employed in my district. Since the National Labor Relations Board has acted as the jurisdictional agent there has not been one strike. Pass this amendment and you will see more strikes and strife than we have ever had before because you are doing away with the only machinery we have for dealing with labor disputes.

Mr. PHILLIPS. The gentleman's point is not very well taken because the amendment has been in force now for several years on other bills. I am glad to know there have been no strikes.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment offered by the gentleman from California.

This amendment is similar to last year's so-called Lea amendment, and I must again oppose it for the reason that we are discussing and considering legislation on an appropriation bill which



is vicious in its nature, insofar as the rights of the workingman in industrial food-processing plants are concerned.

This proposed legislation is not for the benefit of the farmer; this rider is for the benefit of huge private industrial corporations and canning plants and would deprive, were we to enact this amendment to the pending bill, a million and a half workers who were protected purposely by this Congress when clothed with the provisions of the Wagner Act.

Section 2 (3) of the National Labor Relations Act defines the employees who are entitled to the protection of the act. Those employees who may truly be regarded as farm labor are by the terms of this section presently excluded from the operation of the act. The farmer's hired hand and other employees engaged in ordinary cultivating and harvesting operations have never been included under the jurisdiction of the National Labor Relations Act.

The proposed rider offered by the gentleman from California would deprive a million industrial food-processing workers of the protection of the Wagner Act by amending that act to make the social-security definition of agricultural labor applicable. Over 500,000 industrial employees are affected directly by the Social Security Act definition.

By the trick phrase "bargaining units composed in whole or in part of agricultural laborers" an estimated additional half million industrial workers would be excluded. An entire bargaining unit would be excluded as long as a single worker in the unit could be regarded as coming within this false and expanded concept of agricultural labor.

Apart from these evils in its substance, the proposed rider typifies the viciousness of seeking to evade the obligations of law by the device of riders attached to appropriations. There have been efforts in the past to amend the act to exclude these broad groups of workingmen from the benefits of the act. Up to this date Congress has refused to enact such an amendment. Now the device of appropriations riders is being brought into play by my distinguished friend in an effort to evade the proper procedures of amendment. The law is left on the books, but the use of funds for its enforcement is so circumscribed as to make the law a non-entity.

Furthermore, by legislating through appropriations, Congress places the Board in the position of seeking interpretations from the Comptroller General. Thus, the Comptroller General, not the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals—as required by statute—is forced to make decisions as to when and where the act may be enforced. The rider device converts the Comptroller General into a super-judge.

As I said previously, the employer groups seeking enactment of this rider are private industrial corporations, not farmers. The industries which would obtain special exemption and unfair competitive advantages include such operations as the Trulyn Shippers, in Edinburg, Tex., employing over 1,000 men and women in the packing of tomatoes, and the American Fruit Growers, a multi-million-dollar corporation which pur-

chases agricultural products from farmers, packs them and distributes through its own commercial outlets under its own brand name.

Some of the employers who are seeking this exemption have been the subject of investigation and exposure by the La Follette committee in connection with their antilabor activities. Included among them are the antilabor Associated Farmers of California. By enacting this rider, the Congress would permit itself to be used as an antilabor instrument of these employers instead of confining its deliberations on an appropriation bill to financial matters appropriate to the subject matter of the bill.

We would be opening the door and inviting other groups to ask for similar exemptions. If this group is excluded this afternoon by the backhanded device of a rider, placing limitation on the use of the National Labor Relations Board's funds, will we not be bombarded with demands from other special-interest groups to exclude other types of employees?

I am in thorough accord with the position taken by the gentleman from California [Mr. OUTLAND], and am seriously apprehensive of the results of the passage of this rider for the reasons given by him awhile ago.

This amendment is just as viciously antilabor as the Case bill which we buried earlier today following its veto by President Truman. As a member of this Subcommittee on Appropriations for the Labor Department, Federal Security Agency, I shall ask for a roll-call vote in the event the rider is attached here in the Committee of the Whole. I urge you to defeat it.

Mr. ANDERSON of California. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last five words.

Mr. ELLIOTT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ANDERSON of California. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. ELLIOTT. I would like to answer the gentleman from California [Mr. OUTLAND]. Before he was a Member of Congress I was the Congressman from the district which he now serves. There were strikes in that district and there were foodstuffs that rotted and spoiled because we needed such an amendment as I have offered here today.

Mr. OUTLAND. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ANDERSON of California. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. OUTLAND. I may say for the benefit of the House that the gentleman who represented the portion of the district I am talking about is the gentleman now occupying the floor, the gentleman from California [Mr. ANDERSON].

Mr. ELLIOTT. I am talking about Ventura and that territory.

Mr. OUTLAND. I may say in that connection that the National Labor Relations Board has had jurisdiction since 1942 over these particular canneries and packing sheds and since that time there has not been one bit of industrial strife because the machinery to take care of it has been there.

Mr. ANDERSON of California. Mr. Chairman, in connection with this jurisdictional dispute over who represents

the district now represented by the gentleman from California [Mr. OUTLAND], the gentleman from California [Mr. ELLIOTT] formerly had three counties of it and I had one.

Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from California [Mr. OUTLAND] stated that there has been no industrial strife in the canneries and packing plants in California. Those of you who were present when I took the floor not long ago to criticize the action of the NLRB will know that there is industrial strife in the canneries and packing plants in California. Because of the fact that the A. F. of L. has shown enough intestinal fortitude to override a decision rendered by the National Labor Relations Board foodstuffs in California today are being canned and processed and sent to market. If the A. F. of L. and the canners had followed the order that was issued by the National Labor Relations Board ordering the canneries and processing plants to bargain with both the CIO and the A. F. of L. there would not be a bit of our food being processed or canned. There would be nothing but trouble. I think the gentleman from California [Mr. OUTLAND] must know that is true.

What we need in this country more than any other one thing is a definition by the Congress of the term "agriculture" and the term "agricultural labor." The amendment offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. ELLIOTT] seeks to do that in this instance. Again I point out to you that we have under the National Labor Relations Act one definition of "agriculture" and "agricultural labor;" under the Wages and Hours Act we have another definition; under the Social Security Act another definition; and under the Internal Revenue Act still another definition. This is another attempt by those of us who are primarily involved to clarify the situation so that we can do away with some of this agricultural and industrial strife that we have in this country.

May I pay my respects to the preceding speaker? He spoke, as do many Members who are not familiar with the subject, about the Associated Farmers of California. I am proud to say that when I was first elected to Congress in 1938 I was an active member of that organization. That was one group in California that had intestinal fortitude enough to fight Harry Bridges and his gang to their knees and keep them out of the agricultural fields.

Mr. COFFEE. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. HARE. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto close in 15 minutes, the last 5 minutes to be reserved to the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina?

There was no objection.

Mr. COFFEE. Mr. Chairman, the rider now being debated would remove over 1,000,000 workers from the protection of the Wagner Act. I need not stress the seriousness of this exclusion. When workers can no longer defend themselves, their very bread and butter may be at stake and violent strife which



they do not seek may be thrust upon them.

All this is done by a singularly specious piece of word trickery. From the first drafting of the Labor Relations Act, it was felt that agriculture and farm workers fell in a special category. Farm labor was excluded from the act. Now, truly industrial workers are robbed of their rights by the mean device of calling them agricultural labor.

The men and women who work in packingsheds and similar industries do exactly the same kinds of jobs as their brothers and sisters who work in factories making broomsticks or lightbulbs. They punch a clock when they go to work, they stand at a work bench under the eye of a foreman, they use machines, and as far as the individual worker is concerned, it is more or less chance that the raw material of the work happens to be the produce of the land.

The simple evidence of the eye is clear enough. Equally clear is the industrial nature of food processing as seen in the eyes of the law. In the North Whittier Heights case, the ninth circuit court stated:

When the product \* \* \* leaves the farmer as such and enters a factory for processing and marketing, it has entered upon the status of industry. In the status of this industry, there would seem to be as much need for the remedial provisions of the Wagner Act as for any other industrial activity.<sup>1</sup>

This judgment by the ninth circuit court was backed up by the Supreme Court of the United States. The Supreme Court denied certiorari in this case.

Federal administrative judgments run in the same direction. By an ironical twist, the inflated definition of agricultural labor used in this rider is borrowed from what is called the social security definition. Yet the Chairman of the Social Security Board himself, Arthur J. Altmeyer, described one of the main kinds of packing sheds as follows:

Employees of the large expensively equipped packing plants are little more than attendants of the machines they operate. The inside of a typical citrus packing house is a maze of conveyor belts and machinery. There is little to distinguish the conditions under which workers perform services in these plants from those in ordinary urban factories.

It is perfectly true that the working farmer has many serious problems. He did yeoman service during the war and he still serves his country from dawn till dark. But the sources of this rider have nothing to do with the American family size farm. The attack against food processing workers was launched by large-scale grower-shippers who no more resemble farmers than the chairman of the board of the United States Steel Corp. It smacks of cowardice as well as falsehood for businessmen to hide behind the name of farmer in an attempt to steal the rights of industrial workers.

We have heard much in recent weeks about the need to find a solution for labor disputes. Now we are presented with this rider which virtually guarantees not less but very much more strife in labor

relations. We have seen the effects of special privilege before. Here is a most outrageous case wherein for the selfish interests of a few industrialists, masquerading as farmers, the Congress, if it passes this rider, will put itself in the position of forcing workers to the final recourse of the strike to preserve their basic rights as freemen.

I hope the gentleman from California [Mr. OUTLAND], who has made a very pronounced and assiduous study of this whole subject matter, will be accorded courteous attention when he speaks following me, because he is conversant with every aspect of the problem and speaks from first-hand knowledge.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California [Mr. MILLER].

Mr. MILLER of Calif. Mr. Chairman, perhaps my district contains as many packing plants as any other section of the State of California. These plants are on about an 11-month operation basis throughout the year. The people who work in them are urbanites; they live in cities. They follow their occupation just the same as people employed in any other line of industry. They are not even close to the farm. To accept this definition that is going to put them in the same classification as the people who reside in the country, people who actually get dirt under their fingernails on the farms is quite unfair. It is merely an attempt to break down the standards that have been set for city dwellers. They work as other industrial workers and their work is classified more as that of industrial workers than it is of agricultural workers. They do not nor can they supplement their living standards with country products as do those who live on the farm.

This thing sneaks in the back door. It has been brought in here by the Associated Farmers. I am proud to say that I come from a district where there are a lot of Associated Farmers, and they have never supported me. If the definition of agricultural workers must be revamped, let us do it in an orderly fashion through legislation introduced for the purpose and not slip it in behind the scenes as a sneak rider. Let us enter the house boldly through the front door and not by stealth by way of the back door when no one is on guard. This is an attempt to break down the standards of labor in the cities by forcing on urban workers the lower standards of the unorganized workers of the rural sections of the country.

(Mr. MILLER of California asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. NEELY].

(Mr. NEELY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. NEELY. Mr. Chairman, the pending amendment constitutes a deplorable example of the unsound and unjustifiable custom of making or modifying laws by means of riders to appropriations bills. The purpose of the amendment is to transmute a million in-

dustrial workers in processing plants and packing sheds into agricultural laborers or farmers, and thus by legislative legerdemain deprive them of the benefits of the Wagner Act. This undertaking is on the logical level of a contention that a wheelbarrow can be transformed into an automobile by pushing it into a garage.

The food-processing workers whom the amendment would classify as farmers or agricultural workers, have, for many years, peacefully organized and collectively and harmoniously bargained with their employers in pursuance of the provisions of the Wagner Act. But if the proposed amendment is enacted, this army of law-abiding, deserving men and women will be deprived of all the means of protecting the industrial rights which they enjoy under existing law. For example, under the operation of the amendment, if the workers in a food-processing plant should form a union, as they have the inalienable right to do, there would be no lawful authority to certify them as a bargaining agency. Therefore, the strike with all its burdensome consequences would be the only means to which these union workers could resort to obtain recognition of their collective status from an unfriendly employer.

Mr. ELLIOTT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. NEELY. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. ELLIOTT. This amendment does not include commercial canneries and commercial packers.

Mr. NEELY. Of course, it does not. But it does include those who work in what are called the packing or processing sheds.

Mr. ELLIOTT. It possibly may, yes.

Mr. NEELY. Mr. Chairman, to adopt the amendment will be to add another injury to the many which the Nation's toilers have suffered at the hands of those in high places during recent months; it will be to encourage industrial strife; it will be to substitute contention for content.

To defeat the amendment will be to preserve legislative propriety, do justice to a million of those who live by toil, and promote industrial peace.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California [Mr. OUTLAND].

(Mr. OUTLAND asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. OUTLAND. I am glad to yield to the gentleman.

Mr. McCORMACK. It is my understanding that these workers or persons who would be exempted do not work on the farms.

Mr. OUTLAND. Not a single one works on the farm. Not one hired man now comes under the jurisdiction of the NLRB.

Mr. McCORMACK. My understanding is that this applies not only to those who pack, can, and process, but also applies to everybody employed in connection with distribution. Is that correct?

<sup>1</sup> 109 Fed. 2d 76, Jan. 17, 1940, C. C. A. Ninth Circuit.



Mr. OUTLAND. That is correct. And that is why it is unfair to term this amendment as one affecting agricultural laborers.

Mr. Chairman, may I quote from the amendment offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. ELLIOTT]. The language in part is as follows: "Composed in whole or in part of agricultural labor as defined in the Social Security Act."

Mr. Chairman, that means if the bargaining unit had just one person as a member who qualified as agricultural labor as defined in the Social Security Act, then the National Labor Relations Board would have no jurisdiction whatsoever. I wonder if the Congress wants to take that step. Think of the intricacies that will be involved. Secondly, I would like to say to my colleagues the gentleman from California [Mr. ANDERSON] and the gentleman from California [Mr. PHILLIPS] that I, too, want to see a definition of agricultural labor that means the same thing in one law as it does in the other. I will join with you on that. But, gentlemen, why not put it in a separate bill instead of tacking it on as a rider on an appropriation bill? Why drag in such a definition by tactics such as this? That is not the way to get a definition of agricultural labor. Let us put it in a bill by itself, and I will join with you then in working out a common definition. Mr. Chairman, we hear a great deal about the need for more and more food supplies not only in this country but in other nations of the world. If you enact a rider like this, you are going to create additional strife in the processing and packing plants of America that are helping to process and to transport this food that is so badly needed. I am certain that we do not want to take this step. We are anxious to do everything possible in this House to reduce labor strife. By passing a rider like this we are going to do everything we can to encourage labor strife. And we are doing it because the membership is not fully informed as to the true implications of this rider. It seems to me that this would be a backward step and not a forward step. If we want to define agricultural labor, let us do it, but let us not do it by enacting a rider like this. The NLRB does not touch one single hired man in this country. Agricultural labor is not the issue here today. This point I cannot emphasize too strongly. We are hitting the people working in mechanized plants and processing plants that are as much industrialized as my colleague the gentleman from West Virginia pointed out a few moments ago. I urge that this rider be voted down.

[Mr. ENGEL of Michigan addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has expired. All time has expired.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. ELLIOTT].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. ELLIOTT) there were—ayes 84, noes 64.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

Tellers were ordered; and the Chairman appointed Mr. HARE and Mr. ELLIOTT to act as tellers.

The committee again divided; and the tellers reported that there were—ayes 113, noes 67.

So the amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk concluded the reading of the bill.

Mr. HARE. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to return to page 26, line 16, for the purpose of offering a committee amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina?

Mr. HARE. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. HARE: Page 26, line 16, after the word "diseases", insert "including the operation and maintenance of centers for the diagnosis, treatment, support, and clothing of persons afflicted with venereal diseases; transportation and subsistence of such persons and their attendants to and from the place of treatment or allowance in lieu thereof; diagnosis and treatment (including emergency treatment for other illnesses) of such persons through contracts with physicians and hospitals and other appropriate institutions without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes; fees for case finding and referral to such centers of voluntary patients; reasonable expenses of preparing remains or burial of deceased patients; furnishing and laundering of uniforms and other distinctive wearing apparel necessary for employees in the performance of their official duties; recreational supplies and equipment; leasing of facilities and repair and alteration of leased facilities; and for grants of money, services, supplies, equipment, and use of facilities to States, as defined in the act, and with the approval of the respective State health authorities, to counties, health districts, and other political subdivisions of the States, for the foregoing purposes, in such amounts and upon such terms and conditions as the Surgeon General may determine."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from South Carolina.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HARE. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with sundry amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and that the bill, as amended, do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and, the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. THOMASON, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 6739) making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, had directed him to report the bill back to the House with sundry amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and that the bill, as amended, do pass.

Mr. HARE. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the bill and all amendments thereto to final passage.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment?

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I demand a separate vote on the Elliott amendment.

The SPEAKER. Is a separate vote demanded on any other amendment? If not, the Chair will put them en gros.

The amendments were agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the amendment on which a separate vote is demanded.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. ELLIOTT: On page 46, line 3, after the word "code", strike out the period and insert a comma and the following: "Provided further, That no part of the funds appropriated in this title shall be used in connection with investigation, hearings, directives, or orders concerning bargaining units composed in whole or in part of agricultural laborers as that term is defined in the Social Security Act in section 409, title 42, United States Code."

The SPEAKER. The question is on the amendment.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. ROONEY and Mr. MARCANTONIO) there were—ayes 104, noes 65.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—ayes 202, noes 134, not voting 95, as follows:

[Roll No. 157]

YEAS—202

Abernethy	Cole, Kans.	Hagen
Allen, Ill.	Cole, Mo.	Hale
Allen, La.	Cooley	Hall
Almond	Cooper	Edwin Arthur
Andersen	Cox	Hall
H. Carl	Cravens	Leonard W.
Anderson, Calif.	Cunningham	Halleck
Andresen	D'Ewart	Hancock
August H.	Dolliver	Hare
Andrews, Ala.	Domengeaux	Harness, Ind.
Arends	Dondero	Hays
Arnold	Doughton, N. C.	Hébert
Barden	Drewry	Henry
Barrett, Wyo.	Dworschak	Hess
Beall	Earthman	Hill
Beckworth	Elliott	Hinschaw
Bell	Ellis	Hobbs
Bennet, N. Y.	Elsaesser	Hoeven
Bennett, Mo.	Eston	Hoffman, Mich.
Blackney	Engle, Calif.	Hoffman, Pa.
Bolton	Ervin	Holmes, Mass.
Bonner	Fellows	Hope
Boykin	Fernandez	Kowell
Brehm	Fisher	Jarman
Brooks	Fuller	Jenkins
Brown, Ga.	Gamble	Jennings
Bryson	Gary	Jensen
Buck	Gathings	Johnson, Calif.
Buffett	Gavin	Johnson, Ill.
Bulwinkle	Gerlach	Johnson
Byrnes, Wis.	Gibson	Lyndon B.
Camp	Gifford	Johnson, Okla.
Campbell	Gillespie	Jonkman
Cannon, Mo.	Gille	Kearney
Case, S. Dak.	Gore	Kerr
Chapman	Gossett	Kilburn
Chelf	Grant, Ala.	Kilday
Chenoweth	Gregory	Klizer
Church	Griffiths	Knutson
Clark	Gross	Larcade
Clevenger	Gwynne, Iowa.	Latham



Lea	Price, Fla.	Springer	Roe, N. Y.	Stockman	Vinson
LeCompte	Ramey	Stefan	Rogers, N. Y.	Sumner, Ill.	Welch
LeFevre	Rankin	Summers, Tex.	Savage	Talbot	White
Lemke	Reed, N. Y.	Sundstrom	Sheppard	Tolan	Winstead
Lewis	Rees, Kans.	Taber	Stewart	Torrens	Wolfenden, Pa.
Lyle	Riley	Talle	Stigler	Traynor	Woodruff
McConnell	Rivers	Tarver			
McCowan	Rizley	Taylor			
McMillan, S. C.	Robertson,	Thomas, N. J.			
Mahon	N. Dak.	Thomason			
Maloney	Robertson, Va.	Tibbott			
Manasco	Rockwell	Towe			
Martin, Iowa	Rodgers, Pa.	Trimble			
Martin, Mass.	Roe, Md.	Vursell			
Mathews	Rogers, Fla.	Wadsworth			
Merrow	Russell	Weaver			
Michener	Schwabe, Mo.	Welch			
Miller, Nebr.	Schwabe, Okla.	West			
Mills	Scrivner	Whitten			
Mundt	Shafer	Whittington			
Murray, Tenn.	Sharp	Wickersham			
Norblad	Short	Wilson			
Norrell	Sikes	Winter			
Pace	Simpson, Ill.	Wolcott			
Peterson, Ga.	Simpson, Pa.	Wood			
Phillips	Slaughter	Worley			
Pickett	Smith, Ohio	Zimmerman			
Poage	Smith, Va.				
Pratt	Smith, Wis.				

## NAYS—134

Adams	Green	Neely
Angell	Hand	O'Brien, Ill.
Bailey	Harless, Ariz.	O'Brien, Mich.
Barrett, Pa.	Havenner	O'Neal
Barry	Healy	O'Toole
Bates, Mass.	Hedrick	Outland
Bender	Heffernan	Patrick
Biemiller	Heselson	Patterson
Bishop	Hoch	Philbin
Bloom	Holifield	Pittenger
Bradley, Pa.	Hook	Ploeser
Buckley	Huber	Powell
Bunker	Hull	Price, Ill.
Butler	Izac	Priest
Canfield	Jackson	Quinn, N. Y.
Carnahan	Judd	Rabaut
Case, N. J.	Kean	Rabin
Celler	Kee	Rains
Clason	Keefe	Randolph
Clements	Kefauver	Reed, Ill.
Clippinger	Kelley, Pa.	Resa
Coffee	Kelly, Ill.	Rogers, Mass.
Corbett	Keogh	Rooney
Crosser	King	Rowan
D'Alesandro	Kirwan	Ryter
Delaney,	Klein	Sabath
James J.	Kopplemann	Sadowski
Delaney,	Kunkel	Sasscer
John J.	Landis	Sheridan
Dingell	Lane	Smith, Maine
Dirksen	Lesinski	Somers, N. Y.
Douglas, Calif.	Link	Sparkman
Douglas, Ill.	Luce	Spence
Doyle	McCormack	Starkey
Engel, Mich.	McDonough	Stevenson
Fallon	McGilinchey	Sullivan
Feighan	Madden	Thom
Flood	Mankin	Thomas, Tex.
Forand	Mansfield,	Voorhis, Calif.
Fulton	Mont.	Vorys, Ohio
Gardner	Marcantonio	Walter
Geelan	Miller, Calif.	Wasielewski
Goodwin	Morgan	Wigglesworth
Gordon	Murdock	Wolverton, N. J.
Gorski	Murphy	Woodhouse
Granahan	Murray, Wis.	

## NOT VOTING—95

Andrews, N. Y.	Durham	LaFollette
Auchincloss	Eaton	Lanham
Baldwin, Md.	Eberhart	Ludlow
Baldwin, N. Y.	Ellsworth	Lynch
Bates, Ky.	Fenton	McGehee
Bland	Flannagan	McGregor
Boren	Fogarty	McKenzie
Bradley, Mich.	Folger	McMillen, Ill.
Brown, Ohio	Gallagher	Mansfield, Tex.
Brumbaugh	Gearhart	Mason
Byrne, N. Y.	Gillette	May
Cannon, Fla.	Graham	Monroney
Carlson	Granger	Morrison
Chapfield	Grant, Ind.	Norton
Cochran	Gwinn, N. Y.	O'Hara
Cole, N. Y.	Harris	O'Konski
Colmer	Hart	Patman
Combs	Hartley	Peterson, Fla.
Courtney	Hendricks	Pfeiffer
Crawford	Herter	Plumley
Curley	Holmes, Wash.	Rayfiel
Curtis	Horan	Reece, Tenn.
Daughton, Va.	Johnson, Ind.	Rich
Davis	Johnson,	Richards
Dawson	Luther A.	Robinson, Utah
De Lacy	Jones	Robson, Ky.

Roe, N. Y.  
Rogers, N. Y.  
Savage  
Sheppard  
Stewart  
Stigler

So the amendment was agreed to.  
The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:  
Mr. Fenton for, with Mr. Eberhart against.  
Mr. Ellsworth for, with Mr. Rayfiel against.  
Mr. Brumbaugh for, with Mr. Savage against.  
Mr. Horan for, with Mr. Pfeifer against.  
Mr. Graham for, with Mr. De Lacy against.  
Mr. O'Hara for, with Mr. Roe of New York against.  
Mr. McGregor for, with Mr. Byrne of New York against.

Mr. Grant of Indiana for, with Mr. Lynch against.

## Additional general pairs:

Mr. Hart with Mr. Brown of Ohio.  
Mr. Bland with Mr. Jones.  
Mr. Hendricks with Mr. Herter.  
Mr. Bates of Kentucky with Mr. Bradley of Michigan.  
Mr. McGehee with Mr. Gwinn of New York.  
Mr. Cochran with Mr. Hartley.  
Mr. McKenzie with Mr. Andrews of New York.  
Mr. Colmer with Mr. Johnson of Indiana.  
Mr. Mansfield of Texas with Mr. Holmes of Washington.  
Mr. Sheppard with Mr. Auchincloss.  
Mr. Combs with Mr. Curtis.  
Mr. May with Mr. McMillen of Illinois.  
Mr. Stigler with Mr. Crawford.  
Mr. Courtney with Mr. Plumley.  
Mr. Monroney with Mr. Cole of New York.  
Mr. Davis with Mr. Mason.  
Mr. Morrison with Mr. Carlson.  
Mr. Flannagan with Mr. Reece of Tennessee.  
Mr. Vinson with Mr. Sharp.  
Mr. Torrens with Mr. Rich.  
Mr. Fogarty with Mr. Stockman.  
Mr. Traynor with Mr. Robson of Kentucky.  
Mr. Folger with Miss Sumner of Illinois.  
Mr. Tolan with Mr. Talbot.  
Mr. Boren with Mr. Woodruff.  
Mr. Patman with Mr. Gillette.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts and Messrs. PLOESER, HAND, FULTON, and KUNKEL changed their vote from "yea" to "nay."

Mr. THOMASON changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The doors were opened.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. REED of New York (at the request of Mr. TABER) was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial and a quotation of law.

Mrs. LUCE (at the request of Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts) was given permission to extend her remarks in the RECORD in three instances and include several newspaper articles.

Mr. JENKINS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances.

Mr. WOLVERTON of New Jersey asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances on the subject of railroad retirement.

Mr. PLOESER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a newspaper article.

Mr. RIZLEY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial.

Mr. CANFIELD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include newspaper articles on the life of Nicholas Murray Butler.

Mr. SHAFER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances.

Mr. HOPE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include excerpts from two letters.

Mr. REED of Illinois asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include newspaper articles.

Mr. GAMBLE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in four instances; to include in three editorials, and in one a newspaper article.

Mr. JENSEN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an address delivered by Dr. Clyde M. Longstreth, of Atlantic, Iowa.

Mr. SCHWABE of Missouri asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial appearing in the Washington Star by David Lawrence.

Mr. SLAUGHTER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an article from the Kansas City Star.

Mr. BARRY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. TARVER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a poem.

Mr. GOSSETT asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. POWELL asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances; to include in one an editorial appearing in yesterday's Washington Post and in the other an article from Everybody's Digest.

Mr. DOYLE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an article by the Native Sons of California on the admission of California into the Union.

Mr. GARDNER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an address delivered last Wednesday on Government's position in the realm of human relations.

Mr. VOORHIS of California asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in three instances; to include in one a magazine article, in one a brief essay, and in the other some resolutions.

Mr. BOREN (at the request of Mr. RIVERS) was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.



DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY,  
AND RELATED INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIA-  
TION BILL, FISCAL YEAR 1947

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JUNE 11, 1946.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State  
of the Union and ordered to be printed

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Mr. HARE, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the  
following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H. R. 6739]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in  
explanation of the accompanying bill making appropriations for the  
Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related  
independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and  
for other purposes.

APPROPRIATIONS AND ESTIMATES

The Budget estimates of appropriations forming the bases of con-  
sideration for committee action will be found in the Budget for the  
fiscal year 1947, and in House Documents, as indicated below:

Department or agency:	Budget pages
Department of Labor.....	543 to 561 inclusive
Federal Security Agency.....	123 to 176 inclusive
United States Employees' Compensation Commission..	103 to 105 inclusive
National Labor Relations Board.....	88 to 90 inclusive
National Mediation Board.....	90 to 92 inclusive
Railroad Retirement Board.....	92 to 94 inclusive

Supplemental estimates submitted and considered in connection with the accompanying bill are included in House Documents 525, 534, 558, 542, and 590.

#### SUMMARY TOTAL OF THE BILL

The following summary table shows by agencies the total of the accompanying bill, compared with the total Budget estimates and the total of the appropriations for the current year:

	Appropriations, 1946	Budget estimates, 1947	Bill for 1947	Bill compared with 1946 appropriations	Bill compared with Budget estimates for 1947
Department of Labor.....	\$162, 736, 932	\$131, 701, 100	\$129, 181, 702	—\$33, 555, 230	—\$2, 519, 398
Federal Security Agency.....	717, 150, 484	720, 916, 300	683, 845, 724	—33, 304, 760	—37, 070, 576
Employees' Compensation Commission.....	23, 020, 390	13, 315, 000	12, 600, 000	—10, 420, 390	—715, 000
National Labor Relations Board.....	4, 307, 530	4, 746, 900	4, 069, 500	—238, 030	—677, 400
National Mediation Board.....	721, 250	744, 800	711, 200	—10, 050	—33, 600
Railroad Retirement Board.....	294, 695, 000	300, 998, 800	300, 995, 000	+6, 300, 000	—3, 800
Total.....	1, 202, 631, 586	1, 172, 422, 900	1, 131, 403, 126	—71, 228, 460	—41, 019, 774

### TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

#### OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

*Salaries.*—Budget estimate, \$982,000; recommended, \$862,000; decrease, \$120,000.

The committee has not approved funds for any new positions but does propose approval of the transfer of funds from appropriations to agencies transferred to the Department of Labor during the fiscal year 1946 and certain other transfers within the Department. In addition, approval is proposed of \$29,430 for placing on an annual basis supplemental appropriation approved during 1946. The request for 28 new positions involving a total of \$115,406, is not recommended because it is felt that operating experience of administering the enlarged Department of Labor would develop means whereby economies might be made.

The Committee also has made a corresponding reduction in the amount requested for travel for this item.

#### OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

*Salaries and expenses.*—Budget estimate, \$1,034,000; recommended, \$925,000; decrease, \$109,000.

An increase of 23 new positions was requested which the committee has not approved. It has approved the 234 positions allowed in the 1946 appropriations, together with a transfer of 28 positions from agencies recently transferred to the Department, making a total of 262 positions allowed. Here again it is felt that economies can be made through the integration of the work of the new agencies added to the Department of Labor, and, therefore, the committee does not feel warranted in approving any new positions for this item.

## CONTINGENT EXPENSES

Budget estimate, \$783,600; recommended, \$695,528; decrease, \$88,072.

The reduction in this item is attributable to the reduced amounts recommended for several bureaus under the budget estimates. The largest single reduction is in the Bureau of Labor Statistics, amounting to \$74,410.

## TRAVELING EXPENSES

Budget estimate, \$3,247,800; recommended, \$3,137,033; decrease, \$110,767.

In arriving at the amount recommended, the total for the Veterans' Employment Service has been increased by \$172,000 to take care of additional staff added to this service by the committee as a result of the hearings. Thus, the gross decrease in estimates presented for all other organizational units of the Department is \$282,767.

## PRINTING AND BINDING

Budget estimate, \$657,000; recommended, \$652,410; decrease, \$4,590.

The committee has decreased the amount for the Bureau of Labor Statistics by \$5,590, but recommends an additional \$1,000 to be added to the allotment from this appropriation to the Women's Bureau in order that it may print a pamphlet listing its publications and supply Members of Congress with a limited quantity of such pamphlets in order to answer many requests that are being received for such information. Hearings disclose that there is an increasing demand upon the Department for copies of its publications and reports and the committee does not feel that any appreciable reduction should be made in the budget estimates.

## PENALTY MAIL

Budget estimate, \$569,000; recommended, \$569,000.

The committee recommends a reduction of \$9,000 upon the assurance that the Department will be able to operate under the slight reduction made.

## DIVISION OF LABOR STANDARDS

*Salaries and expenses.*—Budget estimate, \$283,800; recommended, \$215,000; decrease, \$68,800.

While there is proposed a reduction of \$68,800 in the Budget estimate, the amount of \$215,000 recommended for approval represents an increase from the base for 1947 of \$75,018. The committee was impressed with the proposed labor education standards program and feels that not less than \$34,696, providing for nine employees, should be expended for such purpose. This program is to aid in the development and extension of labor education standards in cooperation with unions, universities, schools, civic groups, and other agencies engaged in labor educational activities; to establish a clearing house for successful experience and methods, and to render technical assistance upon request to public and private educational institutions, unions,



community programs, and others. The balance of the increase (\$40,322), the committee feels should be expended in augmenting the work of the Division in the field of promotion of safety and health to help bring about a reduction in the number of accidents to workers and improve their working conditions.

#### CONCILIATION SERVICE

*Salaries and expenses.*—Budget estimate, \$2,363,500; recommended \$2,300,000; decrease, \$63,500.

The amount recommended is \$271,339 above the base for 1947. The increase will provide for approximately 32 additional positions for this Service. The staff is recommended on an estimated workload of 21,000 cases, to be handled by the Conciliation Service during the fiscal year 1947. The committee took into consideration in arriving at its decision that the Conciliation Service is now faced with a most difficult task in the year ahead and also had in mind that the staffs which the war agencies, including the Army and Navy, employed in this field of work are no longer in existence, which means that the Conciliation Service is the agency of the Federal Government that must handle labor disputes until settlement is achieved.

#### APPRENTICE TRAINING SERVICE

*Salaries and expenses.*—Budget estimate, \$1,832,000; recommended \$1,800,000; decrease, \$32,000.

While the committee has reduced the request by \$32,000, the amount recommended represents an increase of \$660,545 over the 1947 base. Testimony at the hearings disclosed a great need for increasing the number of apprentices, particularly in the building construction fields. The success of the housing program will depend a great deal upon the availability of a satisfactory supply of labor in the various building trades. Furthermore, a large number of GI's being released are evidencing a desire to acquire training as apprentices in various trades.

#### BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

*Salaries and expenses.*—Budget estimate, \$5,412,000; recommended, \$4,772,000; decrease, \$640,000.

The demands upon this Bureau for fact-finding and research work now surpass even the demands placed upon it during wartime. The Bureau operates in the field of general labor economics, employment statistics, productivity and technological development, occupational outlook, index of prices and cost of living, the gathering of wage data, and information on industrial relations and industrial hazards. It receives numerous demands for information in the above fields from labor, management, State officials, Members of Congress, private citizens, and individual companies.

Included in the Bureau's estimate was an item of \$620,400 for obtaining certain statistical data needed in connection with the housing program. The reduction of \$640,000 in the "salaries and expenses" item it is felt can be made by a general review of all of the Bureau's programs to bring about economies equaling that amount.

In addition to the reduction in the salaries and expenses appropriation, the committee also has reduced the allocations from "Contingent expenses," \$74,410; "Traveling expenses," \$80,000, and "Printing and binding," \$5,590, thus making a total reduction of \$800,000.

#### CHILDREN'S BUREAU

*Salaries and expenses.*—Budget estimate, \$447,500; recommended \$447,500.

This represents an increase of \$53,705 over the 1947 base and is proposed to permit the Bureau to make studies of juvenile delinquency and studies of employment opportunities and controls for inexperienced young people. The increase will permit of the addition of 20 positions to the present staff of 118.

*Salaries and expenses—Fair Labor Standards Act.*—Budget estimate, \$298,600; recommended, \$256,309; decrease, \$42,291.

The amount recommended is the same as the amount available for this activity for the current fiscal year. The committee was not convinced of the necessity for augmenting this work and believes that the amount recommended will supply sufficient staff to maintain the present standards of child labor inspections.

*Salaries and expenses, maternal and child welfare.*—Budget estimate, \$516,800; recommended, \$438,535; decrease, \$78,265.

The major part of the increase requested was for an expansion of the Bureau's health program and the committee does not deem it advisable at this time to recommend approval of such expansion.

*Grants to States for emergency maternity and infant care.*—Budget estimate, \$17,593,000; recommended, \$16,664,000; decrease, \$929,000.

There was submitted by the Bureau of the Budget a supplemental item which provided for the Children's Bureau to conduct a study of the experience gained in the administration of the emergency maternity and infant care program, which the committee has not allowed, and that accounts for the total reduction in this item. Through January 1946, 1,125,814 maternity and infant care cases were authorized. The appropriation for the current year for this item is \$44,189,500. The lesser amount requested for 1947 is due to the reduction in the number of men who will be in the armed forces during the fiscal year 1947.

#### NATIONAL WAGE STABILIZATION BOARD

*Salaries and expenses.*—Budget estimate, \$5,191,900; recommended, \$4,191,900; decrease, \$1,000,000.

This agency was established on December 31, 1945, by an Executive order which also abolished the National War Labor Board. Its principal objective is to control the amount of any wage or salary increase which can be recognized as a basis for increasing prices or as a base for increasing the cost of goods or services under contract to the Federal Government. The National Wage Stabilization Board has the responsibility for applying these controls. In carrying out such principal function, the Board receives and acts on applications for the approval of wage or salary increases and decides whether and to what extent such increases can be approved under the standards prescribed by the Executive order and applicable regulations. To the extent that any wage or salary increase is not so approved by the

Board, the increase cannot be used as a basis for increasing prices or cost to the Government. In addition to the rules limiting the extent to which wage and salary increases may be used for price purposes, there are rules which maintain, in effect, direct wage controls in certain limited areas, chiefly the building and construction industry. This means that no wage increase legally may be made in such industry without prior approval. In addition, no wage decreases in any industry legally may be made without prior approval of the Board.

The committee was favorably impressed by the statement of the chairman of the Board, but felt that some reduction could be made in the estimate submitted, and, accordingly, is proposing a reduction of \$1,000,000. In addition, the committee is proposing reductions in the allotments from the traveling expense appropriation for this activity of \$38,500, and \$5,000 from the appropriation for contingent expenses.

#### RETRAINING AND REEMPLOYMENT ADMINISTRATION

*Salaries.*—Budget estimate, \$338,000; recommended, \$338,000.

The objective of the Retraining and Reemployment Administration, authorized in title III of the War Mobilization and Reconversion Act of 1944, is to effect coordination during the reconversion period among the activities of those agencies of the Government charged with the functions of retraining, reemployment, vocational education, and vocational rehabilitation. The legislation for this activity expires June 30, 1947. It is felt that the full amount requested would be needed if this agency is to accomplish its objective by June 30, 1947.

#### UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

Budget estimate, \$5,132,600; recommended, \$6,394,600; increase, \$1,262,000.

In recommending the total of \$6,394,600 for general administration expenses, the committee has added a proviso that \$2,650,600 shall be for use in carrying into effect the provisions of title IV of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, which amplifies the responsibilities of the Veterans' Employment Service in aiding veterans to obtain satisfactory employment. The increase is recommended after hearing the testimony of the Director of the Veterans' Employment Service and the officials of the United States Employment Service. The increase will be used for augmenting the number of employees of the Veterans' Employment Service, which has to do solely with the efforts of assisting veterans to obtain satisfactory employment. The amount appropriated for general administration for the fiscal year 1946 was \$11,732,000 and the amount the committee is recommending for 1947 is \$5,337,400 less than the 1946 total.

#### EMPLOYMENT OFFICE FACILITIES AND SERVICES

Budget estimate, \$68,517,000; amount recommended, \$68,517,000.

The committee, in recommending the appropriation of \$68,517,000, has divided such amount into two parts. The first, \$17,129,250, is to provide necessary funds for the operation of the service as a Federal



agency through September 30, 1946. The second part, \$51,387,750, is proposed for making payments to the several States beginning October 1, 1946, in accordance with the provisions of the act of June 6, 1933, as amended, to January 1, 1942 (29 U. S. C. 49-49l), and for carrying into effect section 602 of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944. This service has much to contribute toward a return to normal employment conditions and production, and the testimony before the committee revealed that the demands for service upon the local employment offices by both employee and employer is the greatest in its history.

#### WOMEN'S BUREAU

*Salaries and expenses.*—Budget estimate, \$234,000; recommended, \$234,000.

The amount recommended is an increase over the 1947 base of \$32,100, and will provide for 10 new positions, making a total of \$30,321, and \$1,579 for automatic promotions under the Mead-Ramspeck Act. The committee was impressed by the presentation made for this appropriation, particularly with regard to the work this Bureau is doing in issuing pamphlets describing occupational opportunities for women workers in certain professions. The committee has increased the appropriation for this Bureau for printing and binding by \$1,000 to enable it to print and distribute a schedule listing those of its bulletins which might be of assistance to women workers either in selecting an occupation or adjusting themselves to new occupations.

It is estimated that more than 15,000,000 women workers will continue to work and that the demands upon this Bureau for service justifies approval of the appropriation requested.

#### WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION

Budget estimate, \$4,623,000; recommended, \$4,203,700; decrease, \$419,300.

The amount recommended will enable the Division to make 45,000 inspections, which it is believed should prove adequate at this time to insure enforcement of the provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act and the Walsh-Healey Act. This is the same number of inspections that was made during the fiscal year 1945. The estimates presented to the committee contemplated a sufficient staff to make 56,000 inspections during the fiscal year 1947. It is not felt that an increase in the number of inspections is necessary, but rather that the Division should continue to operate at the 1945 level, and, inasmuch as the employees worked a 48-hour week during the 1945 fiscal year, there should be an adjustment of the estimates for 1947 so as to permit of the making of 45,000 inspections on the basis of a 40-hour week. Such course requires an addition of 87 inspectors and 40 clerical-facilitating employees, at a cost of \$361,840.

Miscellaneous expenses (other than salaries): The bill includes \$362,187 for this item, which is a reduction of \$66,813 below the Budget estimate of \$429,000. This reduction is in line with and proportionate to the reduction in salaries, explained in the foregoing paragraph.

## TITLE II—FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

The amount recommended for the Federal Security Agency is \$683,845,724, which sum is \$33,304,760 less than the current appropriation and \$37,070,576 under the Budget estimate. \$22,987,000 for Salaries, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance, has been removed as an appropriation item and authorized to be paid from the Old-Age and Survivors Trust Fund. This accounts for approximately two-thirds of the reduction below current appropriations. Elimination of national-defense items accounts largely for the other one-third.

While the amount allowed is \$10,317,760 (not counting old-age and survivors insurance mentioned above) below current appropriations, the grant items are materially increased. This indicates greater reductions in general operations and administration than the figures convey.

It is of interest to note that of the amount in the Agency estimates for fiscal year 1947, 83.6 percent is for grants in one form or another and 16.4 percent for all other expenses. In the 1946 appropriation, comparable figures were 77.5 percent for grants and 22.5 percent for all other.

The following table is presented in support of the foregoing:

Object	Appropriation, 1946		Budget estimates, 1947	
	Amount	Percent distribution	Amount	Percent distribution
Grants:				
Mandatory.....	\$509,862,400	91.7	\$544,907,800	90.4
Nonmandatory.....	46,104,077	8.3	57,579,032	9.6
Total, grants.....	555,966,477	100	602,486,832	100
All other.....	161,184,007	77.5	118,429,468	83.6
Total, Federal Security Agency.....	717,150,484	22.5	720,916,300	16.4
		100		100

## AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND

The bill includes the usual grant to the American Printing House for the Blind at Louisville, Ky., in the authorized amount of \$115,000. This sum, together with \$10,000 from a permanent appropriation and from a private income amounting to about \$275,000 in 1945, constitutes the aggregate amount available for the work of this very worthy institution. Allotments to the several States from the Federal appropriation and the number of persons benefited in each State, for the fiscal year 1945, are shown on page 32 of the hearings.

## COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF

The bill includes \$221,800 for salaries and incidental expenses of the Columbia Institution for the Deaf. This represents an increase over the 1947 base of \$19,000. Three new employees are provided, at a total cost of \$6,000—a watchman in addition to the present force of only one; a carpenter for current repairs on the 24 buildings of the



Institution (none is now employed), and an additional clerk in the administrative office. For repairing, painting and other rehabilitation of the physical plant, which has been neglected during the war period, \$9,000 is proposed; and for replacement of worn-out heating and other equipment in the powerhouse, \$4,000.

*Plans and specifications.*—Previous budget estimates since 1942 have presented needs for new buildings and estimates therefor. Rather than begin a piecemeal program of construction, it is proposed for the 1947 fiscal year to expend \$7,500 for an over-all survey by the Public Buildings Administration, so that any annual appropriations hereafter made for or toward a building program may be made with intelligent consideration of the projected program as a whole.

#### FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

*Salaries and expenses, enforcement operations.*—The committee has not approved the net budget increase of \$593,819 for enforcement operations of the Food and Drug Administration. The bill carries \$3,037,181—the 1947 base—which is the amount believed to be necessary to enable the Administration to continue the work in 1947 at the current year's level.

*Sea-food inspectors.*—The bill includes the Budget estimate of \$40,000 for sea-food inspectors, authorized by section 702A of the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act. This service to packers of shrimp and oysters is furnished, upon request of packers of any sea food for shipment in interstate commerce for which a stipulated fee is paid. Such fees are available for the purposes of this inspection service, in addition to the amount appropriated, and are estimated to amount to \$90,838 for the fiscal year 1947.

*Certification services.*—The Budget estimate of \$292,000 for certification services is recommended—an increase of \$62,058 over the 1946 amount. The services are rendered only upon the request of manufacturers who are required to pay fees fully covering the costs of inspections. Fees are covered into the general fund of the Treasury and, hence, an annual appropriation is necessary for approval. The Budget increase, proposed on approval in the accompanying bill, is occasioned by the inspection of penicillin products.

*General administration.*—The Budget increase of \$20,298 for general administrative expenses is not recommended for approval in line with the elimination of the Budget increase for enforcement operations. The bill carries \$113,202—the 1947 base—for this purpose.

#### FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL

The bill provides the Budget estimate of \$921,000 for salaries and expenses for Freedmen's Hospital. The full amount of the estimate is recommended. It is a reduction of \$149,550 below the comparable amount for the current fiscal year. An estimated increase of \$40,000 from pay patients in 1947, together with savings in overtime pay, as the result of the inauguration of the 40-hour workweek, abolition of 84 positions and other administrative savings will make possible the reduction the committee is proposing.

## HOWARD UNIVERSITY

*Salaries.*—The committee is proposing the Budget estimate of \$941,700 for salaries at Howard University, which is an increase of \$53,704 over the 1947 base. This increase, plus additional funds from private sources, is intended for use in strengthening the general staff, as follows: General administration, \$5,780; officers of instruction; \$21,790; general library, \$9,443; and buildings and grounds personnel, \$21,160.

There is an ever-increasing enrollment at this institution, which is expected to reach 4,980 the current year. Such number compares with an enrollment of 1,626 11 years ago and is at the level previously contemplated for the year 1951-52, with the physical plant but half-way developed to meet such total. Returning veterans, as at other institutions, largely have accounted for the growth in school population.

*Expenses.*—The bill carries \$258,830 for expenses of the University, an increase of \$71,830 above the current appropriation. The objects of such increase are as follows: purchase of additional books and other publications for the library, \$37,500; change in electrical distribution system, women's dormitories, \$3,916; resurfacing medical building roof, \$7,000; removing termite hazard to chapel, \$4,950; alterations, men's shower room and gymnasium, \$5,405; hot water generator, Home Economics building, \$1,200; installation of incinerator, Medical School, \$8,960; and replacement of morgue refrigeration, Medical School, \$3,000. Other items of increase totaling \$27,170 were disallowed.

*Plans and specifications.*—The Budget estimate includes an item of \$154,800 for plans and specifications for 4 new buildings, and for alterations to an existing building, at a total cost of \$2,693,980. The committee has withheld approval of the item in the belief that existing conditions in the building industry give no promise that such a building program can be carried out for some time to come.

In the minds of some members of the committee there is also the question whether serious thought should not be given to the limits beyond which it may not be advisable to develop this institution. Excessively large enrollments have not been an unmixed blessing for the large universities. There are many who believe that needed expansion of educational facilities would be better accomplished through the establishment of new schools, or the augmentation of accommodations of existing smaller schools. The physical limitations of the city of Washington is another factor to be considered.

The committee has noted from agency justifications and from the annual report of June 30, 1945, that well over 100 foreign students are enrolled in the University. This indicates that the American taxpayer is subsidizing to a degree the education of students from foreign countries. This has no reference to students from United States possessions.

*Construction of buildings.*—The Budget presented a new item of \$3,017,110 for the construction of new buildings at Howard University. The committee proposes approval of the estimate of \$712,700 for an engineering building and one of \$665,200 for two women's dormitory buildings. The committee is not recommending approval



of the estimate of \$712,700 for a dental building or the estimate of \$926,490 for an auditorium and fine arts building. The construction recommended for approval is believed to be more urgently needed than the items which are not recommended. Here, again, the conditions in the building industry do not augur for the prompt carrying out of these projects, but the committee, despite such conditions, is proposing the amounts indicated for such two buildings as to which the authorities in charge can have an opportunity to demonstrate what can be accomplished.

#### OFFICE OF EDUCATION

*Grants-in-aid.*—The committee recommends approval of the several statutory grants in the amounts submitted by the Budget, as follows: Further development of vocational education, \$14,200,000; promotion of vocational education in Hawaii, \$30,000; promotion of vocational education in Puerto Rico, \$105,000 and further endowment of colleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts, \$2,480,000.

*Salaries and expenses.*—The Budget estimate for salaries and expenses is in the sum of \$1,520,200, which is \$577,262 above the base for 1947. The increase consists of 126 new positions and proportionate increases in miscellaneous expenses. The committee proposes to allow \$49,052 of the Budget increase, providing for 15 new positions at a total cost of \$46,552, and \$2,500 for miscellaneous expenses as follows: Division of Elementary Education, 1 specialist, rural schools, \$6,230; instructional problems, 1 research assistant, \$3,640; and 1 clerk-stenographer, \$2,100; exceptional children and youth, 1 specialist for physically handicapped, \$6,230, and 1 clerk-stenographer, \$2,100; Division of Secondary Education—secondary school organization and supervision, 1 specialist for larger high schools, \$6,230 and 1 clerk-stenographer, \$2,100; instructional problems, 1 research assistant, \$3,640; Division of Higher Education, student war loans program, 1 clerk-stenographer, \$2,320, 2 fiscal accounting clerks, at \$2,166 each, and 1 clerk-typist, \$1,704; the library, 3 positions, totaling \$5,926, and under miscellaneous expenses, 1 official car, \$1,500, books and periodicals, \$500, and office furniture and machines, \$500.

The remaining 111 new positions and increases in miscellaneous expenses proposed in the Budget estimates have been disallowed.

*Food conservation.*—For payments to States for carrying on food-conservation activities, the committee recommend allowance of the full amount of \$1,337,000 contained in the estimate.

This agency has some rather extensive expansion plans for the Office of Education with which the committee is in sympathy, but feels that the authority and functions of the Office of Education should be further clarified, possibly by legislative enactment. In the report covering the 1946 appropriations the committee included the following:

The subject of education is one in which the general public has the deepest concern, and it is the judgment of a majority of the committee that before sweeping changes are made in the activities, duties, and responsibilities of this Office the matter should have wide-spread public consideration and the most careful study by the appropriate legislative committee pursuant to public hearings and discussions. The committee is not critical of the attempt to reorganize the Office

of Education—in fact, a reorganization through proper legislative enactment of all the activities of the Office may well be in order for consideration by the appropriate legislative committee.

The committee is still of that opinion.

#### OFFICE OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

*Payments to States.*—The bill carries the budget estimate of \$11,747,800 for payments to the States and territories and for operation of the District of Columbia vocational rehabilitation service. This amount is \$41,796 above the 1947 base, of which \$28,839 is for increased payments to States, and the remainder for increased cost of the District of Columbia rehabilitation service. This agency reports very marked success in carrying out the program. For example, in 1945 there were 41,925 persons rehabilitated at an average cost of about \$360 each, whose aggregate annual earnings were thereby increased from about \$12,000,000 to \$72,000,000. A table showing by States the total expenditures from Federal and State funds for vocational rehabilitation may be found on pages 163 and 164 of the hearings.

*General administrative expenses.*—The committee is allowing an increase of \$51,833 over the base for 1947. Although this is a reduction of \$80,000 from the 1947 estimate, it actually provides an increase of \$90,912 over the amount available in the current fiscal year.

#### PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

The net total of the appropriations for 1946 for all activities of the Public Health Service is \$142,305,380. The Budget estimate for 1947 totals \$105,315,200 and the amount provided in the bill is \$95,173,879. The latter sum is \$47,131,501 below the appropriations for the current fiscal year and is \$10,141,321 below the Budget estimates. The 1946 appropriations embrace many national defense items. These were not estimated for as such in the budget for 1947. However, many of the regular items were increased with a view to the continuation of the former national defense activities. All such requests were very carefully scrutinized by the committee and no carry-overs from national defense to the regular peacetime activity have been allowed in the absence of a very definite showing of an augmented peacetime need.

*Venereal diseases.*—The committee has disapproved the Budget increase of \$5,097,112 for venereal diseases and is recommending the sum of \$11,530,888, which is the base for 1947. The Budget increase is slightly less than the 1946 amount of \$5,610,603, carried as a national defense item. The committee's action will provide \$8,756,876 for grants-in-aid in lieu of the estimate of \$12,312,632. The committee has eliminated new language proposed by the Budget for the continuation of rapid treatment centers, which represents \$1,833,523 of the budget increase.

*Tuberculosis.*—The committee has approved the full Budget estimate of \$7,994,000 for the control of tuberculosis. Of this sum, \$6,880,000 is for grants-in-aid, which represents an increase of \$1,680,000 over the 1946 grant fund.

*Assistance to States, general.*—The Budget estimate of \$19,420,000 for assistance to States, general, represents an increase of \$7,953,000



above the 1946 appropriation. The committee has provided \$14,-565,000, which is a reduction of 25 percent in the Budget estimate, but which still leaves an increase of \$3,098,000 above the current appropriation. This increase will provide full allowance for the cancer items. The bill includes new language proposed by the Budget making this appropriation available for consultative services to States and for field investigations and demonstrations in industrial hygiene.

*Control of communicable diseases*.—The committee has allowed \$7,372,000; the full amount of the estimate. Although such sum is \$6,332,000 greater than the appropriation for the current year, the full amount is proposed because of the hazards of exotic communicable diseases which have been and may continue to be introduced because of returning servicemen and the great increase in international travel. It is believed, also, that the amount recommended will enable the Public Health Service to implement and utilize all of its knowledge and facilities in controlling and eradicating communicable diseases which have been common to the inhabitants in this country since its foundation.

*Hospitals and medical care*.—The committee has approved the full amount of the estimate (\$20,354,900) under this heading. That means a consolidation of the Marine Hospital Division and the Mental Hygiene Division, which have been carried under separate appropriations in former years. The Public Health Service justified this item in two sections, which was the cause of some confusion. It is believed, in the future, that the justification should be prepared and supported under one heading by one official or group of officials. The history of these two appropriations indicates that there have been numerous deficiencies over the past few years and the committee feels that by allowing the full amount of the estimate the necessity for deficiencies during the fiscal year 1947 should not arise.

*Foreign quarantine*.—\$1,950,000 has been allowed for this item. That is \$143,300 above the current appropriation and \$64,000 below the Budget estimate. The committee feels that a substantial part of the funds embraced by the estimate are for the restoration of some quarantine facilities in the Philippine Islands. Congress has provided funds for restoration in the Philippines, including public health and quarantine service. The entire amount requested under this heading, therefore, should not be necessary.

*National Institute of Health*.—The committee has approved \$5,966,948 for this item which is \$3,100,948 above the current appropriation and \$1,683,948 above the Budget estimate. It should be realized that estimates prepared almost a year ago could not anticipate or include provision for the wide number of requests for grants-in-aid from the many institutions in the country which are capable and equipped to carry on extensive research in the interest of better health conditions. The committee's examination of the estimate has led to the conclusion that the increase proposed is fully warranted.

*Cancer Institute*.—The amount of \$1,772,000 in the Budget estimate is allowed. This amount will provide substantial increases for cancer diagnosis and treatment, research fellows, trainees, and grants-in-aid.

*Commissioned officers, pay, and so forth.*—The full amount submitted in the Budget estimate under this heading is proposed for approval. Such amount is an increase over the current fiscal year of \$732,200, and will provide for the increased number of officers who have been or are being retired, and for 1,021 regular commissioned officers.

*Training for nurses.*—Sixteen million three hundred thousand dollars has been approved by the committee for this item, which is \$413,000 below the Budget estimate. The committee expects that there may be substantial savings under this head because of "drop-outs" which may occur more rapidly than the Public Health Service anticipates.

*Salaries and miscellaneous expenses.*—The committee recommends \$1,500,000 for this item, which is an increase over the current appropriation of \$162,000. The approved amount is \$1,009,200 below the Budget estimate. The amount requested in the Budget includes 342 new positions, which the committee feels is an extravagant proposal. Justifications presented by the Public Health Service indicate that such service is not only trying to carry forward or retain numerous positions which have been created under national defense items, but desires a large number of new positions in addition. Detailed workload figures submitted indicate some strengthening in the Budget and Fiscal office of the Service is necessary.

*Development of health facilities.*—Under this item which is the section of the Surgeon General's office established to furnish advisory assistance and consultative service, the committee feels that \$259,043—the 1947 base—should be adequate.

*International health relations.*—The committee has approved the full amount of \$290,700 submitted in the estimate. This includes \$34,750 for administration, which is recommended in the belief that it will enable the Surgeon General to provide a capable staff to handle the details of the many sections of the public-health statutes which have international implications. \$255,950 is to continue the work of the Liberian Mission, which is now providing health-development work in the vicinity of Army and Navy stations in the Republic of Liberia. This work should be completed and the Public Health Service withdrawn as soon as Army and Navy operations in that Republic are concluded.

#### ST. ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL

The committee has approved \$3,729,358, which is \$204,658 more than is available in 1946, and is \$1,062,358 above the Budget estimate. Such increase is approved for eliminating, if possible, numerous deficiencies which have been the experience of the institution during the last few years, and to provide \$75,000 for a general over-all survey of the entire institution by the Public Buildings Administration. The committee feels that when it provided the funds requested in the 1946 appropriation for new structures that there would be no delay in getting these projects under way. In fact, the committee included in its report last year the following:

Accordingly the committee recommends the necessary additional amount of \$681,665 with the expectation there will be no delay in the erection of this building as well as the hospital building afore-mentioned.



It is now felt that there has been untimely delay by the Public Buildings Administration in placing these structures under contract.

#### SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD

*Grants to States, public assistance.*—The full amount of the estimate, \$484,000,000, has been approved under this item.

*Bureau of Public Assistance, salaries.*—\$965,000 is proposed for this item. It is \$20,000 more than is available during the current fiscal year and \$17,000 less than the Budget estimate.

*Grants to States, unemployment compensation.*—The full amount of the Budget estimate, \$49,045,000, is recommended under this head. Such amount includes \$1,000,000 submitted in House Document No. 542.

*Bureau of Employment Security, salaries.*—The \$900,000 proposed under this head is \$151,826 above the appropriation for the current year and \$149,800 below the Budget estimate.

*Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance, salaries.*—The \$22,987,000 requested under this heading is approved with authorizing for direct payment from the old-age and survivors insurance trust fund of the Treasury, instead of the former indirect procedure having the same effect, and language providing for such direct payment is included in the bill.

*Consolidated operations, salaries.*—The committee in making an allowance of \$3,250,000 has reduced by \$338,000 the budget estimate. The amount recommended for approval is \$253,200 below the 1946 appropriation. In analyzing the increases requested, the committee felt that not only were the increases not justified, but a study of the 1,290 positions carried in 1946 indicates that such number under present conditions is extravagant. In the committee's opinion the number should be lowered and the expenditures reduced accordingly.

*Miscellaneous expenses.*—The allowance of \$2,900,000 for this item represents an increase of \$32,500 over the appropriation for the current year and is a saving under the Budget estimate of \$128,000. The amount proposed should provide sufficient funds for good administration in keeping with the reduction under the appropriation for salaries of the Board for the current fiscal year.

#### OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

*Salaries.*—The committee feels that in allowing \$190,000 there would be provided funds equal to the base for 1947, and that, in line with the general desire to prevent increases or expansions, the Office of the Administrator should be able to operate with an amount equal to such base. Most of the small increases proposed were well justified and appeared to be in the interest of efficient operation. However, the committee is unwilling to go beyond the amount afore-mentioned.

*Community war services.*—The committee recommends \$30,000 under this heading, primarily for the purpose of winding up the affairs of this activity, which was established for service necessary during the period of mobilization and demobilization. It is fully expected that

this will be the last time this item appears in a request for funds for the Federal Security Agency.

*Salaries and miscellaneous expenses, Social Protection Division.*—This item was disallowed not for lack of sympathy with the program but for the reason that there is no basic legislation authorizing such work. The justifications indicated well planned and very meritorious accomplishments under this program during the war period. The items for "Travel" and "Printing and binding" for the Social Protection Division were omitted for the same reason.

*Division of Personnel, salaries.*—The committee recommends \$109,885 for this item. It is a reduction of \$2,115 under the current appropriation and \$16,115 under the Budget estimate. The committee feels that personnel organizations in the several constituents of the Federal Security Agency are now sufficiently organized and are functioning to the extent that increases not only should be denied under this item, but reductions effected under the current fiscal year's appropriation.

*Division of Service Operations, salaries.*—The allowance of \$270,235 is approximately the amount available in the current fiscal year and is a saving of \$18,765 in the Budget estimate. The committee was impressed with the proposal that the Administrator should give energetic leadership to the study of files and records, the review and coordination of contracts, and purchases, storage, and issue of supplies, and commends the Administrator for past good management practices, but it is still hoped that such services may be provided with the amount of money recommended.

*Office of the General Counsel, salaries.*—The committee, for appropriation in allowing \$575,000 against an estimate of \$649,000, feels that continued and ambitious expansion of offices of this nature should be held in check. The amount allowed represents a reduction from the current appropriation of \$63,000. It represents a saving of \$74,000 under the Budget estimate.

*Miscellaneous expenses.*—In allowing \$70,000 for this item we are providing an increase of \$1,000 over the 1946 or current appropriation and reducing by \$7,400 the Budget estimate.

*Traveling expenses.*—This is a consolidated appropriation and provides for the appropriation in one item of the travel funds for the constituent units of the Federal Security Agency. In allowing \$2,555,100, an increase of \$386,550 over the 1946 appropriation is provided. The amount proposed would result in a saving of \$385,900 under the Budget estimate. Due to travel restrictions imposed during the war it is felt that some increase over 1946 is essential. However, the amount included in the Budget estimate is believed to be beyond the necessary amount. The committee feels that restrictive or restraining measures introduced and made effective during the war period should in a measure be continued and that the item for travel should be handled carefully with a view to keeping official travel at a minimum consistent with good administration.

*Printing and binding.*—In allowing \$900,000 for this item, the committee is providing for a small increase of \$8,600 over current appropriation. It has, however, reduced by \$294,300 the amount requested in



the Budget estimate. A closer check on items approved for printing and binding, together with a careful screening of mailing lists and restraintment of writers, should make the allowance of \$900,000 sufficient for the fiscal year 1947.

*Penalty mail costs.*—In allowing \$400,000 for this item, the committee has taken into consideration expenditures by the Federal Security Agency for the past six or seven quarters. Approximately 80 percent of the amount appropriated in 1946 was expended. The amount recommended will provide approximately \$20,000 over actual expenditures for 1946. It is \$41,000 under the Budget estimate.

### TITLE III—EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION COMMISSION

The committee has approved a total appropriation of \$12,600,000 for this agency, of which \$1,500,000 will be available for salaries and expenses and \$11,100,000 will be required to meet death and disability benefits legally owing to Government personnel and certain other types of employees affected by a government interest.

The sum approved for salaries and expenses represents a reduction of \$85,000 in the Budget estimates. Best estimates given the committee indicate that there will be a falling off of about 13 percent in the number of claims expected to be filed in 1947 as compared with 1946 (a new case load of between 300,000 and 325,000 has been projected for 1947) whereas the administrative expenses incident to the settlement of these cases were pared only about 4 percent. It is recognized that the Commission will incur some additional expense incident to processing claims of individuals located outside the continental United States inasmuch as the Army, which has assisted the Commission in the field investigation of this class of claims during the current fiscal year, will no longer be able to continue rendering this aid during the next fiscal year. However, it is felt that even with this additional work responsibility, the Commission, by provident management, will be able to cut its cloth to the pattern given and live within the limits of the amount recommended in the accompanying bill.

The funds that may be required to make payment to individuals for death and disability benefits once their claim has been processed by the commission is difficult of ascertainment as experience tables do not always run true to form. In effect, the committee, in approving as appropriation of \$11,100,000 for these benefit payments, is merely placing its best guess against that of the Commission which has estimated \$11,730,000 for this purpose. The payments, of course, must be made as they become a legal obligation against the Government once the claim is adjudicated, so it is within the realm of possibility that a deficiency appropriation may be required sometime before the end of the next fiscal year.

The committee's recommendations for appropriations for this Commission during the next fiscal year are based upon the continuance of the agency as an independent commission. At the present time a reorganization proposal is pending before the Congress which, if it becomes effective, will serve to change the organizational status of the Commission. If this reorganization takes place, a reevaluation of the

financial requirements of this work should be instituted by budgetary authorities with a view of effecting such economies as may be made possible by such reorganization.

#### TITLE IV—NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

The Budget estimates call for an appropriation of \$4,746,900 to carry on all the labor relations activities of this Board during the next fiscal year. This sum, if approved, would have given the Board an increase of approximately \$440,000 over the amount available for expenditure during the current year. After giving careful consideration to the case load of the Board and the problem of arrearage of docketed cases, the Committee has agreed to recommend an appropriation of \$4,069,500 for the fiscal year 1947. This sum, if approved by the action of the House, will effect a reduction of \$238,030 in comparable appropriations for 1946 and will be \$677,400 under the Budget estimates.

During the course of the current fiscal year the Board received from the Congress appropriations totaling \$965,500 to carry out two programs: (1) Duties authorized by law in connection with disputes involving labor in industries under the national defense program and (2) duties imposed upon it by the War Labor Disputes Act. Both of these responsibilities have now ceased to exist and, accordingly, during the next fiscal year, the Board will confine itself to the discharge of its primary responsibility of processing cases arising under the National Labor Relations Act. If proper allowance is made, therefore, for these nonrecurring items aggregating \$965,500, it will be found that the amount recommended for appropriation next year will afford an increase of approximately \$725,000 over the comparable appropriations for the current year. This increase, in the opinion of the committee, is fully justified as a means of eliminating the current arrearage in the disposition of cases all to the end that employer and employee parties to both election cases and unfair labor practice cases may properly expect action by the Board or its representatives within a reasonable time after the docketing of the case or complaint. In October of 1945, because of insufficiency of personnel to process the vast increase in the number of cases filed—both unfair labor practice cases and certification of bargaining representatives cases—the former class of case could not be decided for a period of about 1 year after filing and the latter type of case could not be disposed of for about 6 months after docketing. Congress took cognizance of this condition in the latter part of the last calendar year and a supplemental appropriation of \$464,000 was approved for the purpose of providing additional personnel and operating expenses to bring about a reduction in the case arrearage. As of the 1st of June 1947 the situation had been improved to the point where unfair labor practice cases can now be disposed of in 9 months rather than 12, and certification of bargaining representative cases are decided by the Board within 3 months of filing instead of 6 months as was the case last October.

The committee is of the opinion that with the funds recommended for appropriation to the Board, namely \$4,069,500, it will be possible,



by the end of the next fiscal year, to bring the work of the Board to a much more current status unless the number of cases filed next year are measurably in excess of the total of approximately 12,500 cases expected to be docketed during the current fiscal year. The increase in case load in 1946 over 1945 amounted to approximately 25 percent.

It is felt that a word of commendation is due the Board for its record during the present year in increasing, by 23 percent, the number of cases disposed of as compared with case dispositions in 1945. Personnel was increased by only 18 percent during the same period.

#### TITLE V—NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

The present National Mediation Board of three members came into being in 1934 as a result of amendments to the Railway Labor Act in that year. At the present time the Board is handling about twice as many cases as it did in the early years of its existence with all indications pointing to a continuing increase in the number of cases to be filed and disposed of next year. The Board acts as a mediating agency between railroad employers and employees after direct negotiations between those groups have failed. In the event mediation is unsuccessful effort is then made to have the parties agree to arbitration. If arbitration cannot be agreed upon, then, should the Board find that an act of either of the parties would serve to deny essential transportation to any section of the country, the Board notifies the President an emergency is threatened and he, in turn, may create a special emergency board to investigate and report respecting such dispute.

The committee has approved a total appropriation of \$332,400 for salaries and expenses of the Mediation Board for the next fiscal year. This sum is \$37,100 in excess of current-year appropriations but is \$31,700 under the Budget estimates. The Board had requested funds to provide for eight additional mediators in the field and four more clerical employees to process the work. This request was based upon an estimated increase of 20 percent in the number of cases to be docketed. Experience to date does not fully justify the estimate of the Board as to the measure of the increased work load next year. It does appear, however, that some additional employees will be required to bring the work current and handle a less sizable increase in new cases than was estimated by the Board. Accordingly, the committee has approved sufficient funds to permit the employment of four additional mediators and two additional clerical assistants including proportionate increases in travel allowances, supplies, equipment, etc., essential as items of expense in the performance of their duties.

*Arbitration, emergency, and emergency panel boards.*—The estimate of \$110,000 for the expense of these emergency boards is recommended for approval. The estimate is based upon the assumption that it will be necessary to appoint some 17 of these boards next year—each board consisting of 3 members and sitting, on the average, approximately 30 days.

*National Railroad Adjustment Board.*—This Board was created in 1934 for the purpose of adjudicating disputes between railroad employers and employees growing out of interpretation of agreements concerning rules, rates of pay, working conditions, etc. The Board is composed of 36 members, one-half of whom are selected and paid by the carriers and one-half by the railway employees. In compliance with the law, the Government pays the compensation of the Board's employees and all operating expenses. Upward of 3,000 cases are disposed of annually.

Committee approval is given to an appropriation of \$280,000 for salaries and expenses of the Board during the next fiscal year (\$1,400 less than the Budget submittal and \$3,750 more than current year funds). The small increase will permit the purchase of some needed equipment and will serve to meet additional rent commitments at the offices of the Board in Chicago.

In cases where the Board cannot compose differences between railway employers and employees, a referee is appointed who sits with the appropriate division of the Board and renders an award. The Committee has inserted a provision in the bill preventing the use of appropriated funds to pay for the services of a referee if such referee at the same time shall be receiving compensation incident to his duties as a Federal, State, or local government employee.

#### TITLE VI—RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

Approval is given to an appropriation of \$300,995,000 to carry out all the responsibilities of the Railroad Retirement Board in administering the Railroad Retirement Acts of 1935 and 1937. Save for a small reduction of \$3,800 in the item for miscellaneous expenses, the amount recommended represents the figure approved by the Budget, and is \$6,300,000 in excess of comparable appropriations for the current year. As regards all administrative expenses, however, there is an actual reduction of approximately \$16,000 under the 1945 appropriations, the large increase of over \$6,000,000 being attributable to the increase in taxes estimated to accrue as a result of larger railroad payrolls.

The Board is planning, during the next fiscal year, to process about 24 percent more applications for retirement and death benefits than during the current year and this to be accomplished in spite of a slight over-all decrease in personnel. The Board expects to achieve this record of processing 25 percent more claims through improved and more efficient procedures of claims handling in the Bureau of Retirement Claims.

It is expected that the increase in percentage of cases filed next year as compared with the current year will be 15 percent. This anticipated increase in cases to be filed is explained in the fact that many railroad workers who were eligible for retirement during the war deferred their retirement applications during the emergency as a patriotic duty. During the next fiscal year a large majority of this group will take advantage of their retirement rights.



The membership of the House is reminded of the fact that all of the appropriations for these retirement benefits and well as all administrative expenses of the Board in administering the Railroad Retirement Acts are paid from receipts accruing to the Treasury from a 7 percent tax imposed on the carriers and employees under the terms of the Railroad Retirement Acts (3½ percent paid by the carriers and 3½ percent paid by the employees). Thus, although the funds appropriated for this annuity system come from the general revenues of the Treasury, the amounts appropriated represent the amount of moneys that accrue through the system of taxation mentioned.

The Railroad Retirement Board also administers the Railroad Unemployment Act. Unemployment benefits are paid to railroad workers from a trust fund created by a 3-percent tax on the railroad pay rolls. Of this 3 percent, 10 percent is earmarked for administrative expense. No Federal funds are involved in this operation.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE AMOUNTS APPROPRIATED FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1946, THE BUDGET  
ESTIMATES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1947, AND THE AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE ACCOMPANYING  
BILL FOR 1947

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Object	Appropriations, 1946	Budget estimates, 1947	Amount recom- mended in bill for 1947	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1946 appropriation	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1947 budget estimates
Secretary's office:					
Salaries-----	\$495, 891	\$982, 000	\$862, 000	+\$366, 109	-\$120, 000
National defense-----	63, 000			-63, 000	
Solicitor's office-----	825, 077	1, 034, 000	925, 000	+99, 923	-109, 000
Contingent expenses-----	172, 327	783, 600	695, 528	+523, 201	-88, 072
Traveling expenses-----	1, 093, 200	3, 247, 800	3, 137, 033	+2, 043, 833	-110, 767
Printing and binding-----	294, 790	657, 000	652, 410	+357, 620	-4, 590
Penalty mail costs-----	104, 850	569, 000	560, 000	+455, 150	-9, 000
Labor Standards, Division of:					
Salaries and expenses-----	169, 263	283, 800	215, 000	+45, 737	-68, 800
Safety and health program (national defense) -	149, 215			-149, 215	
Conciliation, commissioners of:					
Regular-----	504, 350	2, 363, 500	2, 300, 000	+1, 795, 650	-63, 500



National defense-----	1, 992, 500	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total, Secretary's office-----	5, 864, 463	9, 920, 700	9, 346, 971	+3, 482, 508	-573, 729
Apprentice Training Service:					
Regular-----	1, 054, 600	1, 832, 000	1, 800, 000	+745, 400	-32, 000
National defense-----	450, 000	-----	-----	-450, 000	-----
Total, Apprentice Training Service-----	1, 504, 600	1, 832, 000	1, 800, 000	+295, 400	-32, 000
Labor Statistics, Bureau of:					
Regular-----	1, 492, 420	5, 412, 000	4, 772, 000	+3, 279, 580	-640, 000
Study of labor conditions in Hawaii-----	-----	15, 000	15, 000	+15, 000	-----
National defense-----	2, 780, 576	-----	-----	-2, 780, 576	-----
Total, Bureau of Labor Statistics-----	4, 272, 996	5, 427, 000	4, 787, 000	+514, 004	-640, 000
Children's Bureau:					
Salaries and expenses (general)-----	393, 766	447, 500	447, 500	+53, 734	-----
Salaries and expenses (Fair Labor Standards Act)-----	256, 309	298, 600	256, 309	-----	-42, 291
Salaries and expenses (maternal and child welfare)-----	438, 535	516, 800	438, 535	-----	-78, 265
Salaries and expenses, emergency maternity and infant care (national defense)-----	43, 750	-----	-----	-43, 750	-----

*Comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for the fiscal year 1946, the Budget estimates for the fiscal year 1947, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1947—Continued*

**TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF LABOR—Continued**

Object	Appropriations, 1946	Budget estimates, 1947	Amount recom- mended in bill for 1947	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with 1946 appropriation	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with 1947 budget estimates
<b>Children's Bureau—Continued</b>					
Grants to States:					
Emergency maternity and infant care (na- tional defense)-----	\$44, 189, 500	\$17, 593, 000	\$16, 664, 000	—\$27, 525, 500	—\$929, 000
Maternal and child-health services-----	5, 820, 000	5, 820, 000	5, 820, 000	-----	-----
Crippled children-----	3, 870, 000	3, 870, 000	3, 870, 000	-----	-----
Child welfare-----	1, 510, 000	1, 510, 000	1, 510, 000	-----	-----
Total, Children's Bureau-----	56, 521, 860	30, 055, 900	29, 006, 344	—27, 515, 516	—1, 049, 556
National Wage Stabilization Board-----	13, 320, 000	5, 191, 900	4, 191, 900	—9, 128, 100	—1, 000, 000
Retraining and Reemployment Administration-----	347, 900	338, 000	338, 000	—9, 900	-----
<b>U. S. Employment Service:</b>					
General administration-----	11, 732, 000	5, 132, 600	6, 394, 600	—5, 337, 400	+1, 262, 000
Employment office facilities and services-----	62, 596, 163	68, 517, 000	17, 129, 250	—45, 466, 913	—51, 387, 750
Grants to States for Public Employment Offices-----	-----	-----	51, 387, 750	+51, 387, 750	+51, 387, 750
Training within industry-----	600, 000	-----	-----	—600, 000	-----



Migration of workers-----	\$800, 000	-----	-----	-----	-\$800, 000	-----
Penalty mail costs-----	531, 000	-----	-----	-----	- 531, 000	-----
Total, U. S. Employment Service-----	76, 259, 163	\$73, 649, 600	\$74, 911, 600		- 1, 347, 563	+\$1, 262, 000
Women's Bureau:						
Salaries and expenses-----	206, 080	234, 000	234, 000		+ 27, 920	-----
Wage and Hour Division:						
Salaries-----	4, 178, 670	4, 623, 000	4, 203, 700		+ 25, 030	- 419, 300
Miscellaneous expenses-----	261, 200	429, 000	362, 187		+ 100, 987	- 66, 813
Total, Wage and Hour Division-----	4, 439, 870	5, 052, 000	4, 565, 887		+ 126, 017	- 486, 113
Total regular annual appropriations, Department of Labor-----	162, 736, 932	131, 701, 100	129, 181, 702		- 33, 555, 230	- 2, 519, 398

## TITLE II--FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

American Printing House for the Blind-----	\$115, 000	\$115, 000	\$115, 000		-----	-----
Columbia Institution for the Deaf:						
Salaries and expenses-----	226, 605	221, 800	221, 800		- \$4, 805	-----
Plans and specifications-----		7, 500	7, 500		+ 7, 500	-----
Total, Columbia Institution for the Deaf-----	226, 605	229, 300	229, 300		+ 2, 695	-----

*Comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for the fiscal year 1946, the Budget estimates for the fiscal year 1947, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1947—Continued*

### TITLE II—FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY—Continued

Object	Appropriations, 1946	Budget estimates, 1947	Amount recom- mended in bill for 1947	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with 1946 appropriation	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with 1947 budget estimates
<b>Food and Drug Administration:</b>					
Enforcement operations-----	\$3, 287, 400	\$3, 631, 000	\$3, 037, 181	—\$250, 219	—\$593, 819
Salaries, sea-food inspectors-----	40, 000	40, 000	40, 000	-----	-----
Certification services-----	-----	292, 000	292, 000	+292, 000	-----
General administration-----	114, 900	133, 500	113, 202	—1, 698	—20, 298
Total, Food and Drug Administration-----	3, 442, 300	4, 096, 500	3, 482, 383	+40, 083	—614, 117
<b>Freedmen's Hospital:</b>					
Salaries and expenses-----	1, 070, 550	921, 000	921, 000	—149, 550	-----
<b>Howard University:</b>					
Salaries-----	925, 500	941, 700	941, 700	+16, 200	-----
Expenses-----	187, 000	286, 000	258, 830	+71, 830	—27, 170
Plans and specifications-----	181, 575	154, 800	-----	—181, 575	—154, 800
Construction of buildings-----	-----	3, 017, 000	1, 377, 920	+1, 377, 920	—1, 639, 080
Total, Howard University-----	1, 294, 075	4, 399, 500	2, 578, 450	+1, 284, 375	—1, 821, 050



<b>Office of Education:</b>				
Further development of vocational education-----	14, 200, 000	14, 200, 000	14, 200, 000	-----
Promotion of vocational education in Hawaii-----	30, 000	30, 000	30, 000	-----
Promotion of vocational education in Puerto Rico-----	105, 000	105, 000	105, 000	-----
Further endowment of colleges of agriculture and mechanic arts-----	2, 480, 000	2, 480, 000	2, 480, 000	-----
Salaries and expenses-----	954, 538	1, 520, 200	991, 990	+37, 452 --528, 210
Food conservation training-----	-----	1, 337, 000	1, 337, 000	+1, 337, 000
Salaries and expenses, national defense-----	384, 900	-----	-----	--384, 900
Total, Office of Education-----	18, 154, 438	19, 672, 200	19, 143, 990	+989, 552 --528, 210
<b>Office of Vocational Rehabilitation:</b>				
Payments to States-----	11, 705, 400	11, 747, 800	11, 747, 800	+42, 400
General administrative expenses-----	473, 388	644, 300	564, 300	+90, 912 --80, 000
Total, Office of Vocational Rehabilitation-----	12, 178, 788	12, 392, 100	12, 312, 100	+133, 312 --80, 000
<b>Public Health Service:</b>				
Control of venereal disease-----	17, 240, 000	16, 628, 000	11, 530, 888	--5, 709, 112
Control of tuberculosis-----	6, 047, 000	7, 994, 000	7, 994, 000	+1, 947, 000
Assistance to States, general-----	11, 467, 000	19, 420, 000	14, 565, 000	+3, 098, 000 --4, 855, 000
Control of communicable diseases-----	1, 040, 000	7, 372, 000	7, 372, 000	+6, 332, 000

<sup>1</sup> In H. Doc. 590.

*Comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for the fiscal year 1946, the Budget estimates for the fiscal year 1947, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1947—Continued*

**TITLE II—FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY—Continued**

Object	Appropriations, 1946	Budget estimates, 1947	Amount recom- mended in bill for 1947	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with 1946 appropriation	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with 1947 budget estimates
Public Health Service—Continued					
Industrial hygiene.....	\$145, 280			—\$145, 280	-----
Health and sanitation activities.....	2, 615, 000			—2, 615, 000	-----
Control of malaria.....	10, 897, 000			—10, 897, 000	-----
Hospitals and medical care.....	20, 184, 500	<sup>2</sup> \$20, 354, 900	\$20, 354, 900	+170, 400	-----
Foreign quarantine service.....	1, 806, 700	2, 014, 000	1, 950, 000	+143, 300	—\$64, 000
National Institute of Health.....	2, 866, 000	4, 283, 000	5, 966, 948	+3, 100, 948	+1, 683, 948
National Cancer Institute.....	548, 700	1, 772, 000	1, 772, 000	+1, 223, 300	-----
Pay, etc., commissioned officers.....	4, 586, 200	<sup>3</sup> 5, 318, 400	5, 318, 400	+732, 200	-----
Training for nurses, national defense.....	59, 957, 000			—59, 957, 000	-----
Training for nurses.....		16, 713, 000	16, 300, 000	+16, 300, 000	—413, 000
Salaries and miscellaneous expenses.....	1, 338, 000	<sup>4</sup> 2, 509, 200	1, 500, 000	+162, 000	—1, 009, 200
Development of health facilities.....	317, 000	646, 000	259, 043	—57, 957	—386, 957
International health relations.....		290, 700	290, 700	+290, 700	-----
Philippine Islands.....	1, 000, 000			—1, 000, 000	-----



Service and supply fund-----	250, 000	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total, Public Health Service-----	142, 305, 380	105, 315, 200	95, 173, 879	-----	-----	-----
St. Elizabeths Hospital:						
Salaries and expenses-----	3, 524, 700	<sup>5</sup> 2, 667, 000	3, 729, 358	+204, 658	-----	+1, 062, 358
Building and storeroom-----	681, 665	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Construction and equipment-----	1, 900, 000	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total, St. Elizabeths Hospital-----	6, 106, 365	2, 667, 000	3, 729, 358	-----	-----	+1, 062, 358
Social Security Board:						
Grants to States (titles I, IV, and X), old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, and aid to the blind-----	441, 000, 000	484, 000, 000	484, 000, 000	+43, 000, 000	-----	-----
Salaries, Bureau of Public Assistance-----	945, 000	982, 000	965, 000	+20, 000	-----	-17, 000
Grants to States, unemployment compensation administration (title III)-----	57, 042, 000	<sup>6</sup> 49, 045, 000	49, 045, 000	-7, 997, 000	-----	-----
Salaries, Bureau of Employment Security-----	748, 174	1, 049, 800	900, 000	-----	-----	-149, 800
Salaries, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insur- ance (title II)-----	20, 756, 825	<sup>7</sup> 22, 987, 000	( <sup>8</sup> )	-20, 756, 825	-----	-22, 987, 000

<sup>2</sup> Includes \$1,169,000 in H. Doc. 525.<sup>3</sup> Includes \$51,100 in H. Doc. 525.<sup>4</sup> Includes \$284,200 in H. Doc. 525.<sup>5</sup> Includes \$75,000 in H. Doc. 525.<sup>6</sup> Includes \$1,000,000 in H. Doc. 542.<sup>7</sup> Includes \$1,948,000 in H. Doc. 525.<sup>8</sup> This amount will be paid directly from the Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund.

*Comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for the fiscal year 1946, the Budget estimates for the fiscal year 1947, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1947—Continued*

**TITLE II—FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY—Continued**

Object	Appropriations, 1946	Budget estimates, 1947	Amount recom- mended in bill for 1947	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with 1946 appropriation	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with 1947 budget estimates
<b>Social Security Board—Continued</b>					
Salaries, consolidated operations, Social Security Board-----	\$3,503,200	\$3,588,000	\$3,250,000	—\$253,200	—\$338,000
Miscellaneous expenses, Social Security Board-----	2,867,500	3,028,000	2,900,000	+32,500	—128,000
Total, Social Security Board-----	526,862,699	564,679,800	541,060,000	+14,197,301	—23,619,800
<b>Office of the Administrator:</b>					
Salaries, Office of the Administrator-----	199,800	221,000	190,044	—9,756	—30,956
Salaries and expenses, OCWS-----	512,900	530,000	30,000	—482,900	-----
Salaries and miscellaneous expenses, social pro- tection-----	-----	9460,000	-----	-----	-----
Temporary aid to enemy aliens-----	61,000	-----	-----	—61,000	—460,000
Salaries, Division of Personnel Management-----	112,000	126,000	109,885	—2,115	—16,115
Salaries, Division of Service Operations-----	270,700	289,000	270,235	—465	—18,765
Salaries, Office of the General Counsel-----	638,000	10649,000	575,000	—63,000	—74,000



Miscellaneous expenses-----	69, 000	77, 400	70, 000	+1, 000	-7, 400
Traveling expenses-----	2, 168, 550	11 2, 941, 000	2, 555, 100	+386, 550	-385, 900
Printing and binding-----	891, 400	12 1, 194, 300	900, 000	+8, 600	-294, 300
Penalty mail-----	470, 934	441, 000	400, 000	-70, 934	-41, 000
Total, Office of the Administrator-----	5, 394, 284	6, 428, 700	5, 100, 264	-294, 020	-1, 328, 436
Total, Federal Security Agency, regular annual appropriations-----	717, 150, 484	720, 916, 300	683, 845, 724	-33, 304, 760	-37, 070, 576

<sup>9</sup> In H. Doc. 525.

<sup>10</sup> Includes \$11,000 in H. Doc. 525.

<sup>11</sup> Includes \$110,000 in H. Doc. 525.

<sup>12</sup> Includes \$41,300 in H. Doc. 525.





Union Calendar No. 666

79TH CONGRESS  
2D SESSION

# H. R. 6739

[Report No. 2242]

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## IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 11, 1946

Mr. HARE, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the following bill; which was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

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## A BILL

Making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
- 2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
- 3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
- 4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-
- 5 ment of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related
- 6 independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30,
- 7 1947, namely:

1           TITLE I.—DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

2                           OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

3           Salaries: For personal services in the District of Colum-  
4   bia, \$862,000.

5           Salaries and expenses, Office of the Solicitor: For per-  
6   sonal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere,  
7   and for other necessary expenses in the field, including con-  
8   tract stenographic reporting services, \$925,000.

9           Contingent expenses: For expenses of the offices and  
10   bureaus of the Department, for which appropriations for  
11   expenses are not specifically made, including the purchase  
12   of stationery, furniture, and repairs to the same, carpets,  
13   matting, oilcloths, file cases, towels, ice, brooms, soap,  
14   sponges, laundry, not exceeding \$2,500 for streetcar fares;  
15   purchase, maintenance, and repair of motorcycles and motor-  
16   trucks; maintenance, operation, and repair of twelve motor-  
17   propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; examination of esti-  
18   mates for appropriations in the field; freight and express  
19   charges; commercial and labor-reporting services; postage  
20   to foreign countries, telegraph and telephone service; pur-  
21   chase and exchange of lawbooks, books of reference, news-  
22   papers, and periodicals and, when authorized by the Secre-  
23   tary of Labor, dues for library membership in societies or  
24   associations which issue publications to members only or at  
25   a price to members lower than to subscribers who are not



1 members, not exceeding \$15,000; contract stenographic  
2 services; and teletype service and tolls (not to exceed  
3 \$2,000) ; \$695,528.

4       Traveling expenses: For traveling expenses under the  
5 Department of Labor, \$3,137,033: *Provided*, That all  
6 funds transferred to the Department of Labor from any  
7 other department or agency under section 601 of the Act  
8 of June 30, 1932, as amended (31 U. S. C. 686), and  
9 available for travel, and all funds appropriated for traveling  
10 expenses under this title, shall be available to reimburse  
11 employees at not to exceed 3 cents per mile for expenses  
12 of travel performed by them in privately owned automobiles  
13 within the limits of their official stations in the field.

14       Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the  
15 Department of Labor, \$652,410.

16       PENALTY MAIL COSTS, DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

17       Penalty mail costs: For deposit in the general fund  
18 of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail of the Department  
19 of Labor as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28,  
20 1944 (Public Law 364) , \$560,000.

21       Salaries and expenses, Division of Labor Standards:  
22 For salaries and other expenses, including purchase and  
23 distribution of reports, and of material for informational ex-  
24 hibits, in connection with the promotion of health, safety,

1 employment stablization, and amicable industrial relations  
2 for labor and industry, \$215,000.

3       The appropriation under this title for traveling expenses  
4 shall be available for expenses of attendance of cooperating  
5 officials and consultants at conferences concerned with the  
6 work of the Division of Labor Standards when called by the  
7 Division with the written approval of the Secretary of  
8 Labor, and shall be available also in an amount not to  
9 exceed \$2,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings  
10 related to the work of the Division of Labor Standards  
11 when incurred on the written authority of the Secretary of  
12 Labor.

13       Commissioners of Conciliation: For expenses necessary  
14 to enable the Secretary of Labor to exercise the authority  
15 vested in him by section 8 of the Act creating the Depart-  
16 ment of Labor (5 U. S. C. 611), including newspapers,  
17 books of reference, and periodicals; not to exceed \$120,000  
18 for the temporary employment of arbitrators and mediators  
19 on labor relations without regard to the classification laws;  
20 and not to exceed \$190,000 for personal services in the  
21 District of Columbia, \$2,300,000.

22       The appropriation in this title for traveling expenses  
23 shall be available in an amount not to exceed \$2,000 for  
24 expenses of attendance at meetings, conferences, or conven-  
25 tions concerned with labor and industrial relations when  
26 incurred on the written authority of the Secretary of Labor.



## APPRENTICE TRAINING SERVICE

Apprentice Training Service: For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary of Labor to conduct a program of encouraging apprentice training, as authorized by the Act of August 16, 1937 (29 U. S. C. 50), including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, \$1,800,000.

## BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Salaries and expenses: For personal services including temporary assistants for field service; not to exceed \$5,000 for purchase of newspaper clipping services; purchase of periodicals, documents, envelopes, price quotations, and reports and materials for reports and bulletins of said Bureau; reimbursement to State, Federal, and local agencies and their employees for services rendered; and not to exceed \$15,000 for the temporary employment of experts without regard to the civil service and classification laws; \$4,772,000, of which amount not to exceed \$3,050,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$685,913 shall be used for a cost of living study and report.

The appropriation in this title for traveling expenses shall be available, in an amount not to exceed \$2,000, for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work

1 of the Bureau of Labor Statistics when incurred on the  
2 written authority of the Secretary of Labor.

3 Study of labor conditions in Hawaii: For all expenses  
4 necessary to enable the Commissioner of Labor Statistics to  
5 conduct a study of labor conditions in Hawaii in accord  
6 with the Act of April 8, 1904 (29 U. S. C. 7), including  
7 personal services in the District of Columbia, travel, printing  
8 and binding, and other items otherwise chargeable to the  
9 appropriation "Contingent expenses, Department of Labor",  
10 \$15,000.

11 CHILDREN'S BUREAU

12 Salaries and expenses: For expenses of investigating and  
13 reporting upon matters pertaining to the welfare of children  
14 and child life, and especially to investigate the questions of  
15 infant mortality; personal services, including experts and  
16 temporary assistants; purchase of reports and material for  
17 the publications of the Children's Bureau and for reprints  
18 from State, city, and private publications for distribution  
19 when said reprints can be procured more cheaply than they  
20 can be printed by the Government, and other necessary ex-  
21 penses; \$447,500, of which amount not to exceed \$400,000  
22 may be expended for personal services in the District of  
23 Columbia.

24 Salaries and expenses, child labor provisions, Fair Labor  
25 Standards Act: For all authorized and necessary expenses



1 of the Children's Bureau in performing the duties imposed  
2 upon it by the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, including  
3 personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere;  
4 supplies; services; equipment; newspapers, books of ref-  
5 erence, and periodicals; and reimbursement to State and  
6 local agencies and their employees for services rendered,  
7 as authorized by section 11 of said Act; \$256,309.

8 Salaries and expenses, maternal and child welfare: For  
9 all necessary expenses of the Children's Bureau in  
10 performing the duties imposed upon it by title V  
11 of the Social Security Act, approved August 14, 1935,  
12 as amended, and by the emergency maternity and infant  
13 care program, including personal services, in the District  
14 of Columbia and elsewhere; supplies; services; equipment;  
15 newspapers, books of reference, and periodicals; \$438,535:  
16 *Provided*, That no part of any appropriation contained  
17 in this title shall be used to promulgate or carry out  
18 any instruction, order, or regulation relating to the care of  
19 obstetrical cases which discriminates between persons licensed  
20 under State law to practice obstetrics: *Provided further*,  
21 That the foregoing proviso shall not be so construed as to  
22 prevent any patient from having the services of any prac-  
23 titioner of her own choice, paid for out of this fund, so long  
24 as State laws are complied with: *Provided further*, That  
25 any State plan which provides standards for professional

1 obstetrical services in accordance with the laws of the State  
2 shall be approved by the Chief of the Children's Bureau.

3       Grants to States for emergency maternity and infant care  
4 (national defense) : For grants to States, including Alaska,  
5 Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia, to pro-  
6 vide, in addition to similar services otherwise available,  
7 medical, nursing, and hospital maternity and infant care for  
8 wives and infants of enlisted men of the fourth, fifth, sixth,  
9 and seventh grades in the armed forces of the United States  
10 and of Army aviation cadets, under allotments by the Secre-  
11 tary of Labor and plans developed and administered by State  
12 health agencies and approved by the Chief of the Children's  
13 Bureau, \$16,664,000, of which not more than \$649,000  
14 may be allotted to the States for administrative expenses from  
15 the date of this Act on the basis of need as determined by  
16 the Chief of the Children's Bureau.

17       Grants to States for maternal and child-health services:  
18 For grants to States for the purpose of enabling each State  
19 to extend and improve services for promoting the health  
20 of mothers and children, as authorized in title V, part 1, of  
21 the Social Security Act, approved August 14, 1935 (42  
22 U. S. C. 701), as amended, \$5,820,000: *Provided*, That any  
23 allotment to a State pursuant to section 502 (b) shall not be  
24 included in computing for the purposes of subsections (a)



1 and (b) of section 504 an amount expended or estimated to  
2 be expended by the State.

3 Grants to States for services for crippled children: For  
4 the purpose of enabling each State to extend and improve  
5 services for crippled children, as authorized in title V, part  
6 2, of the Social Security Act, approved August 14, 1935  
7 (42 U. S. C. 711), as amended, \$3,870,000.

8 Grants to States for child-welfare services: For grants  
9 to States for the purpose of enabling the United States,  
10 through the Children's Bureau, to cooperate with State  
11 public-welfare agencies in establishing, extending, and  
12 strengthening public-welfare services for the care of homeless  
13 or neglected children, or children in danger of becoming  
14 delinquent, as authorized in title V, part 3, of the Social  
15 Security Act, approved August 14, 1935 (42 U. S. C. 721),  
16 as amended, \$1,510,000.

17 In the administration of title V of the Social Security  
18 Act, as amended, for the fiscal year 1947, payments to  
19 the States for any quarter of the fiscal year 1947 under  
20 parts 1, 2, and 3 may be made with respect to any State  
21 plan approved under such respective parts by the Chief  
22 of the Children's Bureau prior to or during such quarter,  
23 but no such payment shall be made with respect to any  
24 plan for any period prior to the quarter in which such plan

1 is submitted to the Chief of the Children's Bureau for  
2 approval.

3 The appropriation in this title for traveling expenses  
4 shall be available, in an amount not to exceed \$11,000, for  
5 expenses of attendance of cooperating officials and consultants  
6 at conferences concerned with the administration of work of  
7 the Children's Bureau under the Fair Labor Standards Act  
8 and under title V, parts 1, 2, and 3, of the Social Security  
9 Act, as amended, when called by the Children's Bureau with  
10 the written approval of the Secretary of Labor, and shall  
11 be available also, in an amount not to exceed \$6,000, for  
12 expenses of attendance at meetings related to the work of the  
13 Children's Bureau when incurred on the written authority  
14 of the Secretary of Labor.

15 NATIONAL WAGE STABILIZATION BOARD

16 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the  
17 National Wage Stabilization Board, including salaries at  
18 not to exceed \$10,000 per annum each for not more than  
19 four public members of the Board; other personal services  
20 in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; not to exceed  
21 \$300 for the purchase of newspapers in the field; fees and  
22 mileage of witnesses at rates not in excess of those for wit-  
23 nesses attending in United States courts; contract steno-  
24 graphic reporting services, \$4,191,900: *Provided*, That the  
25 appropriation in this title for traveling expenses shall be avail-



1 able for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with  
2 the work of the National Wage Stabilization Board and for  
3 actual transportation and other necessary expenses and not  
4 to exceed \$35 per diem in lieu of subsistence, whether or not  
5 in a travel status, of members of the Board (other than public  
6 members) while serving as such without other compensation  
7 from the United States: *Provided further*. That the provi-  
8 sions of section 201 (d) of the Independent Offices Appro-  
9 priation Act, 1947, shall apply to working funds established  
10 from this appropriation and to public, labor, or industry  
11 members of the regional boards, committees, or commissions  
12 of the National Wage Stabilization Board, whether employed  
13 intermittently or indefinitely: *Provided further*, That none of  
14 the persons receiving compensation from this appropriation  
15 on a per diem when-actually-employed basis shall be entitled  
16 to any of the benefits of the sick and annual leave acts of  
17 March 14, 1936 (5 U. S. C. 30) : *Provided further*, That  
18 the Chairman of the Board may delegate to any subordinate  
19 authority to make appointments of personnel and other deter-  
20 minations necessary for the administrative management of the  
21 Board: *Provided further*, That any employee of the Board  
22 is authorized when designated for the purpose by the Chair-  
23 man thereof to administer or to take from any person an oath,  
24 affirmation, or affidavit when required in connection with the  
25 performance of functions or activities of the agency.

## 1        RETRAINING AND REEMPLOYMENT ADMINISTRATION

2        Salaries: For personal services in the Retraining and  
3 Reemployment Administration in the District of Columbia  
4 and elsewhere necessary for carrying out the provisions of  
5 title III of the War Mobilization and Reconversion Act of  
6 1944 (50 U. S. C., App. 1661), \$338,000.

## 7        UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

8        General administration: For expenses necessary for the  
9 general administration of the United States Employment  
10 Service, including one Director at not to exceed \$10,000  
11 per annum and other personal services in the District of  
12 Columbia and elsewhere and contract stenographic reporting  
13 services, \$6,394,600, of which \$2,650,600 shall be for use  
14 in carrying into effect the provisions of title IV (except sec-  
15 tion 602) of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944:  
16 *Provided*, That the appropriation in this title for traveling  
17 expenses shall be available, in an amount not to exceed  
18 \$2,000, for expenses of attendance at meetings of organiza-  
19 tions concerned with the work of the United States Employ-  
20 ment Service when incurred on the written authority of the  
21 Secretary of Labor.

22        Employment office facilities and services: For neces-  
23 sary expenses in connection with the operation and mainte-  
24 nance of the United States Employment Service, and for  
25 carrying into effect section 602 of the Servicemen's Read-



1 justment Act of 1944; including contract janitorial services,  
2 at not to exceed \$300 for any individual; not to exceed  
3 \$500 for newspapers; reimbursement, at not to exceed 3  
4 cents per mile, for official travel performed by employees in  
5 privately owned automobiles within the limits of their official  
6 station; printing and binding (not to exceed \$10,417);  
7 travel expenses (not to exceed \$149,200); and rent in the  
8 District of Columbia; \$17,129,250: *Provided*, That payment  
9 of salaries may be made to employees while taking annual  
10 and sick leave based upon unused leave accrued under State  
11 regulations found by the Social Security Board to conform  
12 to the requirements of title III of the Social Security Act,  
13 as amended, and on the basis of State employment which  
14 had been financed in whole or in part from grants under  
15 title III of said Act, including payment for accrued leave to  
16 be substituted for leave without pay taken between January  
17 1 and June 30, 1942, which payment shall not exceed in  
18 any case the amount payable for such purposes under Fed-  
19 eral laws with respect to the maximum accumulation of such  
20 leave: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of Labor may  
21 transfer funds from this appropriation to the Social Security  
22 Board for "Grants to States for unemployment compensation  
23 administration" as authorized in title III of the Social Se-  
24 curity Act, as amended, to meet costs incurred by States  
25 in making available to the United States Employment

1 Service premises, equipment, supplies, facilities, and services,  
2 needed by said Service in the operation and maintenance of  
3 employment office facilities and services, any sum so trans-  
4 ferred and not expended in accordance with this proviso to  
5 be retransferred to this appropriation: *Provided further*, That  
6 pending the return to State control of the Employment Serv-  
7 ice facilities, property, and personnel loaned by the States  
8 to the United States Employment Service, no portion of the  
9 sum herein appropriated shall be expended by any Federal  
10 agency for any salary, to any individual engaged in em-  
11 ployment service duties in any position within any local  
12 or field or State office, which substantially exceeds the salary  
13 which would apply to such position and individual if the  
14 relevant State merit system applied and if State operation  
15 of such office had continued without interruption: *Provided*  
16 *further*, That no portion of the sum herein appropriated  
17 shall be expended by any Federal agency for the salary of  
18 any person who is engaged for more than half of the time,  
19 as determined by the State director of unemployment com-  
20 pensation, including claims taking but excluding registration  
21 for work: *Provided further*, That the sum herein appro-  
22 priated shall not be subject to the apportionment require-  
23 ments of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended  
24 (U. S. C., title 31, sec. 665).



## 1 GRANTS TO STATES FOR PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT OFFICES

2 For payment to the several States, beginning October 1,  
3 1946, in accordance with the provisions of the Act of June 6,  
4 1933, as amended to January 1, 1942 (29 U. S. C. 49-491)  
5 and for carrying into effect section 602 of the Servicemen's  
6 Readjustment Act of 1944, the sum of \$51,387,750: *Pro-*  
7 *vided*, That no State shall be required to make any appro-  
8 priation as provided in section 5 (a) of said Act of June 6,  
9 1933, as amended to January 1, 1942, prior to July 1, 1948.

## 10 WOMEN'S BUREAU

11 Salaries and expenses: For carrying out the provisions  
12 of the Act entitled "An Act to establish in the Department of  
13 Labor a bureau to be known as the Women's Bureau",  
14 approved June 5, 1920 (29 U. S. C. 11-16), including per-  
15 sonal services in the District of Columbia; purchase of mate-  
16 rial for reports and educational exhibits; \$234,000.

17 The appropriation in this title for traveling expenses  
18 shall be available in an amount not to exceed \$2,500  
19 for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the  
20 work of the Women's Bureau when incurred on the written  
21 authority of the Secretary of Labor.

## 22 WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION

23 Salaries: For personal services for the Wage and Hour  
24 Division necessary in performing the duties imposed by the

1 Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 and by the Act to pro-  
2 vide conditions for the purchase of supplies and the making  
3 of contracts by the United States, approved June 30, 1936  
4 (41 U. S. C. 38), including reimbursement to State, Fed-  
5 eral, and local agencies and their employees for services  
6 rendered, \$4,203,700, of which amount not to exceed  
7 \$754,000 may be expended for departmental salaries.

8       Miscellaneous expenses (other than salaries): For  
9 necessary expenses, other than salaries, of the Wage and  
10 Hour Division in performing the duties imposed by the  
11 Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 and by the Act to pro-  
12 vide conditions for the purchase of supplies and the making  
13 of contracts by the United States, approved June 30, 1936  
14 (41 U. S. C. 38), including stenographic reporting services  
15 by contract or otherwise, and maintenance, repair, and  
16 operation outside the District of Columbia, of one passenger  
17 automobile, lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals,  
18 manuscripts and special reports, newspapers, and reimburse-  
19 ment to State, Federal, and local agencies and their em-  
20 ployees for services rendered, \$362,187.

21       The Secretary of Labor may allot or transfer, with the  
22 approval of the Bureau of the Budget, funds from the fore-  
23 going appropriations for the Wage and Hour Division to  
24 any other bureau or office of the Department of Labor to



1 enable such bureau or office to perform services for the  
2 Wage and Hour Division.

3 The appropriation in this title for traveling expenses  
4 shall be available in an amount not to exceed \$4,750 for  
5 expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work  
6 of the Wage and Hour Division when incurred on the written  
7 authority of the Secretary of Labor.

8 This title may be cited as the "Department of Labor  
9 Appropriation Act, 1947".

## 10 TITLE II—FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

### 11 AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND

12 To enable the American Printing House for the Blind  
13 more adequately to provide books and apparatus for the  
14 education of the blind in accordance with the provisions of  
15 the Act approved February 8, 1927 (20 U. S. C. 101),  
16 \$115,000.

### 17 COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF

18 For support of the Columbia Institution for the Deaf,  
19 including salaries and incidental expenses, books and illus-  
20 trative apparatus, and general repairs and improvements,  
21 \$221,800.

22 Plans and specifications: For the preparation of plans  
23 and specifications for construction, under the supervision of  
24 the Public Buildings Administration, of buildings and facil-

ities on the grounds of Columbia Institution for the Deaf, printing, and travel, to remain available until expended, \$7,500.

#### FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

For all necessary expenses of the Food and Drug Administration in carrying out the investigations, including collecting, reporting, and illustrating the results thereof, and performing the functions required to carry into effect the provisions of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U. S. C. 301-392); the Tea Importation Act (21 U. S. C. 41-50); the Import Milk Act (21 U. S. C. 141-149); the Federal Caustic Poison Act (15 U. S. C. 401-411); and the Filled Milk Act (21 U. S. C. 61-64); as follows:

Enforcement operations: To enable the Federal Security Administrator to carry into effect the provisions of the above statutes, including personal services in the District of Columbia (not exceeding \$800,000) and elsewhere; purchase (not to exceed 35), operation, maintenance, and repair of passenger automobiles; purchase of chemicals, apparatus, and scientific equipment; contract stenographic reporting services; books of reference and periodicals; \$3,037,181.

Salaries, sea-food inspectors: For salaries of sea-food inspectors designated in accordance with the provisions of



1 section 702A of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act,  
2 \$40,000.

3       Certification services: To enable the Federal Security  
4 Administrator to provide for the certification of certain prod-  
5 ucts as required by the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic  
6 Act, as amended, including personal services in the District  
7 of Columbia and elsewhere; purchase (not to exceed eight),  
8 operation, maintenance, and repair of passenger automobiles;  
9 purchase of chemicals, apparatus, and scientific equipment  
10 and supplies; traveling expenses; printing and binding; con-  
11 tract stenographic reporting services; books of reference;  
12 reprints and periodicals; \$292,000: *Provided*, That expendi-  
13 tures hereunder shall not exceed the aggregate of fees covered  
14 into the Treasury under said Act.

15       General administration: For general administration, in-  
16 cluding personal services in the District of Colum-  
17 bia, \$113,202.

#### 18                   FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL

19       Salaries and expenses: For all expenses necessary for  
20 the operation and maintenance of Freedmen's Hospital, in-  
21 cluding repairs to buildings; travel; operation and main-  
22 tenance of passenger automobiles, including purchase of  
23 one ambulance; purchase of cotton or duck suits for the  
24 use of interns, and cotton or duck uniforms or aprons  
25 for cooks, maids, and attendants, and laundering thereof; for

1 expenses of attendance at meetings of a technical nature,  
2 pertaining to hospital administration and medical advance-  
3 ment, when authorized by the Federal Security Adminis-  
4 trator; not to exceed \$250 for the purchase of books, peri-  
5 odicals, and newspapers; not to exceed \$2,000 for the special  
6 instruction of student nurses; \$921,000, of which \$25,000  
7 shall be transferred to the Federal Works Agency for  
8 repairs, alterations, and improvements to the buildings and  
9 grounds of the hospital, and \$2,750 shall be transferred  
10 to the appropriation "Salaries and miscellaneous ex-  
11 penses, Public Health Service", for the procurement of  
12 stationery and supplies: *Provided*, That hereafter the  
13 amounts to be charged the District of Columbia and other  
14 establishment of the Government for the treatment of  
15 patients for which they are responsible shall be calculated  
16 on the basis of a per diem rate approved by the President:  
17 *Provided further*, That no intern or resident physician re-  
18 ceiving compensation from this appropriation on a full-time  
19 basis shall receive compensation in the form of wages or  
20 salary from any other appropriation in this Act.

## 21                   HOWARD UNIVERSITY

22       Salaries: For payment in full or in part of the salaries  
23 of the officers, professors, teachers, and other regular em-  
24 ployees of the university, the balance to be paid from pri-  
25 vately contributed funds, \$941,700.



1 Expenses, Howard University: For necessary expenses,  
2 including equipment, supplies, apparatus, furniture, cases  
3 and shelving, stationery, ice, repairs to buildings and  
4 grounds, \$258,830.

5 Construction of buildings: For the construction, under  
6 the supervision of the Public Buildings Administration, of  
7 an engineering building and women's dormitory units, to-  
8 gether with alterations and installations in connection with  
9 this construction, including engineering and architectural  
10 services, printing, and travel, to remain available until ex-  
11 pended, \$1,377,920.

12 OFFICE OF EDUCATION

13 Further development of vocational education: For car-  
14 rying out the provisions of sections 1, 2, and 3 of the Act  
15 approved June 8, 1936 (20 U. S. C. 15h-j), \$14,200,000:  
16 *Provided*, That the apportionment to the States shall be  
17 computed on the basis of not to exceed \$14,483,000 for the  
18 fiscal year 1947, as authorized by the Act approved June 8,  
19 1936.

20 For extending to the Territory of Hawaii the benefits of  
21 the Act approved February 23, 1917 (20 U. S. C. 11-18),  
22 in accordance with the provisions of the Act approved  
23 March 10, 1924 (20 U. S. C. 29), \$30,000.

24 For extending to Puerto Rico the benefits of the Act  
25 approved February 23, 1917 (20 U. S. C. 11-18), in

1 accordance with the provisions of the Act approved March  
2 3, 1931 (20 U. S. C. 11-18, 30; 29 U. S. C. 31-35),  
3 \$105,000.

4 Further endowment of colleges of agriculture and the  
5 mechanic arts: For carrying out the provisions of section 22  
6 of the Act approved June 29, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 343d),  
7 \$2,480,000.

8 Salaries and Expenses: For all expenses necessary for  
9 the work of the Office of Education as provided by law,  
10 including surveys, studies, investigations, and reports  
11 regarding libraries; fostering coordination of public and  
12 school library service; coordination of library service on the  
13 national level with other forms of adult education; developing  
14 library participation in Federal projects; fostering Nation-  
15 wide coordination of research materials among the more  
16 scholarly libraries, inter-State library coordination and the  
17 development of library service throughout the country; which  
18 expenses may include personal services in the District of  
19 Columbia; contract stenographic reporting services; purchase  
20 of one, and maintenance, repair, and operation of passenger  
21 automobiles; purchase of lawbooks, books of reference, and  
22 periodicals; purchase, distribution, and exchange of educa-  
23 tional documents, motion-picture films, and lantern slides;  
24 collection, exchange, and cataloging of educational apparatus  
25 and appliances, articles of school furniture and models of



1 school buildings illustrative of foreign and domestic systems  
2 and methods of education, and repairing the same, \$991,990,  
3 of which not to exceed \$403,500 shall be available for the  
4 Division of Vocational Education as authorized.

5 The appropriation in this title for traveling expenses  
6 shall be available for actual transportation and not to exceed  
7 \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence and other expenses of  
8 persons serving, while away from their homes without other  
9 compensation from the United States, in an advisory  
10 capacity to the Commissioner of Education, in an amount not  
11 exceeding \$35,300.

12 Food conservation: For all expenses necessary, includ-  
13 ing personal services in the District of Columbia and  
14 elsewhere, travel, and printing and binding, to enable the  
15 United States Commissioner of Education to make payments  
16 to the States to cover costs of education of the public in food  
17 conservation and the salary of one secretary for each State  
18 carrying on food-conservation activities, \$1,337,000.

19 The Commissioner may delegate to any officer in the  
20 Office of Education any of his powers or duties hereunder.

21 OFFICE OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

22 For payments, for carrying out the provisions of the  
23 Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended, to States (in-  
24 cluding Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico) which have  
25 submitted and had approved by the Federal Security

1 Administrator State plans for vocational rehabilitation, as  
2 authorized by and in accordance with said Act, including  
3 payments, in accordance with regulations of the Administra-  
4 tor, for one-half of necessary expenditures for the acquisition  
5 of vending stands or other equipment in accordance with  
6 section 3 (a) (3) (C) of said Act for the use of blind  
7 persons, such stands or other equipment to be controlled by  
8 the State agency, \$11,747,800, of which not to exceed  
9 \$132,961 shall be available to the Federal Security Admin-  
10 istrator for providing rehabilitation services to disabled  
11 residents of the District of Columbia, as authorized by  
12 section 6 of said Act, which latter amount shall be avail-  
13 able for administrative expenses in connection with such  
14 rehabilitation in the District of Columbia, including printing  
15 and binding, and travel and subsistence, and reimbursement,  
16 at not to exceed 5 cents per mile, for travel performed  
17 by employees of the Federal Security Agency in privately  
18 owned automobiles and within the limits of their official  
19 station, when engaged in providing vocational rehabilitation  
20 services to disabled residents of the District of Columbia:  
21 *Provided*, That not to exceed 15 per centum of the ap-  
22 propriation shall be used for administrative purposes: *And*  
23 *provided further*, That section 3709 of the Revised Statutes  
24 shall not apply to any purchase made or service rendered



1 hereunder when the aggregate amount involved does not  
2 exceed \$400.

3 For general administrative expenses in carrying out the  
4 provisions of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended,  
5 including personal services in the District of Columbia and  
6 elsewhere and not to exceed \$2,000 for temporary  
7 employment of specialists in the fields of medicine and  
8 surgery, by contract or otherwise, without regard to section  
9 3709 of the Revised Statutes and the civil-service and classi-  
10 fication laws; purchase of reprints of scientific and technical  
11 articles published in periodicals and journals; and purchase  
12 and exchange of books of reference and periodicals; and pur-  
13 chase and distribution of educational films (not to exceed  
14 \$30,000) ; \$564,300.

15 PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

16 For necessary expenses in carrying out the functions of  
17 the Public Health Service in accordance with the Act of  
18 July 1, 1944 (Public Law 410) (hereinafter referred to as  
19 the Act), and other acts, including (with the exception of  
20 the appropriation "Pay, and so forth, commissioned officers,  
21 Public Health Service") personal services in the District of  
22 Columbia; maintenance, repair, and operation of passenger  
23 automobiles; purchase of reports, documents, and other ma-  
24 terial for publication and of reprints from State, city, and

1 private publications; lawbooks, books of reference, and  
2 periodicals, for use at the seat of government and elsewhere;  
3 contract stenographic services without regard to section 3709  
4 of the Revised Statutes or the civil-service or classification  
5 laws; preparation and display of posters and exhibits by  
6 contract or otherwise; packing, unpacking, crating, uncrat-  
7 ing, drayage, and transportation of personal effects of com-  
8 missioned officers and transportation of their dependents on  
9 change of station; increased allowances to Reserve officers for  
10 foreign service; and transporting in Government-owned auto-  
11 motive equipment, to and from school, children of personnel  
12 who have quarters for themselves and their families at isolated  
13 stations; as follows:

14       Venereal diseases: To carry out the purposes of sections  
15 314 (a) and 363 of the Act with respect to venereal dis-  
16 eases, \$11,530,888.

17       Tuberculosis: To carry out the purposes of section 314  
18 (b) of the Act, \$7,994,000.

19       Assistance to States, general: To carry out the purposes  
20 of section 314 (c) of the Act; to provide consultative serv-  
21 ices to States pursuant to section 311 of the Act; and to  
22 make field investigations and demonstrations in industrial  
23 hygiene pursuant to section 301 of the Act, including the  
24 purchase of fourteen passenger automobiles; \$14,565,000.

25       Communicable diseases: To carry out those provisions



1 of sections 311, 361, and 604 of the Act relating to  
2 the prevention and suppression of communicable diseases,  
3 the interstate transmission and spread thereof, and the en-  
4 forcement of any applicable quarantine laws, including the  
5 purchase of twenty-five passenger automobiles; and hire,  
6 maintenance, and operation of aircraft; \$7,372,000.

7 Hospitals and medical care: For carrying out the  
8 purposes of section 301 with respect to mental diseases, and  
9 sections 302, 321, 322, 324, 326, 331, 332, 341, 343,  
10 344, 502, 504, and 610 of the Act, and Executive Order  
11 9079, dated February 26, 1942, including minor repairs  
12 and maintenance; purchase of eighteen passenger auto-  
13 mobiles, including four ambulances; transportation to  
14 their homes in the continental United States of re-  
15 covered indigent leper patients; court costs and other  
16 expenses incident to proceedings heretofore or here-  
17 after taken for commitment of mentally incompetent per-  
18 sons to hospitals for the care and treatment of the insane;  
19 expenses of preparing and transporting remains, or reason-  
20 able burial expenses, for any patient dying in hospital; fire-  
21 arms and ammunition; travel; reimbursement to the working  
22 capital fund for articles or services furnished by the in-  
23 dustrial activities; expenses incurred in pursuing, identifying,  
24 and returning escaped prisoners, including rewards for their  
25 capture; purchase and exchange of farm products and live-

1 stock; not to exceed \$500 for newspapers; furnishing and  
2 laundering of uniforms and other distinctive wearing ap-  
3 parel necessary for employees in the performance of their  
4 official duties; transportation and subsistence allowance,  
5 within continental United States, of any narcotic addict  
6 voluntarily admitted and discharged as cured: reimburse-  
7 ment to employees for the cost of repair or replacement  
8 (where the damage exceeds \$2 and does not exceed \$100)  
9 of personal belongings damaged or destroyed by patients  
10 while employees were in line of duty; and tobacco for pa-  
11 tients; \$20,354,900, of which not to exceed \$115,514 shall  
12 be available for the furnishing by the Public Health Service  
13 to and at the request of any Federal department or inde-  
14 pendent establishment, including Government-owned corpo-  
15 rations, of coordinating and consultative services with respect  
16 to methods and standards for operating emergency health  
17 facilities in such department or establishment, including in-  
18 service training of such emergency health facility person-  
19 nel, and for providing employees of such agencies (1)  
20 tuberculosis and psychiatric examinations, and (2) health  
21 and nutrition instruction through lectures and demonstra-  
22 tions: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available  
23 for the expenses incurred in furnishing medical and hospital  
24 treatment, including dental care, to active-duty personnel



1 of the Navy and Marine Corps in Marine hospitals and out-  
2 patient offices.

3 Foreign quarantine service: For the medical inspection  
4 of aliens, the maintenance and ordinary expenses of United  
5 States quarantine stations and supplementary activities  
6 abroad, and the care and treatment of quarantine detainees  
7 in private or other public hospitals when facilities of the  
8 Public Health Service are not available, including the pur-  
9 chase of not to exceed twelve passenger automobiles.  
10 \$1,950,000.

11 National Institute of Health, operating expenses: For  
12 the activities of the National Institute of Health, not other-  
13 wise provided for, including research fellowships and grants  
14 for research projects pursuant to section 301 of the Act;  
15 the regulation and preparation of biologic products; the  
16 purchase of three passenger automobiles; the purchase, re-  
17 pair, and cleaning of uniforms for the guard force; and  
18 maintenance of buildings, \$5,966,948.

19 National Cancer Institute, operating expenses: To carry  
20 out the purposes of title IV of the Act, \$1,772,000.

21 Commissioned officers, pay, and so forth: For pay,  
22 uniforms and subsistence allowances, increased allowances  
23 for foreign service and commutation of quarters for not to  
24 exceed one thousand and twenty-one regular active com-

1 missioned officers; for retired pay of regular reserve com-  
2 missioned officers; and for six months' death gratuity pay  
3 and burial payments for regular commissioned officers,  
4 \$5,318,400.

5       Training for nurses: For continuing in training student  
6 nurses enrolled prior to October 16, 1945, under the pro-  
7 visions of the Act of June 15, 1943 (Public Law 74, as  
8 amended), \$16,300,000, of which not to exceed \$436,777  
9 shall be available for administrative expenses, including print-  
10 ing and binding and travel: *Provided*, That this appropriation  
11 is hereby made available for transfer to and consolidation  
12 with appropriations of Saint Elizabeths and Freedmen's  
13 Hospitals, in such amounts as may be deemed necessary by  
14 the Federal Security Administrator, to cover the cost of items  
15 furnished to student nurses in training under plans approved  
16 for such hospitals in accordance with said Act.

17       Salaries and miscellaneous expenses: For the divisions  
18 and offices of the office of the Surgeon General and for miscel-  
19 laneous and contingent expenses of the Public Health Service  
20 not appropriated for elsewhere, including the supervision  
21 of sanitary engineering and dental operations of the Public  
22 Health Service; maintenance and operation of the water and  
23 sanitary investigations station at Cincinnati, Ohio; surveys  
24 and investigations concerned with problems of pollution of  
25 the waters of lakes and rivers of the United States; collect-



1 ing and compiling mortality, morbidity, and vital statistics;  
2 preparing information, articles, and publications related to  
3 public health; conducting studies and demonstrations in  
4 public health methods; nominal compensation of collabo-  
5 rating epidemiologists and others; purchase of two passenger  
6 automobiles; and allowances for living quarters, including  
7 fuel, heat, and light, as authorized by the Act approved  
8 June 26, 1930 (5 U. S. C. 118 (a) ) ; \$1,500,000.

9       Development of health facilities: To enable the Surgeon  
10 General, either independently or in cooperation with public  
11 and private agencies, including individuals, to make studies,  
12 investigations, and surveys and to furnish advisory assistance  
13 and consultative services regarding the need for, kind, loca-  
14 tion, design, construction, organization, equipment, operation,  
15 and administration of health and sanitation facilities, includ-  
16 ing the purchase of fifteen passenger automobiles, \$259,043.

17       Office of International Health Relations: To enable the  
18 Surgeon General to coordinate and carry out the activities  
19 of the Public Health Service in connection with international  
20 health work and the Public Health Service mission to Liberia,  
21 including the purchase of two passenger automobiles, and not  
22 to exceed \$750 for entertainment of officials of other coun-  
23 tries when specifically authorized by the Surgeon General,  
24 \$290,700.

## SAINT ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL

Salaries and expenses: For support, clothing, and treatment in Saint Elizabeths Hospital of persons who have become insane since their entry into the armed forces of the United States, insane beneficiaries of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, insane beneficiaries of the United States Employees' Compensation Commission, and all other insane persons whose admission to the hospital is authorized by law, including reimbursement to employees for the cost of repair or replacement (where the damage exceeds \$2 and does not exceed \$100) of personal belongings damaged or destroyed by patients while employees were in line of duty; travel expenses; printing and binding; and not exceeding \$3,000 for maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; and not to exceed \$185,000 for repairs and improvements to buildings and grounds; and not to exceed \$15,000 for furnishing and laundering of such wearing apparel as may be prescribed for employees in the performance of their official duties; \$3,729,358, including cooperation with organizations or individuals in scientific research into the nature, causes, prevention, and treatment of mental illness, and including maintenance and operation of necessary facilities for feeding employees and others (at not less than cost), and the proceeds therefrom shall reimburse the appropriation



1 for the institution; and not exceeding \$1,500 of this sum may  
2 be expended in the removal of patients to their friends; for  
3 expenses of attendance at meetings of a technical nature, per-  
4 taining to hospital administration and medical advancement,  
5 when authorized by the Federal Security Administrator;  
6 not exceeding \$2,500 for the purchase of such books,  
7 periodicals, and newspapers as may be required for the pur-  
8 poses of the hospital and for the medical library, not exceed-  
9 ing \$75,000 for transfer to the Federal Works Agency for  
10 expenses incident to a survey of the buildings and grounds  
11 of the hospital; and not exceeding \$1,500 for the  
12 actual and necessary expenses incurred in the appre-  
13 hension and return to the hospital of escaped patients:  
14 *Provided*, That so much of this sum as may be re-  
15 quired shall be available for all necessary expenses in ascer-  
16 taining the residence of inmates who are not or who cease to  
17 be properly chargeable to Federal maintenance in the institu-  
18 tion and in returning them to such places of residence: *Pro-*  
19 *vided further*, That not exceeding \$200 additional may be  
20 paid to two employees to provide mail facilities for patients in  
21 the hospital: *Provided further*, That during the fiscal year  
22 1947 the District of Columbia, or any branch of the  
23 Government requiring Saint Elizabeths Hospital to care  
24 for patients for which they are responsible, shall pay by  
25 check to the Superintendent upon his written request, either  
26 in advance or at the end of each month, such amounts

1 as shall be calculated by the Superintendent to be due for  
2 such care on the basis of a per diem rate approved  
3 by the President and bills rendered by the Superin-  
4 tendent of Saint Elizabeths Hospital in accordance  
5 herewith shall not be subject to audit or certification in  
6 advance of payment; proper adjustments of such bills paid  
7 for in advance on the basis of such calculations shall be made  
8 monthly or quarterly, as may be agreed upon by the Super-  
9 intendent of Saint Elizabeths Hospital and the District of  
10 Columbia government, department, or establishments con-  
11 cerned. All sums paid to the Superintendent of Saint Eliza-  
12 beths Hospital for the care of patients that he is authorized  
13 by law to receive shall be deposited to the credit on the books  
14 of the Treasury Department of the appropriation made for  
15 the care and maintenance of the patients at Saint Elizabeths  
16 Hospital for the year in which the support, clothing, and  
17 treatment is provided, and be subject to requisition upon the  
18 approval of the Superintendent of Saint Elizabeths Hospital.

#### 19 SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD

20 Grants to States for old-age assistance, aid to dependent  
21 children, and aid to the blind: For grants to States for  
22 assistance to aged needy individuals, needy dependent chil-  
23 dren, and needy individuals who are blind, as authorized in  
24 titles I, IV, and X, respectively, of the Social Security Act  
25 approved August 14, 1935, as amended \$484,000,000, of



1 which sum such amount as may be necessary shall be avail-  
2 able for grants under such titles I, IV, and X, respectively,  
3 for any period in the fiscal year 1946 subsequent to March  
4 31, 1946: *Provided*, That payments to States for the fourth  
5 quarter of the fiscal year 1946 and for any quarter in the  
6 fiscal year 1947 under such titles I, IV, and X, respectively,  
7 may be made with respect to any State plan approved under  
8 such titles I, IV, or X, respectively, by the Social Security  
9 Board prior to or during such period, but no such payment  
10 shall be made with respect to any plan for any period prior  
11 to the quarter in which such plan was submitted to the Board  
12 for approval.

13 Salaries, Bureau of Public Assistance: For personal  
14 services in the Bureau of Public Assistance in the District  
15 of Columbia and elsewhere, \$965,000.

16 Grants to States for unemployment compensation ad-  
17 ministration: For grants to States for unemployment com-  
18 pensation administration, as authorized in title III of the  
19 Social Security Act, approved August 14, 1935, as amended,  
20 \$49,045,000, of which such amounts as may be agreed  
21 upon by the Board and the Postmaster General shall  
22 be used for the payment, in such manner as said parties  
23 may jointly determine, of postage for the transmission of  
24 official mail matter in connection with the unemployment

1 compensation administration of States receiving grants here-  
2 from.

3 Salaries, Bureau of Employment Security: For personal  
4 services in the Bureau of Employment Security in the  
5 District of Columbia and elsewhere, \$900,000.

6 Salaries, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance:  
7 For personal services in the Bureau of Old-Age and Sur-  
8 vivors Insurance in the District of Columbia and elsewhere,  
9 not more than \$22,987,000 may be expended from the Fed-  
10 eral old-age and survivors insurance trust fund.

11 Salaries, consolidated operations, Social Security Board:  
12 For personal services in the District of Columbia and else-  
13 where of the Social Security Board and its several offices and  
14 bureaus, not otherwise appropriated for herein, \$3,250,000.

15 Miscellaneous expenses, Social Security Board: For all  
16 expenses, not otherwise appropriated for, necessary to enable  
17 the Social Security Board to carry into effect the provisions  
18 of the Social Security Act as amended (42 U. S. C. 301-  
19 1305), including periodicals; purchase and exchange of law-  
20 books and books of reference; library membership fees or  
21 dues in organizations which issue publications to members  
22 only or to members at a lower price than to others, payments  
23 for which may be made in advance; alterations and repairs;  
24 purchase (not exceeding three), operation, maintenance, and  
25 repair of passenger-carrying automobiles; \$2,900,000.



1        If during the fiscal year 1946 or 1947 functions  
2 are transferred by the Federal Security Administrator  
3 from or between any of the said offices or bureaus,  
4 the Administrator may transfer from or between the appro-  
5 priations herein made for salaries for the Social Security  
6 Board the amounts necessary for personal services in connec-  
7 tion with the functions so transferred.

8        Not to exceed 5 per centum of any of the foregoing ap-  
9 propriations for salaries for the Social Security Board may,  
10 subject to the approval of the Director of the Bureau of  
11 the Budget, be transferred by the Administrator to any other  
12 of such appropriations, but no appropriation may be increased  
13 more than 5 per centum thereby.

14        None of the moneys appropriated by this Act to the  
15 Social Security Board or to the Children's Bureau of the  
16 Department of Labor for grants-in-aid of State agencies to  
17 cover, in whole or in part, the cost of operation of said  
18 agencies, including the salaries and expenses of officers and  
19 employees of said agencies, shall be withheld from the said  
20 agencies of any States which have established by legislative  
21 enactment and have in operation a merit system and classifi-  
22 cation and compensation plan covering the selection, tenure  
23 in office, and compensation of their employees, because of  
24 any disapproval of their personnel or the manner of their

1 selection by the agencies of the said States, or the rates of  
2 pay of said officers or employees.

3 OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR, FEDERAL SECURITY  
4 AGENCY

5 Salaries, Office of the Administrator, including personal  
6 services in the District of Columbia, \$190,044, of which  
7 \$9,700 is for personal services incident to the liqui-  
8 dation of the Civilian Conservation Corps in accordance  
9 with the applicable provisions under the head "Civilian  
10 Conservation Corps" in the Federal Security Agency Ap-  
11 propriation Act, 1944, and the National Youth Administra-  
12 tion in accordance with the applicable provisions under the  
13 head "National Youth Administration" in the Federal  
14 Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1945: *Provided*,  
15 That of the sum herein appropriated the Administra-  
16 tor may expend not to exceed \$4,075 for temporary em-  
17 ployment of persons, by contract or otherwise, for special  
18 services determined necessary by the Administrator, without  
19 regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes and the civil-  
20 service and classification laws.

21 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, OFFICE OF COMMUNITY WAR  
22 SERVICES, FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

23 Community War Services: For all expenses necessary to  
24 enable the Federal Security Administrator to carry out the  
25 recreation activities under the provisions of Executive



1 Order 8890, dated September 3, 1941, including personal  
2 services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; ac-  
3 ceptance and utilization of voluntary and uncompensated  
4 services; printing and binding; maintenance, operation, and  
5 repair of passenger automobiles; and travel expenses;  
6 \$30,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall not be  
7 available for purposes other than liquidation after Decem-  
8 ber 31, 1946.

9 Salaries, Division of Personnel Management, including  
10 personal services in the District of Columbia, \$109,885.

11 Salaries, Division of Service Operations, including per-  
12 sonal services in the District of Columbia, \$270,235.

13 Salaries, Office of the General Counsel, including personal  
14 services in the District of Columbia, \$575,000.

15 Miscellaneous expenses, Office of Administrator: For  
16 miscellaneous expenses of the Office of the Administrator in  
17 the District of Columbia and elsewhere (except printing  
18 and binding) including \$500 for the liquidation of the  
19 Civilian Conservation Corps in accordance with the ap-  
20 plicable provisions under the head "Civilian Conservation  
21 Corps" in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act,  
22 1944, and the National Youth Administration in accordance  
23 with the applicable provisions under the head "National  
24 Youth Administration" in the Federal Security Agency  
25 Appropriation Act, 1945; examination of estimates for

1 appropriations in the field; purchase and exchange of law-  
2 books, other books of reference, and periodicals; library  
3 membership fees or dues in organizations which issue pub-  
4 lications to members only or to members at a lower price  
5 than to others, payment for which may be made in advance;  
6 and purchase (not to exceed two), operation, maintenance,  
7 and repair of passenger automobiles; \$70,000: *Provided*.  
8 That the Administrator may transfer to this appropriation  
9 from appropriations of the constituent organizations of the  
10 Federal Security Agency such sums as may be necessary  
11 to finance the purchase of duplicating materials required in  
12 performance of duplicating work for such constituent organ-  
13 izations, unused portions of which sums may, at any time, be  
14 retransferred by the Administrator to the original appropria-  
15 tions.

16       Traveling expenses, Federal Security Agency: For  
17 traveling expenses (not appropriated for elsewhere) for the  
18 Federal Security Agency and all bureaus, boards, and con-  
19 stituent organizations thereof, including expenses, when  
20 specifically authorized by the Federal Security Admin-  
21 istrator, of attendance at meetings concerned with the work  
22 of the Federal Security Agency (not to exceed \$1,500 for  
23 the Office of the Administrator); and reimbursement, at  
24 not to exceed 5 cents per mile, for travel performed by

1 employees by the Federal Security Agency in privately  
2 owned automobiles within the limits of their official stations;  
3 \$2,555,100: *Provided*, That all receipts from non-Federal  
4 agencies representing reimbursement for subsistence and  
5 other expenses of travel of employees of the Office of Educa-  
6 tion performing advisory functions to said agencies shall  
7 be deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the  
8 credit of this appropriation.

9       Printing and binding, Federal Security Agency: For  
10 printing and binding (not appropriated for elsewhere) for  
11 the Federal Security Agency and all bureaus, boards, and  
12 constituent organizations thereof, including the purchase of  
13 reprints of scientific and technical articles published in periodi-  
14 cals and journals, \$900,000.

15       Penalty mail costs: For deposit in the general fund of  
16 the Treasury for cost of penalty mail of the Federal Security  
17 Agency as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944  
18 (Public Law 364), \$400,000.

19       In order that the Administrator may effectuate reor-  
20 ganization plans submitted and approved pursuant to the  
21 Reorganization Act of 1939, he may transfer to the fore-  
22 going appropriations under this title from funds available for  
23 administrative expenses of the constituent units of the Fed-  
24 eral Security Agency such sums as represent a consolidation



1 in the Office of the Administrator of any of the administrative  
2 functions of said constituent units: *Provided*, That no such  
3 transfer of funds shall be made unless the consolidation of  
4 administrative functions will result in a reduction of adminis-  
5 trative salary and other expenses and such reduction is accom-  
6 panied by savings in funds appropriated to the Federal Secu-  
7 rity Agency, which savings shall not be expended for any  
8 other purpose but shall be impounded and returned to the  
9 Treasury.

10 The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to transfer  
11 to the constituent organizations of the Federal Security  
12 Agency from appropriations for traveling expenses and print-  
13 ing and binding, Federal Security Agency, such amounts as  
14 the Administrator may request; amounts so transferred shall  
15 be set up on the books of the Treasury under suitable titles  
16 and shall be available for the same purposes and subject to  
17 the same limitations as the appropriations from which trans-  
18 ferred: *Provided*, That balances of any amounts so trans-  
19 ferred, or any part of such balances shall, upon request of the  
20 Administrator, be retransferred to the appropriations for  
21 traveling expenses and printing and binding, Federal Secu-  
22 rity Agency.

23 This title may be cited as the "Federal Security Agency  
24 Appropriation Act, 1947".

## TITLE III—EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION

## COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses: For all necessary administrative expenses of the United States Employees' Compensation Commission, including personal services and rent in the District of Columbia; lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals; fees and mileage of witnesses, including experts; contract stenographic reporting services; maintenance and repair of passenger automobiles; printing and binding, not to exceed \$25,000; and not to exceed \$15,000 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944; \$1,500,000: *Provided*, That section 3709. Revised Statutes, shall not apply to any purchase or service outside continental United States when the aggregate amount involved does not exceed \$500.

Employees' compensation fund: For the payment of compensation and other benefits and expenses (except administrative expenses authorized by law and accruing during the fiscal year 1947 or in any prior fiscal year, including payments to other Federal agencies for medical and hospital services pursuant to agreement approved by the Commission; the advancement of costs for enforcement of recoveries in third-party cases; rehabilita-

tion expenses, including fees or other payments to other agencies of the United States and public or private agencies, including individuals, for services or facilities rendered or furnished pursuant to agreement approved by the Commission; the furnishing of medical and hospital services and supplies, treatment, and funeral and burial expenses, including transportation and other expenses incidental to such services, treatment, and burial, to such enrollees of the Civilian Conservation Corps as were certified by the Director of such Corps as receiving hospital services and treatment at Government expense on June 30, 1943, and who are not otherwise entitled thereto as civilian employees of the United States, and the limitations and authority of the Act of September 7, 1916, as amended (5 U. S. C. 796), shall apply in providing such services, treatment, and expenses in such cases; \$11,100,000.

This title may be cited as the "Employees' Compensation Commission Appropriation Act, 1947".

#### TITLE IV—NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

Salaries: For three Board members of the National Labor Relations Board and other personal services of the Board in the District of Columbia and elsewhere necessary in performing the duties authorized by law, \$2,991,000.

Miscellaneous expenses: For all necessary expenses, other than salaries, of the National Labor Relations Board



1 in performing duties authorized by law, including repairs  
2 and alterations; contract stenographic reporting services;  
3 reimbursement to employees, at not to exceed 3 cents per  
4 mile, for expenses of travel performed by them in privately  
5 owned automobiles within the limits of their official stations  
6 in the field; lawbooks; books of reference; and periodicals;  
7 \$895,000.

8       Penalty mail costs: For deposit in the general fund of  
9 the Treasury for cost of penalty mail of the National Labor  
10 Relations Board as required by section 2 of the Act of June  
11 28, 1944, Public Law 364, \$20,500.

12       Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the  
13 National Labor Relations Board, \$163,000.

14       No part of the funds appropriated in this title shall  
15 be used in any way in connection with a complaint case  
16 arising over an agreement, or a renewal thereof, between  
17 management and labor which has been in existence for three  
18 months or longer without complaint being filed by an  
19 employee or employees of such plant: *Provided*, That,  
20 hereafter, notice of such agreement or a renewal thereof  
21 shall have been posted in the plant affected for said period  
22 of three months, said notice contained information as to the  
23 location at an accessible place of such agreement where said  
24 agreement shall be open for inspection by any interested  
25 person: *Provided further*, That these limitations shall not

1 apply to agreements with labor organizations formed in  
2 violation of section 158, paragraph 2, title 29, United States  
3 Code: *Provided further*, That no part of the funds appro-  
4 priated in this title shall be used by the National Labor  
5 Relations Board in any way in connection with the per-  
6 formance of the duties imposed upon it by the War Labor  
7 Disputes Act (50 U. S. C. App. 1501-11).

8 This title may be cited as the "National Labor Relations  
9 Board Appropriation Act, 1947".

#### 10 TITLE V—NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

11 Salaries and expenses: For three members of the Board,  
12 and for other authorized expenditures of the National Media-  
13 tion Board in performing the duties imposed by law, includ-  
14 ing contract stenographic reporting services; supplies and  
15 equipment; not to exceed \$200 for books of reference, and  
16 periodicals, \$300,000, of which amount not to exceed  
17 \$220,000 may be expended for personal services in the  
18 District of Columbia.

19 Penalty mail costs: For deposit in the general fund of  
20 the Treasury for cost of penalty mail of the National Media-  
21 tion Board and the National Railroad Adjustment Board  
22 as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944  
23 (Public Law 364), \$700.

24 Arbitration, emergency, and emergency panel boards:  
25 For necessary expenses of arbitration boards established

1 under section 7 of the Railway Labor Act (45 U. S. C.  
2 157), emergency boards appointed by the President pursuant  
3 to section 10 of said Act (45 U. S. C. 160), and boards  
4 appointed from the National Railway Labor Panel under  
5 Executive Order 9172, including compensation of members  
6 and employees of such boards in the District of Columbia  
7 and elsewhere; personal services in the District of Columbia  
8 to enable the Chairman of the Railway Labor Panel to  
9 perform his functions under Executive Order 9299; neces-  
10 sary transportation expenses of Board members to and from  
11 their homes or regular places of business, and \$6 per diem  
12 in lieu of subsistence on such days as they are actually  
13 engaged in performance of the duties of said boards; print-  
14 ing and binding of awards and proceedings and testimony  
15 relating thereto; contract stenographic reporting services;  
16 rent of quarters when suitable quarters cannot be supplied  
17 in any Federal building, \$110,000.

18       Printing and binding: For all printing and binding for  
19 the National Mediation Board, \$3,000.

20               NATIONAL RAILROAD ADJUSTMENT BOARD

21       Salaries and expenses: For authorized expenditures of  
22 the National Railroad Adjustment Board, in performing the  
23 duties imposed by law, including contract stenographic re-  
24 porting services and supplies and equipment, \$280,000,  
25 of which \$65,000 shall be available only for compensation,



1 not in excess of \$50 per day, and expenses of referees; and  
2 not more than \$150,000 for other personal services: *Pro-*  
3 *vided*, That compensation for any referee who is a public  
4 official of any Federal, State, or local government shall  
5 not to be paid from this appropriation for any period of time  
6 during which any such referee is receiving compensation  
7 for his employment in any such Federal, State, or local  
8 government.

9       Printing and binding: For all printing and binding for  
10 the National Railroad Adjustment Board, \$17,500.

11       This title may be cited as the "National Mediation  
12 Board Appropriation Act, 1947".

13       TITLE VI—RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

14       Salaries: For personal services in the District of Colum-  
15 bia and elsewhere necessary in performing the duties imposed  
16 by law, \$2,171,000.

17       Miscellaneous expenses (other than salaries): For all  
18 necessary expenditures, other than salaries and printing and  
19 binding, of the Railroad Retirement Board in performing  
20 the duties imposed by law, including rent in the District of  
21 Columbia and elsewhere; traveling expenses, including not  
22 to exceed \$1,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings  
23 concerned with the work of the Board when specifically  
24 authorized by the Board; repairs and alterations; contract  
25 stenographic reporting services; supplies and equipment (in-

cluding photographic equipment) ; not to exceed \$5,000 for lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals; and for payment in advance when authorized by the Board for library membership in organizations which issue publications to members only or to members at a price lower than to the general public; and operation, maintenance, and repair of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; \$500,000.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the Railroad Retirement Board, \$30,000.

Penalty mail costs: For deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail of the Railroad Retirement Board as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364), \$61,000.

Railroad retirement account: For an amount sufficient as an annual premium for the payments required under the Railroad Retirement Act, approved August 29, 1935, and the Railroad Retirement Act, approved June 24, 1937, and authorized to be appropriated to the railroad retirement account established under section 15 (a) of the latter Act, \$298,233,000, of which \$67,337,800 shall be immediately available: *Provided*, That such total amount shall be available until expended for making payments required under said retirement Acts, and the amount not required for current payments shall be invested by the Secretary of the Treasury

1 in accordance with the provisions of said Railroad Retirement  
2 Act of June 24, 1937.

3 This title may be cited as the "Railroad Retirement  
4 Board Appropriation Act, 1947".

5 TITLE VII—GENERAL PROVISIONS

6 SEC. 801. No part of any appropriation contained  
7 in this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of  
8 any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization  
9 that advocates, the overthrow of the Government  
10 of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That  
11 for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered  
12 prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit  
13 does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization  
14 that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the  
15 United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That  
16 any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization  
17 that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of  
18 the United States by force or violence and accepts employment  
19 the salary or wages for which are paid from any  
20 appropriation contained in this Act shall be guilty of a  
21 felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than  
22 \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both:  
23 *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause shall be  
24 in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions  
25 of existing law.



1        SEC. 802. No part of any appropriation contained in  
2 this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any  
3 person who engages in a strike against the Government of  
4 the United States or who is a member of an organization of  
5 Government employees that asserts the right to strike against  
6 the Government of the United States, or who advocates,  
7 or is a member of an organization that advocates, the over-  
8 throw of the Government of the United States by force or  
9 violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit  
10 shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person  
11 making the affidavit has not contrary to the provisions of  
12 this section engaged in a strike against the Government of  
13 the United States, is not a member of an organization of  
14 Government employees that asserts the right to strike against  
15 the Government of the United States, or that such person  
16 does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization  
17 that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the  
18 United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That  
19 any person who engages in a strike against the Government  
20 of the United States or who is a member of an organization  
21 of Government employees that asserts the right to strike  
22 against the Government of the United States, or who advo-  
23 cates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates,  
24 the overthrow of the Government of the United States by  
25 force or violence and accepts employment the salary or

1 wages for which are paid from any appropriation contained  
2 in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction;  
3 shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not  
4 more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the  
5 above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in  
6 substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

7 SEC. 803. This Act may be cited as the "Labor-Federal  
8 Security Appropriation Act, 1947".

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79<sup>TH</sup> CONGRESS  
2<sup>D</sup> SESSION

**H. R. 6739**

[Report No. 2242]

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# **A BILL**

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Making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes.

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By **Mr. HARE**

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JUNE 11, 1946

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed







79<sup>TH</sup> CONGRESS  
2<sup>D</sup> SESSION

# H. R. 6739

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IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 13 (legislative day, MARCH 5), 1946

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

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## AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes.

1      *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2      *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*  
3      That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money  
4      in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-  
5      ment of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related  
6      independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30,  
7      1947, namely:



## 1                   TITLE I.—DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

## 2                                   OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

3           Salaries: For personal services in the District of Colum-  
4   bia, \$862,000.

5           Salaries and expenses, Office of the Solicitor: For per-  
6   sonal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere,  
7   and for other necessary expenses in the field, including con-  
8   tract stenographic reporting services, \$925,000.

9           Contingent expenses: For expenses of the offices and  
10   bureaus of the Department, for which appropriations for  
11   expenses are not specifically made, including the purchase  
12   of stationery, furniture, and repairs to the same, carpets,  
13   matting, oilcloths, file cases, towels, ice, brooms, soap,  
14   sponges, laundry, not exceeding \$2,500 for streetcar fares;  
15   purchase, maintenance, and repair of motorcycles and motor-  
16   trucks; maintenance, operation, and repair of twelve motor-  
17   propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; examination of esti-  
18   mates for appropriations in the field; freight and express  
19   charges; commercial and labor-reporting services; postage  
20   to foreign countries, telegraph and telephone service; pur-  
21   chase and exchange of lawbooks, books of reference, news-  
22   papers, and periodicals and, when authorized by the Secre-  
23   tary of Labor, dues for library membership in societies or  
24   associations which issue publications to members only or at  
25   a price to members lower than to subscribers who are not

1 members, not exceeding \$15,000; contract stenographic  
2 services; and teletype service and tolls (not to exceed  
3 \$2,000) ; \$695,528.

4       Traveling expenses: For traveling expenses under the  
5 Department of Labor, \$3,137,033: *Provided*, That all  
6 funds transferred to the Department of Labor from any  
7 other department or agency under section 601 of the Act  
8 of June 30, 1932, as amended (31 U. S. C. 686), and  
9 available for travel, and all funds appropriated for traveling  
10 expenses under this title, shall be available to reimburse  
11 employees at not to exceed 3 cents per mile for expenses  
12 of travel performed by them in privately owned automobiles  
13 within the limits of their official stations in the field.

14       Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the  
15 Department of Labor, \$652,410.

16       PENALTY MAIL COSTS, DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

17       Penalty mail costs: For deposit in the general fund  
18 of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail of the Department  
19 of Labor as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28,  
20 1944 (Public Law 364), \$560,000.

21       Salaries and expenses, Division of Labor Standards:  
22 For salaries and other expenses, including purchase and  
23 distribution of reports, and of material for informational ex-  
24 hibits, in connection with the promotion of health, safety,

1 employment stabilization, and amicable industrial relations  
2 for labor and industry, \$215,000.

3       The appropriation under this title for traveling expenses  
4 shall be available for expenses of attendance of cooperating  
5 officials and consultants at conferences concerned with the  
6 work of the Division of Labor Standards when called by the  
7 Division with the written approval of the Secretary of  
8 Labor, and shall be available also in an amount not to  
9 exceed \$2,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings  
10 related to the work of the Division of Labor Standards  
11 when incurred on the written authority of the Secretary of  
12 Labor.

13       Commissioners of Conciliation: For expenses necessary  
14 to enable the Secretary of Labor to exercise the authority  
15 vested in him by section 8 of the Act creating the Depart-  
16 ment of Labor (5 U. S. C. 611), including newspapers,  
17 books of reference, and periodicals; not to exceed \$120,000  
18 for the temporary employment of arbitrators and mediators  
19 on labor relations without regard to the classification laws;  
20 and not to exceed \$190,000 for personal services in the  
21 District of Columbia, \$2,300,000.

22       The appropriation in this title for traveling expenses  
23 shall be available in an amount not to exceed \$2,000 for  
24 expenses of attendance at meetings, conferences, or conven-



1 tions concerned with labor and industrial relations when  
2 incurred on the written authority of the Secretary of Labor.

3 APPRENTICE TRAINING SERVICE

4 Apprentice Training Service: For expenses necessary  
5 to enable the Secretary of Labor to conduct a program of  
6 encouraging apprentice training, as authorized by the Act  
7 of August 16, 1937 (29 U. S. C. 50), including per-  
8 sonal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere,  
9 \$1,800,000.

10 BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

11 Salaries and expenses: For personal services including  
12 temporary assistants for field service; not to exceed \$5,000  
13 for purchase of newspaper clipping services; purchase of  
14 periodicals, documents, envelopes, price quotations, and re-  
15 ports and materials for reports and bulletins of said Bureau;  
16 reimbursement to State, Federal, and local agencies and  
17 their employees for services rendered; and not to exceed  
18 \$15,000 for the temporary employment of experts without  
19 regard to the civil service and classification laws; \$4,772,000,  
20 of which amount not to exceed \$3,050,000 may be expended  
21 for personal services in the District of Columbia: *Provided*,  
22 That not to exceed \$685,913 shall be used for a cost of living  
23 study and report.

24 The appropriation in this title for traveling expenses

1 shall be available, in an amount not to exceed \$2,000, for  
2 expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work  
3 of the Bureau of Labor Statistics when incurred on the  
4 written authority of the Secretary of Labor.

5 Study of labor conditions in Hawaii: For all expenses  
6 necessary to enable the Commissioner of Labor Statistics to  
7 conduct a study of labor conditions in Hawaii in accord  
8 with the Act of April 8, 1904 (29 U. S. C. 7), including  
9 personal services in the District of Columbia, travel, printing  
10 and binding, and other items otherwise chargeable to the  
11 appropriation "Contingent expenses, Department of Labor",  
12 \$15,000.

13 CHILDREN'S BUREAU

14 Salaries and expenses: For expenses of investigating and  
15 reporting upon matters pertaining to the welfare of children  
16 and child life, and especially to investigate the questions of  
17 infant mortality; personal services, including experts and  
18 temporary assistants; purchase of reports and material for  
19 the publications of the Children's Bureau and for reprints  
20 from State, city, and private publications for distribution  
21 when said reprints can be procured more cheaply than they  
22 can be printed by the Government, and other necessary ex-  
23 penses; \$447,500, of which amount not to exceed \$400,000  
24 may be expended for personal services in the District of  
25 Columbia.

1       Salaries and expenses, child labor provisions, Fair Labor  
2 Standards Act: For all authorized and necessary expenses  
3 of the Children's Bureau in performing the duties imposed  
4 upon it by the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, including  
5 personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere;  
6 supplies; services; equipment; newspapers, books of ref-  
7 erence, and periodicals; and reimbursement to State and  
8 local agencies and their employees for services rendered,  
9 as authorized by section 11 of said Act; \$256,309.

10       Salaries and expenses, maternal and child welfare: For  
11 all necessary expenses of the Children's Bureau in  
12 performing the duties imposed upon it by title V  
13 of the Social Security Act, approved August 14, 1935,  
14 as amended, and by the emergency maternity and infant  
15 care program, including personal services, in the District  
16 of Columbia and elsewhere; supplies; services; equipment;  
17 newspapers, books of reference, and periodicals; \$438,535:  
18 *Provided*, That no part of any appropriation contained  
19 in this title shall be used to promulgate or carry out  
20 any instruction, order, or regulation relating to the care of  
21 obstetrical cases which discriminates between persons licensed  
22 under State law to practice obstetrics: *Provided further*,  
23 That the foregoing proviso shall not be so construed as to  
24 prevent any patient from having the services of any prac-  
25 titioner of her own choice, paid for out of this fund, so long



1 as State laws are complied with: *Provided further*, That  
2 any State plan which provides standards for professional  
3 obstetrical services in accordance with the laws of the State  
4 shall be approved by the Chief of the Children's Bureau.

5 Grants to States for emergency maternity and infant care  
6 (national defense) : For grants to States, including Alaska,  
7 Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia, to pro-  
8 vide, in addition to similar services otherwise available,  
9 medical, nursing, and hospital maternity and infant care for  
10 wives and infants of enlisted men of the fourth, fifth, sixth,  
11 and seventh grades in the armed forces of the United States  
12 and of Army aviation cadets, under allotments by the Secre-  
13 tary of Labor and plans developed and administered by State  
14 health agencies and approved by the Chief of the Children's  
15 Bureau, \$16,664,000, of which not more than \$649,000  
16 may be allotted to the States for administrative expenses from  
17 the date of this Act on the basis of need as determined by  
18 the Chief of the Children's Bureau.

19 Grants to States for maternal and child-health services:  
20 For grants to States for the purpose of enabling each State  
21 to extend and improve services for promoting the health  
22 of mothers and children, as authorized in title V, part 1, of  
23 the Social Security Act, approved August 14, 1935 (42  
24 U. S. C. 701), as amended, \$5,820,000: *Provided*, That any  
25 allotment to a State pursuant to section 502 (b) shall not be

1 included in computing for the purposes of subsections (a)  
2 and (b) of section 504 an amount expended or estimated to  
3 be expended by the State.

4       Grants to States for services for crippled children: For  
5 the purpose of enabling each State to extend and improve  
6 services for crippled children, as authorized in title V, part  
7 2, of the Social Security Act, approved August 14, 1935  
8 (42 U. S. C. 711), as amended, \$3,870,000.

9       Grants to States for child-welfare services: For grants  
10 to States for the purpose of enabling the United States,  
11 through the Children's Bureau, to cooperate with State  
12 public-welfare agencies in establishing, extending, and  
13 strengthening public-welfare services for the care of homeless  
14 or neglected children, or children in danger of becoming  
15 delinquent, as authorized in title V, part 3, of the Social  
16 Security Act, approved August 14, 1935 (42 U. S. C. 721),  
17 as amended, \$1,510,000.

18       In the administration of title V of the Social Security  
19 Act, as amended, for the fiscal year 1947. payments to  
20 the States for any quarter of the fiscal year 1947 under  
21 parts 1, 2, and 3 may be made with respect to any State  
22 plan approved under such respective parts by the Chief  
23 of the Children's Bureau prior to or during such quarter,  
24 but no such payment shall be made with respect to any

1 plan for any period prior to the quarter in which such plan  
2 is submitted to the Chief of the Children's Bureau for  
3 approval.

4 The appropriation in this title for traveling expenses  
5 shall be available, in an amount not to exceed \$11,000, for  
6 expenses of attendance of cooperating officials and consultants  
7 at conferences concerned with the administration of work of  
8 the Children's Bureau under the Fair Labor Standards Act  
9 and under title V, parts 1, 2, and 3, of the Social Security  
10 Act, as amended, when called by the Children's Bureau with  
11 the written approval of the Secretary of Labor, and shall  
12 be available also, in an amount not to exceed \$6,000, for  
13 expenses of attendance at meetings related to the work of the  
14 Children's Bureau when incurred on the written authority  
15 of the Secretary of Labor.

16 NATIONAL WAGE STABILIZATION BOARD

17 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the  
18 National Wage Stabilization Board, including salaries at  
19 not to exceed \$10,000 per annum each for not more than  
20 four public members of the Board; other personal services  
21 in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; not to exceed  
22 \$300 for the purchase of newspapers in the field; fees and  
23 mileage of witnesses at rates not in excess of those for wit-  
24 nesses attending in United States courts; contract steno-  
25 graphic reporting services, \$4,191,900: *Provided*, That the



1 appropriation in this title for traveling expenses shall be avail-  
2 able for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with  
3 the work of the National Wage Stabilization Board and for  
4 actual transportation and other necessary expenses and not  
5 to exceed \$35 per diem in lieu of subsistence, whether or not  
6 in a travel status, of members of the Board (other than public  
7 members) while serving as such without other compensation  
8 from the United States: *Provided further*, That the provi-  
9 sions of section 201 (d) of the Independent Offices Appro-  
10 priation Act, 1947, shall apply to working funds established  
11 from this appropriation and to public, labor, or industry  
12 members of the regional boards, committees, or commissions  
13 of the National Wage Stabilization Board, whether employed  
14 intermittently or indefinitely: *Provided further*, That none of  
15 the persons receiving compensation from this appropriation  
16 on a per diem when-actually-employed basis shall be entitled  
17 to any of the benefits of the sick and annual leave acts of  
18 March 14, 1936 (5 U. S. C. 30): *Provided further*, That  
19 the Chairman of the Board may delegate to any subordinate  
20 authority to make appointments of personnel and other deter-  
21 minations necessary for the administrative management of the  
22 Board: *Provided further*, That any employee of the Board  
23 is authorized when designated for the purpose by the Chair-  
24 man thereof to administer or to take from any person an oath,

1 affirmation, or affidavit when required in connection with the  
2 performance of functions or activities of the agency.

3 RETAINING AND REEMPLOYMENT ADMINISTRATION

4 Salaries: For personal services in the Retraining and  
5 Reemployment Administration in the District of Columbia  
6 and elsewhere necessary for carrying out the provisions of  
7 title III of the War Mobilization and Reconversion Act of  
8 1944 (50 U. S. C., App. 1661), \$338,000.

9 UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

10 General administration: For expenses necessary for the  
11 general administration of the United States Employment  
12 Service, including one Director at not to exceed \$10,000  
13 per annum and other personal services in the District of  
14 Columbia and elsewhere and contract stenographic reporting  
15 services, \$6,394,600, of which \$2,650,600 shall be for use  
16 in carrying into effect the provisions of title IV (except sec-  
17 tion 602) of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944:  
18 *Provided*, That the appropriation in this title for traveling  
19 expenses shall be available, in an amount not to exceed  
20 \$2,000, for expenses of attendance at meetings of organiza-  
21 tions concerned with the work of the United States Employ-  
22 ment Service when incurred on the written authority of the  
23 Secretary of Labor.

24 Employment office facilities and services: For neces-  
25 sary expenses in connection with the operation and mainte-

1 nance of the United States Employment Service, and for  
2 carrying into effect section 602 of the Servicemen's Read-  
3 justment Act of 1944; including contract janitorial services,  
4 at not to exceed \$300 for any individual; not to exceed  
5 \$500 for newspapers; reimbursement, at not to exceed 3  
6 cents per mile, for official travel performed by employees in  
7 privately owned automobiles within the limits of their official  
8 station; printing and binding (not to exceed \$10,417);  
9 travel expenses (not to exceed \$149,200); and rent in the  
10 District of Columbia; 17,129,250: *Provided*, That payment  
11 of salaries may be made to employees while taking annual  
12 and sick leave based upon unused leave accrued under State  
13 regulations found by the Social Security Board to conform  
14 to the requirements of title III of the Social Security Act,  
15 as amended, and on the basis of State employment which  
16 had been financed in whole or in part from grants under  
17 title III of said Act, including payment for accrued leave to  
18 be substituted for leave without pay taken between January  
19 1 and June 30, 1942, which payment shall not exceed in  
20 any case the amount payable for such purposes under Fed-  
21 eral laws with respect to the maximum accumulation of such  
22 leave: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of Labor may  
23 transfer funds from this appropriation to the Social Security  
24 Board for "Grants to States for unemployment compensation  
25 administration" as authorized in title III of the Social Se-



1 curity Act, as amended, to meet costs incurred by States  
2 in making available to the United States Employment  
3 Service premises, equipment, supplies, facilities, and services,  
4 needed by said Service in the operation and maintenance of  
5 employment office facilities and services, any sum so trans-  
6 ferred and not expended in accordance with this proviso to  
7 be retransferred to this appropriation: *Provided further*, That  
8 pending the return to State control of the Employment Serv-  
9 ice facilities, property, and personnel loaned by the States  
10 to the United States Employment Service, no portion of the  
11 sum herein appropriated shall be expended by any Federal  
12 agency for any salary, to any individual engaged in em-  
13 ployment service duties in any position within any local  
14 or field or State office, which substantially exceeds the salary  
15 which would apply to such position and individual if the  
16 relevant State merit system applied and if State operation  
17 of such office had continued without interruption: *Provided*  
18 *further*, That no portion of the sum herein appropriated  
19 shall be expended by any Federal agency for the salary of  
20 any person who is engaged for more than half of the time,  
21 as determined by the State director of unemployment com-  
22 pensation, including claims taking but excluding registration  
23 for work: *Provided further*, That the sum herein appro-  
24 priated shall not be subject to the apportionment require-

1 ments of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended  
2 (U. S. C., title 31, sec. 665) .

### 3 GRANTS TO STATES FOR PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT OFFICES

4 For payment to the several States, beginning October 1,  
5 1946, in accordance with the provisions of the Act of June 6,  
6 1933, as amended to January 1, 1942 (29 U. S. C. 49-491)  
7 and for carrying into effect section 602 of the Servicemen's  
8 Readjustment Act of 1944, the sum of \$51,387,750: *Pro-*  
9 *vided*, That no State shall be required to make any appro-  
10 priation as provided in section 5 (a) of said Act of June 6,  
11 1933, as amended to January 1, 1942, prior to July 1, 1948.

### 12 WOMEN'S BUREAU

13 Salaries and expenses: For carrying out the provisions  
14 of the Act entitled "An Act to establish in the Department of  
15 Labor a bureau to be known as the Women's Bureau",  
16 approved June 5, 1920 (29 U. S. C. 11-16), including per-  
17 sonal services in the District of Columbia; purchase of mate-  
18 rial for reports and educational exhibits; \$234,000.

19 The appropriation in this title for traveling expenses  
20 shall be available in an amount not to exceed \$2,500  
21 for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the  
22 work of the Women's Bureau when incurred on the written  
23 authority of the Secretary of Labor.

## WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION

Salaries: For personal services for the Wage and Hour Division necessary in performing the duties imposed by the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 and by the Act to provide conditions for the purchase of supplies and the making of contracts by the United States, approved June 30, 1936 (41 U. S. C. 38), including reimbursement to State, Federal, and local agencies and their employees for services rendered, \$4,203,700, of which amount not to exceed \$754,000 may be expended for departmental salaries.

Miscellaneous expenses (other than salaries): For necessary expenses, other than salaries, of the Wage and Hour Division in performing the duties imposed by the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 and by the Act to provide conditions for the purchase of supplies and the making of contracts by the United States, approved June 30, 1936 (41 U. S. C. 38), including stenographic reporting services by contract or otherwise, and maintenance, repair, and operation outside the District of Columbia, of one passenger automobile, lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals, manuscripts and special reports, newspapers, and reimbursement to State, Federal, and local agencies and their employees for services rendered, \$362,187.

24       The Secretary of Labor may allot or transfer, with the  
25    approval of the Bureau of the Budget, funds from the fore-



1 going appropriations for the Wage and Hour Division to  
2 any other bureau or office of the Department of Labor to  
3 enable such bureau or office to perform services for the  
4 Wage and Hour Division.

5 The appropriation in this title for traveling expenses  
6 shall be available in an amount not to exceed \$4,750 for  
7 expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work  
8 of the Wage and Hour Division when incurred on the written  
9 authority of the Secretary of Labor.

10 This title may be cited as the "Department of Labor  
11 Appropriation Act, 1947".

## 12 TITLE II—FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

### 13 AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND

14 To enable the American Printing House for the Blind  
15 more adequately to provide books and apparatus for the  
16 education of the blind in accordance with the provisions of  
17 the Act approved February 8, 1927 (20 U. S. C. 101),  
18 \$115,000.

### 19 COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF

20 For support of the Columbia Institution for the Deaf,  
21 including salaries and incidental expenses, books and illus-  
22 trative apparatus, and general repairs and improvements,  
23 \$221,800.

24 Plans and specifications: For the preparation of plans

1 and specifications for construction, under the supervision of  
2 the Public Buildings Administration, of buildings and facil-  
3 ities on the grounds of Columbia Institution for the Deaf,  
4 printing, and travel, to remain available until expended,  
5 \$7,500.

6 FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

7 For all necessary expenses of the Food and Drug Ad-  
8 ministration in carrying out the investigations, including  
9 collecting, reporting, and illustrating the results thereof, and  
10 performing the functions required to carry into effect the  
11 provisions of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act  
12 (21 U. S. C. 301-392); the Tea Importation Act (21  
13 U. S. C. 41-50); the Import Milk Act (21 U. S. C. 141-  
14 149); the Federal Caustic Poison Act (15 U. S. C. 401-  
15 411); and the Filled Milk Act (21 U. S. C. 61-64); as  
16 follows:

17 Enforcement operations: To enable the Federal Security  
18 Administrator to carry into effect the provisions of the above  
19 statutes, including personal services in the District of Colum-  
20 bia (not exceeding \$800,000) and elsewhere; purchase  
21 (not to exceed 35), operation, maintenance, and repair of  
22 passenger automobiles; purchase of chemicals, apparatus, and  
23 scientific equipment; contract stenographic reporting serv-  
24 ices; books of reference and periodicals; \$3,037,181.

25 Salaries, sea-food inspectors: For salaries of sea-food

1 inspectors designated in accordance with the provisions of  
2 section 702A of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act,  
3 \$40,000.

4       Certification services: To enable the Federal Security  
5 Administrator to provide for the certification of certain prod-  
6 ucts as required by the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic  
7 Act, as amended, including personal services in the District  
8 of Columbia and elsewhere; purchase (not to exceed eight),  
9 operation, maintenance, and repair of passenger automobiles;  
10 purchase of chemicals, apparatus, and scientific equipment  
11 and supplies; traveling expenses; printing and binding; con-  
12 tract stenographic reporting services; books of reference;  
13 reprints and periodicals; \$292,000: *Provided*, That expendi-  
14 tures hereunder shall not exceed the aggregate of fees covered  
15 into the Treasury under said Act.

16       General administration: For general administration, in-  
17 cluding personal services in the District of Columbia,  
18 \$113,202.

19                               FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL

20       Salaries and expenses: For all expenses necessary for  
21 the operation and maintenance of Freedmen's Hospital, in-  
22 cluding repairs to buildings; travel; operation and main-  
23 tenance of passenger automobiles, including purchase of  
24 one ambulance; purchase of cotton or duck suits for the  
25 use of interns, and cotton or duck uniforms or aprons





1 ployees of the university, the balance to be paid from pri-  
2 vately contributed funds, \$941,700.

3 Expenses, Howard University: For necessary expenses,  
4 including equipment, supplies, apparatus, furniture, cases  
5 and shelving, stationery, ice, repairs to buildings and  
6 grounds, \$258,830.

7 Construction of buildings: For the construction, under  
8 the supervision of the Public Buildings Administration, of  
9 an engineering building and women's dormitory units, to-  
10 gether with alterations and installations in connection with  
11 this construction, including engineering and architectural  
12 services, printing, and travel, to remain available until ex-  
13 pended, \$1,377,920.

14 OFFICE OF EDUCATION

15 Further development of vocational education: For car-  
16 rying out the provisions of sections 1, 2, and 3 of the Act  
17 approved June 8, 1936 (20 U. S. C. 15h-j), \$14,200,000:  
18 *Provided*, That the apportionment to the States shall be  
19 computed on the basis of not to exceed \$14,483,000 for the  
20 fiscal year 1947, as authorized by the Act approved June 8,  
21 1936.

22 For extending to the Territory of Hawaii the benefits of  
23 the Act approved February 23, 1917 (20 U. S. C. 11-18),  
24 in accordance with the provisions of the Act approved  
25 March 10, 1924 (20 U. S. C. 29), \$30,000.

1 For extending to Puerto Rico the benefits of the Act  
2 approved February 23, 1917 (20 U. S. C. 11-18), in  
3 accordance with the provisions of the Act approved March  
4 3, 1931 (20 U. S. C. 11-18, 30; 29 U. S. C. 31-35),  
5 \$105,000.

6 Further endowment of colleges of agriculture and the  
7 mechanic arts: For carrying out the provisions of section 22  
8 of the Act approved June 29, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 343d),  
9 \$2,480,000.

10 Salaries and Expenses: For all expenses necessary for  
11 the work of the Office of Education as provided by law,  
12 including surveys, studies, investigations, and reports  
13 regarding libraries; fostering coordination of public and  
14 school library service; coordination of library service on the  
15 national level with other forms of adult education; developing  
16 library participation in Federal projects; fostering Nation-  
17 wide coordination of research materials among the more  
18 scholarly libraries, inter-State library coordination and the  
19 development of library service throughout the country; which  
20 expenses may include personal services in the District of  
21 Columbia; contract stenographic reporting services; purchase  
22 of one, and maintenance, repair, and operation of passenger  
23 automobiles; purchase of lawbooks, books of reference, and  
24 periodicals; purchase, distribution, and exchange of educa-  
25 tional documents, motion-picture films, and lantern slides;



1 collection, exchange, and cataloging of educational apparatus  
2 and appliances, articles of school furniture and models of  
3 school buildings illustrative of foreign and domestic systems  
4 and methods of education, and repairing the same, \$991,990,  
5 of which not to exceed \$403,500 shall be available for the  
6 Division of Vocational Education as authorized.

7 The appropriation in this title for traveling expenses  
8 shall be available for actual transportation and not to exceed  
9 \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence and other expenses of  
10 persons serving, while away from their homes without other  
11 compensation from the United States, in an advisory  
12 capacity to the Commissioner of Education, in an amount not  
13 exceeding \$35,300.

14 Food conservation: For all expenses necessary, includ-  
15 ing personal services in the District of Columbia and  
16 elsewhere, travel, and printing and binding, to enable the  
17 United States Commissioner of Education to make payments  
18 to the States to cover costs of education of the public in food  
19 conservation and the salary of one secretary for each State  
20 carrying on food-conservation activities, \$1,337,000.

21 The Commissioner may delegate to any officer in the  
22 Office of Education any of his powers or duties hereunder.

23 OFFICE OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

24 For payments, for carrying out the provisions of the  
25 Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended, to States (in-

1 cluding Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico) which have  
2 submitted and had approved by the Federal Security  
3 Administrator State plans for vocational rehabilitation, as  
4 authorized by and in accordance with said Act, including  
5 payments, in accordance with regulations of the Administra-  
6 tor, for one-half of necessary expenditures for the acquisition  
7 of vending stands or other equipment in accordance with  
8 section 3 (a) (3) (C) of said Act for the use of blind  
9 persons, such stands or other equipment to be controlled by  
10 the State agency, \$11,747,800, of which not to exceed  
11 \$132,961 shall be available to the Federal Security Admin-  
12 istrator for providing rehabilitation services to disabled  
13 residents of the District of Columbia, as authorized by  
14 section 6 of said Act, which latter amount shall be avail-  
15 able for administrative expenses in connection with such  
16 rehabilitation in the District of Columbia, including printing  
17 and binding, and travel and subsistence, and reimbursement,  
18 at not to exceed 5 cents per mile, for travel performed  
19 by employees of the Federal Security Agency in privately  
20 owned automobiles and within the limits of their official  
21 station, when engaged in providing vocational rehabilitation  
22 services to disabled residents of the District of Columbia:  
23 *Provided*, That not to exceed 15 per centum of the ap-  
24 propriation shall be used for administrative purposes: *And*  
25 *provided further*, That section 3709 of the Revised Statutes

1 shall not apply to any purchase made or service rendered  
2 hereunder when the aggregate amount involved does not  
3 exceed \$400.

4 For general administrative expenses in carrying out the  
5 provisions of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended,  
6 including personal services in the District of Columbia and  
7 elsewhere and not to exceed \$2,000 for temporary  
8 employment of specialists in the fields of medicine and  
9 surgery, by contract or otherwise, without regard to section  
10 3709 of the Revised Statutes and the civil-service and classi-  
11 fication laws; purchase of reprints of scientific and technical  
12 articles published in periodicals and journals; and purchase  
13 and exchange of books of reference and periodicals; and pur-  
14 chase and distribution of educational films (not to exceed  
15 \$30,000) ; \$564,300.

#### 16 PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

17 For necessary expenses in carrying out the functions of  
18 the Public Health Service in accordance with the Act of  
19 July 1, 1944 (Public Law 410) (hereinafter referred to as  
20 the Act), and other acts, including (with the exception of  
21 the appropriation "Pay, and so forth, commissioned officers,  
22 Public Health Service") personal services in the District of  
23 Columbia; maintenance, repair, and operation of passenger  
24 automobiles; purchase of reports, documents, and other ma-



1 terial for publication and of reprints from State, city, and  
2 private publications; lawbooks, books of reference, and  
3 periodicals, for use at the seat of government and elsewhere;  
4 contract stenographic services without regard to section 3709  
5 of the Revised Statutes or the civil-service or classification  
6 laws; preparation and display of posters and exhibits by  
7 contract or otherwise; packing, unpacking, crating, uncrat-  
8 ing, drayage, and transportation of personal effects of com-  
9 missioned officers and transportation of their dependents on  
10 change of station; increased allowances to Reserve officers for  
11 foreign service; and transporting in Government-owned auto-  
12 motive equipment, to and from school, children of personnel  
13 who have quarters for themselves and their families at isolated  
14 stations; as follows:

15       Venereal diseases: To carry out the purposes of sections  
16 314 (a) and 363 of the Act with respect to venereal dis-  
17 eases, including the operation and maintenance of centers for  
18 the diagnosis, treatment, support, and clothing of persons  
19 afflicted with venereal diseases; transportation and subsistence  
20 of such persons and their attendants to and from the place of  
21 treatment or allowance in lieu thereof; diagnosis and treat-  
22 ment (including emergency treatment for other illnesses)  
23 of such persons through contracts with physicians and hos-  
24 pitals and other appropriate institutions without regard to  
25 section 3709 of the Revised Statutes; fees for case finding and

1 referral to such centers of voluntary patients; reasonable  
2 expenses of preparing remains or burial of deceased patients;  
3 furnishing and laundering of uniforms and other distinctive  
4 wearing apparel necessary for employees in the performance  
5 of their official duties; recreational supplies and equipment;  
6 leasing of facilities and repair and alteration of leased facili-  
7 ties; and for grants of money, services, supplies, equipment,  
8 and use of facilities to States, as defined in the Act, and with  
9 the approval of the respective State health authorities, to  
10 counties, health districts, and other political subdivisions of  
11 the States, for the foregoing purposes, in such amounts and  
12 upon such terms and conditions as the Surgeon General may  
13 determine; \$16,628,000.

14       Tuberculosis: To carry out the purposes of section 314  
15 (b) of the Act, \$7,994,000.

16       Assistance to States, general: To carry out the purposes  
17 of section 314 (c) of the Act; to provide consultative serv-  
18 ices to States pursuant to section 311 of the Act; and to  
19 make field investigations and demonstrations in industrial  
20 hygiene pursuant to section 301 of the Act, including the  
21 purchase of fourteen passenger automobiles; \$14,565,000.

22       Communicable diseases: To carry out those provisions  
23 of sections 311, 361, and 604 of the Act relating to  
24 the prevention and suppression of communicable diseases,  
25 the interstate transmission and spread thereof, and the en-

1   forcement of any applicable quarantine laws, including the  
2   purchase of twenty-five passenger automobiles; and hire,  
3   maintenance, and operation of aircraft; \$7,372,000.

4       Hospitals and medical care: For carrying out the  
5   purposes of section 301 with respect to mental diseases, and  
6   sections 302, 321, 322, 324, 326, 331, 322, 341, 343,  
7   344, 502, 504, and 610 of the Act, and Executive Order  
8   9079, dated February 26, 1942, including minor repairs  
9   and maintenance; purchase of eighteen passenger auto-  
10   mobiles, including four ambulances; transportation to  
11   their homes in the continental United States of re-  
12   covered indigent leper patients; court costs and other  
13   expenses incident to proceedings heretofore or here-  
14   after taken for commitment of mentally incompetent per-  
15   sons to hospitals for the care and treatment of the insane;  
16   expenses of preparing and transporting remains, or reason-  
17   able burial expenses, for any patient dying in hospital; fire-  
18   arms and ammunition; travel; reimbursement to the working  
19   capital fund for articles or services furnished by the in-  
20   dustrial activities; expenses incurred in pursuing, identifying,  
21   and returning escaped prisoners, including rewards for their  
22   capture; purchase and exchange of farm products and live-  
23   stock; not to exceed \$500 for newspapers; furnishing and  
24   laundering of uniforms and other distinctive wearing ap-  
25   parel necessary for employees in the performance of their



1 official duties; transportation and subsistence allowance,  
2 within continental United States, of any narcotic addict  
3 voluntarily admitted and discharged as cured; reimburse-  
4 ment to employees for the cost of repair or replacement  
5 (where the damage exceeds \$2 and does not exceed \$100)  
6 of personal belongings damaged or destroyed by patients  
7 while employees were in line of duty; and tobacco for pa-  
8 tients; \$20,354,900, of which not to exceed \$115,514 shall  
9 be available for the furnishing by the Public Health Service  
10 to and at the request of any Federal department or inde-  
11 pendent establishment, including Government-owned corpo-  
12 rations, of coordinating and consultative services with respect  
13 to methods and standards for operating emergency health  
14 facilities in such department or establishment, including in-  
15 service training of such emergency health facility person-  
16 nel, and for providing employees of such agencies (1)  
17 tuberculosis and psychiatric examinations, and (2) health  
18 and nutrition instruction through lectures and demonstra-  
19 tions: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available  
20 for the expenses incurred in furnishing medical and hospital  
21 treatment, including dental care, to active-duty personnel  
22 of the Navy and Marine Corps in Marine hospitals and out-  
23 patient offices.

24 Foreign quarantine service: For the medical inspection

1 of aliens, the maintenance and ordinary expenses of United  
2 States quarantine stations and supplementary activities  
3 abroad, and the care and treatment of quarantine detainees  
4 in private or other public hospitals when facilities of the  
5 Public Health Service are not available, including the pur-  
6 chase of not to exceed twelve passenger automobiles,  
7 \$1,950,000.

8 National Institute of Health, operating expenses: For  
9 the activities of the National Institute of Health, not other-  
10 wise provided for, including research fellowships and grants  
11 for research projects pursuant to section 301 of the Act;  
12 the regulation and preparation of biologic products; the  
13 purchase of three passenger automobiles; the purchase, re-  
14 pair, and cleaning of uniforms for the guard force; and  
15 maintenance of buildings, \$5,966,948.

16 National Cancer Institute, operating expenses: To carry  
17 out the purposes of title IV of the Act, \$1,772,000.

18 Commissioned officers, pay, and so forth: For pay,  
19 uniforms and subsistence allowances, increased allowances  
20 for foreign service and commutation of quarters for not to  
21 exceed one thousand and twenty-one regular active com-  
22 missioned officers; for retired pay of regular reserve com-  
23 missioned officers; and for six months' death gratuity pay  
24 and burial payments for regular commissioned officers,  
25 \$5,318,400.

1        Training for nurses: For continuing in training student  
2 nurses enrolled prior to October 16, 1945, under the pro-  
3 visions of the Act of June 15, 1943 (Public Law 74, as  
4 amended), \$16,300,000, of which not to exceed \$436,777  
5 shall be available for administrative expenses, including print-  
6 ing and binding and travel: *Provided*, That this appropriation  
7 is hereby made available for transfer to and consolidation  
8 with appropriations of Saint Elizabeths and Freedmen's  
9 Hospitals, in such amounts as may be deemed necessary by  
10 the Federal Security Administrator, to cover the cost of items  
11 furnished to student nurses in training under plans approved  
12 for such hospitals in accordance with said Act.

13       Salaries and miscellaneous expenses: For the divisions  
14 and offices of the office of the Surgeon General and for miscel-  
15 laneous and contingent expenses of the Public Health Service  
16 not appropriated for elsewhere, including the supervision  
17 of sanitary engineering and dental operations of the Public  
18 Health Service; maintenance and operation of the water and  
19 sanitary investigations station at Cincinnati, Ohio; surveys  
20 and investigations concerned with problems of pollution of  
21 the waters of lakes and rivers of the United States; collect-  
22 ing and compiling mortality, morbidity, and vital statistics;  
23 preparing information, articles, and publications related to  
24 public health; conducting studies and demonstrations in pub-  
25 lic health methods; nominal compensation of collaborating



1 epidemiologists and others; purchase of two passenger auto-  
2 mobiles; and allowances for living quarters, including fuel,  
3 heat, and light, as authorized by the Act approved June  
4 26, 1930 (5 U. S. C. 118 (a) ) ; \$1,500,000.

5       Development of health facilities: To enable the Surgeon  
6 General, either independently or in cooperation with public  
7 and private agencies, including individuals, to make studies,  
8 investigations, and surveys and to furnish advisory assistance  
9 and consultative services regarding the need for, kind, loca-  
10 tion, design, construction, organization, equipment, operation,  
11 and administration of health and sanitation facilities, includ-  
12 ing the purchase of fifteen passenger automobiles, \$259,043.

13       Office of International Health Relations: To enable the  
14 Surgeon General to coordinate and carry out the activities  
15 of the Public Health Service in connection with international  
16 health work and the Public Health Service mission to Liberia,  
17 including the purchase of two passenger automobiles, and not  
18 to exceed \$750 for entertainment of officials of other coun-  
19 tries when specifically authorized by the Surgeon General,  
20 \$290,700.

21                               SAINT ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL

22       Salaries and expenses: For support, clothing, and treat-  
23 ment in Saint Elizabeths Hospital of persons who have be-  
24 come insane since their entry into the armed forces of the  
25 United States, insane beneficiaries of the Bureau of Indian

1 Affairs, insane beneficiaries of the United States Employees'  
2 Compensation Commission, and all other insane persons  
3 whose admission to the hospital is authorized by law, includ-  
4 ing reimbursement to employees for the cost of repair or  
5 replacement (where the damage exceeds \$2 and does not  
6 exceed \$100) of personal belongings damaged or destroyed  
7 by patients while employees were in line of duty; travel  
8 expenses; printing and binding; and not exceeding \$3,000  
9 for maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled  
10 passenger-carrying vehicles; and not to exceed \$185,000  
11 for repairs and improvements to buildings and grounds;  
12 and not to exceed \$15,000 for furnishing and laundering of  
13 such wearing apparel as may be prescribed for employees  
14 in the performance of their official duties; \$3,729,358, in-  
15 cluding cooperation with organizations or individuals in  
16 scientific research into the nature, causes, prevention,  
17 and treatment of mental illness, and including main-  
18 tenance and operation of necessary facilities for feed-  
19 ing employees and others (at not less than cost), and  
20 the proceeds therefrom shall reimburse the appropriation  
21 for the institution; and not exceeding \$1,500 of this sum may  
22 be expended in the removal of patients to their friends; for  
23 expenses of attendance at meetings of a technical nature, per-  
24 taining to hospital administration and medical advancement,  
25 when authorized by the Federal Security Administrator;

1 not exceeding \$2,500 for the purchase of such books,  
2 periodicals, and newspapers as may be required for the pur-  
3 poses of the hospital and for the medical library, not exceed-  
4 ing \$75,000 for transfer to the Federal Works Agency for  
5 expenses incident to a survey of the buildings and grounds  
6 of the hospital; and not exceeding \$1,500 for the  
7 actual and necessary expenses incurred in the appre-  
8 hension and return to the hospital of escaped patients:  
9 *Provided*, That so much of this sum as may be re-  
10 quired shall be available for all necessary expenses in ascer-  
11 taining the residence of inmates who are not or who cease to  
12 be properly chargeable to Federal maintenance in the institu-  
13 tion and in returning them to such places of residence: *Pro-*  
14 *vided further*, That not exceeding \$200 additional may be  
15 paid to two employees to provide mail facilities for patients in  
16 the hospital: *Provided further*, That during the fiscal year  
17 1947 the District of Columbia, or any branch of the  
18 Government requiring Saint Elizabeths Hospital to care  
19 for patients for which they are responsible, shall pay by  
20 check to the Superintendent upon his written request, either  
21 in advance or at the end of each month, such amounts  
22 as shall be calculated by the Superintendent to be due for  
23 such care on the basis of a per diem rate approved  
24 by the President and bills rendered by the Superin-  
25 tendent of Saint Elizabeths Hospital in accordance



1 herewith shall not be subject to audit or certification in  
2 advance of payment; proper adjustments of such bills paid  
3 for in advance on the basis of such calculations shall be made  
4 monthly or quarterly, as may be agreed upon by the Super-  
5 intendent of Saint Elizabeths Hospital and the District of  
6 Columbia government, department, or establishments con-  
7 cerned. All sums paid to the Superintendent of Saint Eliza-  
8 beths Hospital for the care of patients that he is authorized  
9 by law to receive shall be deposited to the credit on the books  
10 of the Treasury Department of the appropriation made for  
11 the care and maintenance of the patients at Saint Elizabeths  
12 Hospital for the year in which the support, clothing, and  
13 treatment is provided, and be subject to requisition upon the  
14 approval of the Superintendent of Saint Elizabeths Hospital.

#### 15 SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD

16 Grants to States for old-age assistance, aid to dependent  
17 children, and aid to the blind: For grants to States for  
18 assistance to aged needy individuals, needy dependent chil-  
19 dren, and needy individuals who are blind, as authorized in  
20 titles I, IV, and X, respectively, of the Social Security Act  
21 approved August 14, 1935, as amended \$484,000,000, of  
22 which sum such amount as may be necessary shall be avail-  
23 able for grants under such titles I, IV, and X, respectively,  
24 for any period in the fiscal year 1946 subsequent to March  
25 31, 1946: *Provided*, That payments to States for the fourth

1 quarter of the fiscal year 1946 and for any quarter in the  
2 fiscal year 1947 under such titles I, IV, and X, respectively,  
3 may be made with respect to any State plan approved under  
4 such titles I, IV, or X, respectively, by the Social Security  
5 Board prior to or during such period, but no such payment  
6 shall be made with respect to any plan for any period prior  
7 to the quarter in which such plan was submitted to the Board  
8 for approval.

9       Salaries, Bureau of Public Assistance: For personal  
10 services in the Bureau of Public Assistance in the District  
11 of Columbia and elsewhere, \$965,000.

12       Grants to States for unemployment compensation ad-  
13 ministration: For grants to States for unemployment com-  
14 pensation administration, as authorized in title III of the  
15 Social Security Act, approved August 14, 1935, as amended,  
16 \$49,045,000, of which such amounts as may be agreed  
17 upon by the Board and the Postmaster General shall  
18 be used for the payment, in such manner as said parties  
19 may jointly determine, of postage for the transmission of  
20 official mail matter in connection with the unemployment  
21 compensation administration of States receiving grants here-  
22 from.

23       Salaries, Bureau of Employment Security: For personal  
24 services in the Bureau of Employment Security in the  
25 District of Columbia and elsewhere, \$900,000.

1       Salaries, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance:  
2   For personal services in the Bureau of Old-Age and Sur-  
3   vivors Insurance in the District of Columbia and elsewhere,  
4   not more than \$22,987,000 may be expended from the Fed-  
5   eral old-age and survivors insurance trust fund.

6       Salaries, consolidated operations, Social Security Board:  
7   For personal services in the District of Columbia and else-  
8   where of the Social Security Board and its several offices and  
9   bureaus, not otherwise appropriated for herein, \$3,250,000.

10       Miscellaneous expenses, Social Security Board: For all  
11   expenses, not otherwise appropriated for, necessary to enable  
12   the Social Security Board to carry into effect the provisions  
13   of the Social Security Act as amended (42 U. S. C. 301-  
14   1305), including periodicals; purchase and exchange of law-  
15   books and books of reference; library membership fees or  
16   dues in organizations which issue publications to members  
17   only or to members at a lower price than to others, payments  
18   for which may be made in advance; alterations and repairs;  
19   purchase (not exceeding three), operation, maintenance, and  
20   repair of passenger-carrying automobiles; \$2,900,000.

21       If during the fiscal year 1946 or 1947 functions  
22   are transferred by the Federal Security Administrator  
23   from or between any of the said offices or bureaus,  
24   the Administrator may transfer from or between the appro-  
25   priations herein made for salaries for the Social Security



1 Board the amounts necessary for personal services in connec-  
2 tion with the functions so transferred.

3 Not to exceed 5 per centum of any of the foregoing ap-  
4 propriations for salaries for the Social Security Board may,  
5 subject to the approval of the Director of the Bureau of  
6 the Budget, be transferred by the Administrator to any other  
7 of such appropriations, but no appropriation may be increased  
8 more than 5 per centum thereby.

9 None of the moneys appropriated by this Act to the  
10 Social Security Board or to the Children's Bureau of the  
11 Department of Labor for grants-in-aid of State agencies to  
12 cover, in whole or in part, the cost of operation of said  
13 agencies, including the salaries and expenses of officers and  
14 employees of said agencies, shall be withheld from the said  
15 agencies of any States which have established by legislative  
16 enactment and have in operation a merit system and classifi-  
17 cation and compensation plan covering the selection, tenure  
18 in office, and compensation of their employees, because of  
19 any disapproval of their personnel or the manner of their  
20 selection by the agencies of the said States, or the rates of  
21 pay of said officers or employees.

22 OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR, FEDERAL SECURITY  
23 AGENCY

24 Salaries, Office of the Administrator, including personal  
25 services in the District of Columbia, \$190,044, of which

1 \$9,700 is for personal services incident to the liqui-  
2 dation of the Civilian Conservation Corps in accordance  
3 with the applicable provisions under the head "Civilian  
4 Conservation Corps" in the Federal Security Agency Ap-  
5 propriation Act, 1944, and the National Youth Administra-  
6 tion in accordance with the applicable provisions under the  
7 head "National Youth Administration" in the Federal  
8 Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1945: *Provided*,  
9 That of the sum herein appropriated the Administra-  
10 tor may expend not to exceed \$4,075 for temporary em-  
11 ployment of persons, by contract or otherwise, for special  
12 services determined necessary by the Administrator, without  
13 regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes and the civil-  
14 service and classification laws.

15 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, OFFICE OF COMMUNITY WAR  
16 SERVICES, FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

17 Community War Services: For all expenses necessary to  
18 enable the Federal Security Administrator to carry out the  
19 recreation activities under the provisions of Executive  
20 Order 8890, dated September 3, 1941, including personal  
21 services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; ac-  
22 ceptance and utilization of voluntary and uncompensated  
23 services; printing and binding; maintenance, operation, and  
24 repair of passenger automobiles; and travel expenses;  
25 \$30,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall not be

1 available for purposes other than liquidation after Decem-  
2 ber 31, 1946.

3 Salaries, Division of Personnel Management, including  
4 personal services in the District of Columbia, \$109,885.

5 Salaries, Division of Service Operations, including per-  
6 sonal services in the District of Columbia, \$270,235.

7 Salaries, Office of the General Counsel, including personal  
8 services in the District of Columbia, \$575,000.

9 Miscellaneous expenses, Office of Administrator: For  
10 miscellaneous expenses of the Office of the Administrator in  
11 the District of Columbia and elsewhere (except printing  
12 and binding) including \$500 for the liquidation of the  
13 Civilian Conservation Corps in accordance with the ap-  
14 plicable provisions under the head "Civilian Conservation  
15 Corps" in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act,  
16 1944, and the National Youth Administration in accordance  
17 with the applicable provisions under the head "National  
18 Youth Administration" in the Federal Security Agency  
19 Appropriation Act, 1945; examination of estimates for  
20 appropriations in the field; purchase and exchange of law-  
21 books, other books of reference, and periodicals; library  
22 membership fees or dues in organizations which issue pub-  
23 lications to members only or to members at a lower price  
24 than to others, payment for which may be made in advance;  
25 and purchase (not to exceed two), operation, maintenance,



1 and repair of passenger automobiles; \$70,000: *Provided*,  
2 That the Administrator may transfer to this appropriation  
3 from appropriations of the constituent organizations of the  
4 Federal Security Agency such sums as may be necessary  
5 to finance the purchase of duplicating materials required in  
6 performance of duplicating work for such constituent organ-  
7 izations, unused portions of which sums may, at any time, be  
8 retransferred by the Administrator to the original appropria-  
9 tions.

10       Traveling expenses, Federal Security Agency: For  
11 traveling expenses (not appropriated for elsewhere) for the  
12 Federal Security Agency and all bureaus, boards, and con-  
13 stituent organizations thereof, including expenses, when  
14 specifically authorized by the Federal Security Admin-  
15 istrator, of attendance at meetings concerned with the work  
16 of the Federal Security Agency (not to exceed \$1,500 for  
17 the Office of the Administrator); and reimbursement, at  
18 not to exceed 5 cents per mile, for travel performed by  
19 employees by the Federal Security Agency in privately  
20 owned automobiles within the limits of their official stations;  
21 \$2,555,100: *Provided*, that all receipts from non-Federal  
22 agencies representing reimbursement for subsistence and  
23 other expenses of travel of employees of the Office of Educa-  
24 tion performing advisory functions to said agencies shall

1 be deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the  
2 credit of this appropriation.

3       Printing and binding, Federal Security Agency: For  
4 printing and binding (not appropriated for elsewhere) for  
5 the Federal Security Agency and all bureaus, boards, and  
6 constituent organizations thereof, including the purchase of  
7 reprints of scientific and technical articles published in  
8 periodicals and journals, \$900,000.

9       Penalty mail costs: For deposit in the general fund of  
10 the Treasury for cost of penalty mail of the Federal Security  
11 Agency as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944  
12 (Public Law 364), \$400,000.

13       In order that the Administrator may effectuate reor-  
14 ganization plans submitted and approved pursuant to the  
15 Reorganization Act of 1939, he may transfer to the fore-  
16 going appropriations under this title from funds available for  
17 administrative expenses of the constituent units of the Fed-  
18 eral Security Agency such sums as represent a consolidation  
19 in the Office of the Administrator of any of the administrative  
20 functions of said constituent units: *Provided*, That no such  
21 transfer of funds shall be made unless the consolidation of  
22 administrative functions will result in a reduction of adminis-  
23 trative salary and other expenses and such reduction is accom-  
24 panied by savings in funds appropriated to the Federal Secu-  
25 rity Agency, which savings shall not be expended for any

1 other purpose but shall be impounded and returned to the  
2 Treasury.

3 The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to transfer  
4 to the constituent organizations of the Federal Security  
5 Agency from appropriations for traveling expenses and print-  
6 ing and binding, Federal Security Agency, such amounts as  
7 the Administrator may request; amounts so transferred shall  
8 be set up on the books of the Treasury under suitable titles  
9 and shall be available for the same purposes and subject to  
10 the same limitations as the appropriations from which trans-  
11 ferred: *Provided*, That balances of any amounts so trans-  
12 ferred, or any part of such balances shall, upon request of the  
13 Administrator, be retransferred to the appropriations for  
14 traveling expenses and printing and binding, Federal Secu-  
15 rity Agency.

16 This title may be cited as the "Federal Security Agency  
17 Appropriation Act, 1947".

18 TITLE III—EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION  
19 COMMISSION

20 Salaries and expenses: For all necessary administrative  
21 expenses of the United States Employees' Compensation  
22 Commission, including personal services and rent in the  
23 District of Columbia; lawbooks, books of reference, period-  
24 icals; fees and mileage of witnesses, including experts; con-  
25 tract stenographic reporting services; maintenance and repair



1 of passenger automobiles; printing and binding, not to exceed  
2 \$25,000; and not to exceed \$15,000 for deposit in the  
3 general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as  
4 required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944; \$1,-  
5 500,000: *Provided*, That section 3709, Revised Statutes,  
6 shall not apply to any purchase or service outside continental  
7 United States when the aggregate amount involved does not  
8 exceed \$500.

9       Employees' compensation fund: For the payment of  
10 compensation and other benefits and expenses (except ad-  
11 ministrative expenses authorized by law and accruing  
12 during the fiscal year 1947 or in any prior fiscal year,  
13 including payments to other Federal agencies for medi-  
14 cal and hospital services pursuant to agreement approved  
15 by the Commission; the advancement of costs for enforce-  
16 ment of recoveries in third-party cases; rehabilita-  
17 tion expenses, including fees or other payments to other  
18 agencies of the United States and public or private agencies,  
19 including individuals, for services or facilities rendered or  
20 furnished pursuant to agreement approved by the Commis-  
21 sion; the furnishing of medical and hospital services and  
22 supplies, treatment, and funeral and burial expenses, includ-  
23 ing transportation and other expenses incidental to such  
24 services, treatment, and burial, to such enrollees of the  
25 Civilian Conservation Corps as were certified by the Director

1 of such Corps as receiving hospital services and treatment  
2 at Government expense on June 30, 1943, and who are not  
3 otherwise entitled thereto as civilian employees of the United  
4 States, and the limitations and authority of the Act of Sep-  
5 tember 7, 1916, as amended (5 U. S. C. 796), shall apply  
6 in providing such services, treatment, and expenses in such  
7 cases; \$11,100,000.

8 This title may be cited as the "Employees' Compensation  
9 Commission Appropriation Act, 1947".

#### 10 TITLE IV—NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

11 Salaries: For three Board members of the National  
12 Labor Relations Board and other personal services of the  
13 Board in the District of Columbia and elsewhere necessary  
14 in performing the duties authorized by law, \$2,991,000.

15 Miscellaneous expenses: For all necessary expenses,  
16 other than salaries, of the National Labor Relations Board  
17 in performing duties authorized by law, including repairs and  
18 alterations; contract stenographic reporting services; reim-  
19 bursement to employees, at not to exceed 3 cents per mile,  
20 for expenses of travel performed by them in privately owned  
21 automobiles within the limits of their official stations in the  
22 field; lawbooks; books of reference; and periodicals;  
23 \$895,000.

24 Penalty mail costs: For deposit in the general fund of  
25 the Treasury for cost of penalty mail of the National Labor

1 Relations Board as required by section 2 of the Act of June  
2 28, 1944, Public Law 364, \$20,500.

3 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the  
4 National Labor Relations Board, \$163,000.

5 No part of the funds appropriated in this title shall  
6 be used in any way in connection with a complaint case  
7 arising over an agreement, or a renewal thereof, between  
8 management and labor which has been in existence for three  
9 months or longer without complaint being filed by an  
10 employee or employees of such plant: *Provided*, That,  
11 hereafter, notice of such agreement or a renewal thereof  
12 shall have been posted in the plant affected for said period  
13 of three months, said notice containing information as to the  
14 location at an accessible place of such agreement where said  
15 agreement shall be open for inspection by any interested  
16 person: *Provided further*, That these limitations shall not  
17 apply to agreements with labor organizations formed in  
18 violation of section 158, paragraph 2, title 29, United States  
19 Code: *Provided further*, That no part of the funds appro-  
20 priated in this title shall be used by the National Labor  
21 Relations Board in any way in connection with the per-  
22 formance of the duties imposed upon it by the War Labor  
23 Disputes Act (50 U. S. C. App. 1501-11): *Provided*  
24 *further*, That no part of the funds appropriated in this title  
25 shall be used in connection with investigation, hearings,



1 directives, or orders concerning bargaining units composed  
2 in whole or in part of agricultural laborers as that term is  
3 defined in the Social Security Act in section 409, title 42,  
4 United States Code.

5 This title may be cited as the "National Labor Relations  
6 Board Appropriation Act, 1947".

## 7 TITLE V—NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

8 Salaries and expenses: For three members of the Board,  
9 and for other authorized expenditures of the National Media-  
10 tion Board in performing the duties imposed by law, includ-  
11 ing contract stenographic reporting services; supplies and  
12 equipment; not to exceed \$200 for books of reference, and  
13 periodicals, \$300,000, of which amount not to exceed  
14 \$220,000 may be expended for personal services in the  
15 District of Columbia.

16 Penalty mail costs: For deposit in the general fund of  
17 the Treasury for cost of penalty mail of the National Media-  
18 tion Board and the National Railroad Adjustment Board  
19 as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944  
20 (Public Law 364), \$700.

21 Arbitration, emergency, and emergency panel boards:  
22 For necessary expenses of arbitration boards established  
23 under section 7 of the Railway Labor Act (45 U. S. C.  
24 157), emergency boards appointed by the President pursuant  
25 to section 10 of said Act (45 U. S. C. 160), and boards

1 appointed from the National Railway Labor Panel under  
2 Executive Order 9172, including compensation of members  
3 and employees of such boards in the District of Columbia  
4 and elsewhere; personal services in the District of Columbia  
5 to enable the Chairman of the Railway Labor Panel to  
6 perform his functions under Executive Order 9299; neces-  
7 sary transportation expenses of Board members to and from  
8 their homes or regular places of business, and \$6 per diem  
9 in lieu of subsistence on such days as they are actually  
10 engaged in performance of the duties of said boards; print-  
11 ing and binding of awards and proceedings and testimony  
12 relating thereto; contract stenographic reporting services;  
13 rent of quarters when suitable quarters cannot be supplied  
14 in any Federal building, \$110,000.

15       Printing and binding: For all printing and binding for  
16 the National Mediation Board, \$3,000.

17               NATIONAL RAILROAD ADJUSTMENT BOARD

18       Salaries and expenses: For authorized expenditures of  
19 the National Railroad Adjustment Board, in performing the  
20 duties imposed by law, including contract stenographic re-  
21 porting services and supplies and equipment, \$280,000,  
22 of which \$65,000 shall be available only for compensation,  
23 not in excess of \$50 per day, and expenses of referees; and  
24 not more than \$150,000 for other personal services: *Pro-*  
25 *vided*, That compensation for any referee who is a public

1 official of any Federal, State, or local government shall  
2 not be paid from this appropriation for any period of time  
3 during which any such referee is receiving compensation  
4 for his employment in any such Federal, State, or local  
5 government.

6 Printing and binding: For all printing and binding for  
7 the National Railroad Adjustment Board, \$17,500.

8 This title may be cited as the "National Mediation  
9 Board Appropriation Act, 1947".

## 10 TITLE VI—RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

11 Salaries: For personal services in the District of Colum-  
12 bia and elsewhere necessary in performing the duties imposed  
13 by law, \$2,171,000.

14 Miscellaneous expenses (other than salaries): For all  
15 necessary expenditures, other than salaries and printing and  
16 binding, of the Railroad Retirement Board in performing  
17 the duties imposed by law, including rent in the District of  
18 Columbia and elsewhere; traveling expenses, including not  
19 to exceed \$1,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings  
20 concerned with the work of the Board when specifically  
21 authorized by the Board; repairs and alterations; contract  
22 stenographic reporting services; supplies and equipment (in-  
23 cluding photographic equipment); not to exceed \$5,000 for  
24 lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals; and for payment  
25 in advance when authorized by the Board for library member-



1 ship in organizations which issue publications to members only  
2 or to members at a price lower than to the general public; and  
3 operation, maintenance, and repair of motor-propelled pas-  
4 senger-carrying vehicles; \$500,000.

5 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the  
6 Railroad Retirement Board, \$30,000.

7 Penalty mail costs: For deposit in the general fund of  
8 the Treasury for cost of penalty mail of the Railroad Retire-  
9 ment Board as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28,  
10 1944 (Public Law 364), \$61,000.

11 Railroad retirement account: For an amount sufficient  
12 as an annual premium for the payments required under the  
13 Railroad Retirement Act, approved August 29, 1935, and  
14 the Railroad Retirement Act, approved June 24, 1937, and  
15 authorized to be appropriated to the railroad retirement ac-  
16 count established under section 15 (a) of the latter Act,  
17 \$298,233,000, of which \$67,337,800 shall be immediately  
18 available: *Provided*, That such total amount shall be avail-  
19 able until expended for making payments required under said  
20 retirement Acts, and the amount not required for current  
21 payments shall be invested by the Secretary of the Treasury  
22 in accordance with the provisions of said Railroad Retire-  
23 ment Act of June 24, 1937.

24 This title may be cited as the "Railroad Retirement  
25 Board Appropriation Act, 1947".

## TITLE VII—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 801. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation contained in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

SEC. 802. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization

1 of Government employees that asserts the right to strike  
2 against the Government of the United States, or who advo-  
3 cates, or is a member of an organization that advocates, the  
4 overthrow of the Government of the United States by force  
5 or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affi-  
6 davit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person  
7 making the affidavit has not contrary to the provisions of this  
8 section engaged in a strike against the Government of the  
9 United States, is not a member of an organization of Govern-  
10 ment employees that asserts the right to strike against the  
11 Government of the United States, or that such person does  
12 not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that  
13 advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United  
14 States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any per-  
15 son who engages in a strike against the Government of the  
16 United States or who is a member of an organization of  
17 Government employees that asserts the right to strike against  
18 the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or  
19 who is a member of an organization that advocates, the over-  
20 throw of the Government of the United States by force or  
21 violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for  
22 which are paid from any appropriation contained in this Act  
23 shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined  
24 not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one  
25 year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty



1 clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for,  
2 any other provisions of existing law.

3 SEC. 803. This Act may be cited as the "Labor-Federal  
4 Security Appropriation Act, 1947".

Passed the House of Representatives June 11, 1946.

Attest:

SOUTH TRIMBLE,

*Clerk.*

By H. NEWLIN MEGILL.







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## AN ACT

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Making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes.

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JUNE 13 (legislative day, MARCH 5), 1946

Read twice and referred to the Committee on  
Appropriations







# DIGEST OF CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE  
Legislative Reports and Service Section  
(For Department staff only)

Issued July 1, 1946  
For actions of June 28 & 29, 1946  
79th-2nd, Nos. 126 and 127

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**HIGHLIGHTS:** House received and sustained President's veto message on price-control bill; Rules Committee cleared measure to continue OPA until July 20. Senate passed Government corporations appropriation bill. Senate passed Cooley farm-credit bill. House passed third deficiency appropriation bill. House rejected President's re-organization plans. Both houses agreed to conference report on bill to continue priorities powers; President approved it. Senate passed Labor-Federal Security appropriation bill with item for food-conservation program. House Agriculture Committee reported bill to authorize continuation of farm-labor program. President approved selective-service continuation bill. Senate passed bill to continue Land Bank Commissioner loans. Senate passed bill to authorize FFMC to purchase GI loans.

## SENATE - June 28

### 1. GOVERNMENT CORPORATIONS APPROPRIATION BILL. Began debate on this bill. H. R. 6777 (pp. 7995-9).

Debated an amendment by Sen. McKellar, presented at the direction of the Committee, to provide that, to meet emergencies or contingencies arising after approval of the budget, a corporation or agency covered by the bill may, with Presidential approval, adjust its budget program to provide, within the limits of available funds and borrowing authority, for immediate initiation of programs authorized by law and not specifically set forth in the budget (pp. 7996-9). Sen. Russell and others spoke in favor of the amendment, and Sen. Taft and others spoke against it; the amendment was then ruled out of order.

As reported by the Senate committee, the bill contains the following amounts for corporations under the supervision of the Department of Agriculture:

Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, direct appropriation; \$7,880,000 (House figure, \$6,800,000; Budget estimate, \$7,880,000).

Commodity Credit Corporation, \$8,760,000 (House figure, \$8,000,000; Budget estimate, \$8,760,000).

Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, \$3,875,000 (House figure, \$3,750,000; Budget estimate, \$4,000,000).

Federal Intermediate Credit Banks, \$1,688,501 (House figure, \$1,500,000; Budget estimate, \$1,688,501).



Production Credit Corporations, \$1,644,912 (House figure, \$1,600,000; Budget estimate, \$1,736,993).

Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation of Washington, D. C., \$391,000 (House figure, \$341,000; Budget estimate, \$441,000).

The \$40,000 provided in the Budget estimate and House bill for final liquidation expenses of the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation was eliminated. The committee eliminated the third, fourth, fifth, and sixth provisos which had been inserted in the language for CCC by the House, as similar restrictions are contained in the act of April 12, 1945, Public Law 30, 79th Congress (which provided for continuation of CCC as an agency of the U. S. until June 30, 1947), and inserted the following new proviso: "Provided further, That no part of any funds appropriated in this act for the Commodity Credit Corporation shall be used, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, to make any payments to other than domestic producers, under any subsidy program operation not in effect on the date of enactment of this act."

2. PRICE CONTROL. Agreed, 47-23, to the conference report on H. R. 6042, to amend and extend the Price Control and Stabilization Acts (pp. 7903-88). This bill was then sent to the President.
3. WAR POWERS. Both Houses agreed to the conference report on H. R. 5716, to continue certain provisions of the Second War Powers Act, including priorities powers (7989-8046). This bill was then sent to the President.
4. COOLEY FARM-CREDIT BILL. Sen. Russell asked for consideration of this bill, H. R. 5991, but Sen. Wherry objected, stating that farm organizations tell him they did not have an opportunity to testify at the hearings (pp. 8000-1).
5. WAR DEPARTMENT MILITARY APPROPRIATION BILL. Passed with amendments this bill, H. R. 6837 (pp. 7989, 7992-5). Senate conferees were appointed (p. 7995).
6. D. C. APPROPRIATION BILL. Agreed to the conference report on this bill, H. R. 5990, and appointed conferees for a further conference (pp. 7991-2).
7. LABOR-FEDERAL SECURITY APPROPRIATION BILL. The Appropriations Committee reported with amendments this bill, H. R. 6739 (S. Rept. 1619)(p. 7902). The committee increased the appropriation items for the Food and Drug Administration by \$614,117.
8. FLOOD CONTROL. The Commerce Committee reported with amendments H. R. 6597, the omnibus flood-control bill (S. Rept. 1624)(p. 7902).
9. RESEARCH. The Naval Affairs Committee reported with amendments H. R. 5911, to establish an Office of Naval Research in the Navy Department (S. Rept. 1628) (p. 7902).
10. TRADE-MARKS. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 1654, to provide for registration of trade-marks used in commerce (pp. 7989-91). This bill will now be sent to the President.
11. BANKRUPTCY. The Judiciary Committee reported without amendment H. R. 6682, to amend sections 81-3, and repeal section 84, of the Bankruptcy Act (S. Rept. 1633)(p. 7902).
12. CLAIMS APPROPRIATIONS. Received from the President supplemental appropriations as follows: Claims for damages to private property (S. Doc. 227), claims allowed by GAO (S. Docs. 223, 225, and 224), judgments rendered by Court of



**CLAIM ALLOWED BY THE GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE UNDER TREASURY DEPARTMENT (S. Doc. No. 225)**

A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, an estimate of appropriation amounting to \$269.99 under the Treasury Department for payment of a certain claim allowed by the General Accounting Office (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

**JUDGMENTS RENDERED AGAINST GOVERNMENT BY DISTRICT COURTS (S. Doc. No. 220)**

A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, an estimate of appropriation for payment of judgments rendered against the Government by United States district courts, amounting to \$4,530.82, together with an indefinite appropriation to pay interest (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

**JUDGMENTS RENDERED AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT BY DISTRICT COURTS (S. Doc. No. 219)**

A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting records of judgments rendered against the Government by United States district courts, as submitted by the Department of Justice through the Treasury Department, and which require an appropriation of \$17,088.31, together with an indefinite appropriation to pay interest (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

**JUDGMENTS RENDERED AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT BY COURTS OF CLAIMS (S. Doc. No. 218)**

A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a proposed provision relating to a judgment rendered against the Government by the Court of Claims (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

**JUDGMENTS RENDERED BY COURT OF CLAIMS (S. Doc. No. 217)**

A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a schedule of judgments rendered by the Court of Claims which has been submitted by the Treasury Department and requires an appropriation for payment, amounting to \$2,369,549.74 (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

**CERTAIN CLAIMS ALLOWED BY GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE (S. Doc. No. 224)**

A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting an estimate of appropriation under the Treasury Department for the payment of certain claims allowed by the General Accounting Office, amounting to \$23,145.33 (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

**CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES TO OR LOSSES OF PRIVATELY OWNED PROPERTY (S. Doc. No. 227)**

A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting estimates of appropriation submitted by the several executive departments and independent offices to pay claims for damages to or losses of privately owned property, in the sum of \$10,452.85, which have been considered and adjusted under the provisions of the act of December 28, 1922 (31 U. S. C. 215), and which require appropriations for their payment (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

**CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES TO ROADS AND HIGHWAYS OF STATES (S. Doc. No. 226)**

A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting an estimate of appropriation submitted by the Public

Roads Administration to pay claims for damage to roads and highways of States or their subdivisions, in the sum of \$1,092,120.11, and which require an appropriation for payment (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

**PROPOSED PROVISIONS PERTAINING TO AN EXISTING APPROPRIATION, DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE (S. Doc. No. 228)**

A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting drafts of proposed provisions pertaining to an existing appropriation and to appropriations for the fiscal year 1947, for the Department of Commerce (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

**DRAFTS OF PROPOSED PROVISIONS PERTAINING TO APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1947 (S. Doc. No. 229)**

A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting drafts of proposed provisions pertaining to appropriations for the fiscal year 1947 (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

**LAWS PASSED BY MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OF ST. THOMAS AND ST. JOHN AND LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, VIRGIN ISLANDS**

A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, copies of legislation passed by the Municipal Council of St. Thomas and St. John and the Legislative Assembly of the Virgin Islands (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs.

**PETITIONS**

Petitions were laid before the Senate and referred as indicated:

By the PRESIDENT pro tempore:

A telegram in the nature of a petition from Joseph S. Mendoza, of New York City, N. Y., praying for the continuation of the Office of Price Administration; ordered to lie on the table.

A telegram in the nature of a petition from Lester Washburn, international president, United Automobile Workers of America, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, Milwaukee (Wis.), praying for the continuation of the Office of Price Administration; ordered to lie on the table.

**JUST PEACE SETTLEMENT WITH ITALY**

Mr. GREEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to present for appropriate reference a resolution adopted by Americans of Italian origin, representing the Grand Lodge of Rhode Island, Order of Sons of Italy in America, and many other fraternal welfare organizations, assembled in Providence, R. I., on June 23, 1946, requesting a just peace settlement with Italy.

There being no objection, the resolution was received, referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Whereas a just peace settlement with the new democratic Italy and her restoration to freedom, self-respect, and contentment are indispensable to world stabilization and a lasting peace;

Whereas by finally overthrowing fascism in 1943, 2 years before the end of the war, the people of Italy struck a mortal blow to the Axis and thus tremendously helped the cause of the Allied Nations; and, thereafter, during the decisive phase of the war Italy was no longer an enemy but a cobelligerent with the Allies, rendering an invaluable moral and military contribution to the victory over the common enemy;

Whereas the late President Roosevelt and former Prime Minister Churchill affirmed

coram populi in the Atlantic Charter their most solemn engagement that in the post-war settlement the United Nations would seek no territorial aggrandizements; and the Allied Powers promised to the Italians their peace treaty would take in full consideration Italy's great contribution to the defeat of Germany;

Whereas a self-respected, laborious, and democratic Italy, as mother of western civilization for 2,000 years, will be a strong bulwark against the advancing ideologies of bolshevism;

Whereas Trieste and the Istrian Peninsula claimed by Yugoslavia; South Tyrol, which is on this side of the Alps, claimed by Austria; the Valleys of Tenda and Briga in the Maritime Alps, claimed by France; are geographically the natural borders of the Italian Peninsula since the time of creation; and politically an integral part of the Italian nation, because of more than one century of struggle for the unification of Italy which culminated with the redemption of Istria and Tyrol during World War I, when Italy was our ally and sacrificed 600,000 and 1,500,000 wounded;

Whereas the Italian colonies in north Africa, now under British military rule, were developed by Italy at great sacrifices years before this war and fascism; and the most appropriate solution would be to revert them temporarily to Italy under the aegis of the United Nations until the world problem of colonial empires, many times richer and larger than Italy's, would be solved by an international covenant, applying the same principle to all colonies and to all countries;

Whereas the economic resources of Italy are at the lowest ebb, and to become an element of peace and progress Italy needs loans and not the burden of reparation, of which she has already paid some in various forms to various allies;

Whereas the interest of the United States and Italy coincide, because both are interested in maintaining the European equilibrium for the good of the western civilization;

Whereas the people of Italy are bound by many ties of affection and admiration to the people of the United States;

Whereas the United States of America, more than any other country, won the war: Be it

*Resolved*, That we, Americans of Italian origin, representing the Grand Lodge of Rhode Island, Order Sons of Italy in America, and many other fraternal welfare organizations, assembled here in Providence, R. I., on the 23d day of June 1946, do hereby affirm our conviction that Italy does not deserve a punitive peace, and should not be humiliated nor mutilated to satisfy the revengeful and imperialistic appetites of any country;

And we voice our faith and confidence in the wisdom and good will of President Truman; and in the initiative and ability of Secretary of State Byrnes, so that the Paris Conference now being held there will be agreed a treaty of peace with Italy worthy of the traditions of the United States; which will be signed by the representatives of America without the remorse of having compromised with principles of justice in the face of unjust and arrogant pretensions; neither of having failed the vital interest of western civilization, in which is rooted our American way of life; nor of having frustrated the longing of free peoples everywhere for an enduring peace.

**REPORTS OF COMMITTEES**

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. WALSH, from the Committee on Naval Affairs:

S. 2304. A bill to provide for the training of officers for the naval service, and for other purposes; with amendments (Rept. No. 1627);



H. R. 1498. A bill to correct the naval record of former members of the crews of the revenue cutters *Algonquin* and *Onondaga*; without amendment (Rept. No. 1620); and

H. R. 5911. A bill to establish an Office of Naval Research in the Department of the Navy; to plan, foster, and encourage scientific research in recognition of its paramount importance as related to the maintenance of future naval power, and the preservation of national security; to provide within the Department of the Navy a single office, which, by contract and otherwise, shall be able to obtain, coordinate, and make available to all bureaus and activities of the Department of the Navy world-wide scientific information and the necessary services for conducting specialized and imaginative research; to establish a Naval Research Advisory Committee consisting of persons preeminent in the fields of science and research, to consult with and advise the Chief of such Office in matters pertaining to research; with amendments (Rept. No. 1628).

By Mr. OVERTON, from the Committee on Commerce:

S. 1372. A bill to officially name the flood-control project authorized by Public Law 534, Seventy-eighth Congress, approved December 22, 1944, on Lytle and Cajon Creeks, near San Bernardino, Calif., the Sheppard Floodway; without amendment (Rept. No. 1621);

S. 2036. A bill granting the consent of Congress to the State of Rhode Island to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge across the Sakonnet River between the towns of Tiverton and Portsmouth, in Newport County, R. I.; without amendment (Rept. No. 1622);

H. R. 6222. A bill to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Calcasieu River at or near Lake Charles, La.; without amendment (Rept. No. 1623); and

H. R. 6597. A bill authorizing the construction of certain public works on rivers and harbors for flood control, and for other purposes; with amendments (Rept. No. 1624).

By Mr. McCLELLAN, from the Committee on Commerce:

S. 669. A bill to name a dam on the Little Missouri River in Pike County, Ark., and the reservoir created by the same; with an amendment (Rept. No. 1629).

By Mr. CHAVEZ, from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads:

H. R. 5186. A bill to authorize certain administrative expenses in the Post Office Department, and for other purposes; with amendments (Rept. No. 1625); and

H. R. 5820. A bill relating to mail service on Lake Winnepesaukee, N. H.; without amendment (Rept. No. 1626).

By Mr. DONNELL, from the Committee on Immigration:

H. R. 271. A bill for the relief of Eleanor McCloskey, also known as Evelyn Mary Mikalauskas; without amendment (Rept. No. 1630).

By Mr. McCARRAN, from the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. 920. A bill to fix the salaries of certain judges of the United States; without amendment (Rept. No. 1631); and

H. R. 4180. A bill to amend the law relating to larceny in interstate or foreign commerce; without amendment (Rept. No. 1632).

By Mr. ANDREWS, from the Committee on the Judiciary:

H. R. 6682. A bill to amend sections 81, 82, and 83, and to repeal section 84 of chapter IX of the act entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved July 1, 1898, and acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto; without amendment (Rept. No. 1633).

#### APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY, ETC., 1947

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, from the Committee on Appropriations, I ask unanimous consent to report favorably with amendments the bill (H. R. 6739) making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, and I submit a report (No. 1619) thereon.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the report will be received and the bill will be placed on the calendar.

#### NOTICES OF MOTIONS TO SUSPEND THE RULE—AMENDMENTS

Mr. McCARRAN submitted the following notice in writing:

In accordance with rule XL of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H. R. 6739) making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, the following amendment, namely: On page 44, after line 2, insert the following:

"Civilian war benefits: For all expenses necessary, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, and travel, to enable the Federal Security Administrator, in order to continue during the fiscal year 1947 the civilian war benefits program heretofore financed from the emergency fund for the President, to provide medical and hospital care (including prosthetic appliances and medical examinations) by contract without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, and money payments, to (a) civilians within the United States who have been injured as a result of enemy attack or of action to meet such attack or the danger thereof or who have been injured while in the performance of their official duties as civilian defense workers, (b) civilians disabled as a result of illness, injury, or disease which occurred during detention by the enemy, and (c) the dependents within the United States of individuals injured or killed under circumstances described in clause (a) or (b) or reported as missing as a result of enemy action, \$158,000."

Mr. McCARRAN also submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to House bill 6739, the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and so forth, appropriation bill, 1947, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

(For text of the amendment referred to, see the foregoing notice.)

Mr. McCARRAN submitted the following notice in writing:

In accordance with rule XL of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H. R. 6739) making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, the following amendment, namely: On page 44, after line 2, insert the following:

"Civilian war assistance: For all expenses necessary, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, to enable the Federal Security Administrator, in order

to continue during the fiscal year 1947 the Civilian War Assistance program heretofore financed from the Emergency Fund for the President, to provide (a) temporary aid (including medical care by contract, transportation, and other goods and services without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, and money payments) to citizens of the United States or their children under 18 years of age who have been interned or stranded, and returned to the United States, or who have been evacuated from any area under the direction of the civil or military authorities of the United States, and (b) for the return of civilians evacuated from the Philippine Islands or Hawaii to the United States under the direction of the civil or military authorities of the United States during the period from December 7, 1941, to September 15, 1945, \$5,495,000, which amount may be expended by advances or grants of funds or otherwise, to such Federal or other agencies as the Administrator may designate."

Mr. McCARRAN also submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to House bill 6739, the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and so forth, appropriation bill, 1947, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

(For text of the amendment referred to, see the foregoing notice.)

#### BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED

Bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. BROOKS:

S. 2385. A bill exempting bonuses paid by States, Territories, possessions, and political subdivisions thereof, from the Federal income tax for those who served in the armed forces; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado:

S. 2386. A bill for the relief of the legal guardian of Glenna J. Howrey; and

S. 2387. A bill for the relief of Devir M. Wood; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 2388. A bill for the relief of Ryohel Kubota; and

S. 2389. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Fuku Kurokawa Thurn; to the Committee on Immigration.

S. 2390. A bill granting an increase in pension to Mrs. Mary W. D. Perkins; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. MAGNUSON:

S. 2391. A bill authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Navy to advance Lt. Alfred R. Eubanks, United States Navy, retired, to the grade of lieutenant commander on the retired list of the Navy; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. KILGORE:

S. 2392. A bill for the relief of John T. Hollandsworth, Jr.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. WALSH (for himself, Mr. MEAD, and Mr. DOWNEY):

S. 2393. A bill to provide benefits for certain employees of the United States who are veterans of World War II and lost opportunity for probational civil service appointments by reason of their service in the armed forces of the United States; to the Committee on Civil Service.

By Mr. BROOKS:

S. J. Res. 169. Joint resolution to establish a commission to formulate plans for the erection, in Grant Park, Chicago, Ill., of a Marine Corps Memorial; to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. WALSH:

S. J. Res. 170. Joint resolution authorizing the presentation of the Distinguished Flying Cross to Rear Adm. Charles E. Rosendahl,



## LABOR-FEDERAL SECURITY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1947

JUNE 28 (legislative day, MARCH 5), 1946.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. McCARRAN, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted  
the following

## REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 6739]

The Committee on Appropriations, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 6739) making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, report the same to the Senate with various amendments and present herewith information relative to the changes made:

Amount of bill as passed House .....	\$1, 136, 500, 238
Amount of increase by Senate committee (net) .....	14, 928, 127
Amount of bill as reported to Senate .....	1, 151, 428, 365
Amount of appropriations, 1946 .....	1, 202, 631, 586
Amount of regular and supplemental estimates for 1947 .....	1, 178, 075, 900
The bill as reported to the Senate—	
Under the estimates for 1947 .....	26, 647, 535
Under the appropriations for 1946 .....	51, 203, 221

The changes in the amounts of the House bill recommended by the committee are as follows:

## INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS

## Department of Labor:

Office of the Secretary .....	\$75, 000
The increase recommended by the committee is for salaries, to be allocated by the Department.	
Office of the Solicitor .....	54, 645
The increase recommended by the committee is to provide funds for 4 items omitted in the estimates which had to be absorbed during the current fiscal year, as follows:	
1. Differential in salaries required to be paid employees in Puerto Rico .....	\$6, 000

## INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

## Department of Labor—Continued

## Office of the Solicitor—Continued

2. Automatic increases required by the Ramspeck Act-----	\$29,945
3. Overtime necessary for special emergencies-----	4,700
4. Terminal leave to employees-----	14,000
Total increase-----	<u>54,645</u>

Contingent expenses----- \$31,576

The increase recommended by the committee is to provide for the Bureau of Labor Statistics in proportion to the increase recommended for salaries and expenses of that Bureau.

Traveling expenses----- 33,948

The increase recommended by the committee is to provide for the Bureau of Labor Statistics in proportion to the increase recommended for salaries and expenses of that Bureau.

Printing and binding----- 2,372

The increase recommended by the committee is to provide for the Bureau of Labor Statistics in proportion to the increase recommended for salaries and expenses of that Bureau.

Bureau of Labor Statistics----- 271,587

The increase recommended by the committee is for salaries and expenses, to be allocated by the Department.

The committee recommend an increase in the limitation on the amount for personal services in the District of Columbia of \$63,654, for a total amount of \$3,113,654 for the limitation.

The committee recommend an increase in the limitation for a cost-of-living study and report of \$171,587, for a total amount of \$857,500 for the limitation.

Children's Bureau----- 63,129

The increase recommended by the committee is for salaries and expenses, maternal and child welfare as follows:

1. Emergency maternity and infant care program for the wives and infants of men in the armed forces. \$37,646

2. Programs for maternal and child health services, services for crippled children, and child welfare services under title V of the Social Security Act:

1 pediatrician, specialist in rheumatic fever.... \$5,180

Staff and miscellaneous expenses for completing 8 regional offices.. 16,260

1 auditor for field audit of expenditures under grant-in-aid programs----- 3,276

24,716

3. Within-grade promotions required by Mead-Ramspeck Act----- 767

Total increase----- 63,129



## INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

## Department of Labor—Continued

## United States Employment Service:

Employment office facilities and services----- \$28, 129, 250

Of the increase proposed by the committee, \$11,000,000 is for the liquidation of unrecorded and contingent obligations, including the payment of accrued annual leave. The committee further recommend the following provision:

*, and without limitation upon the availability of other funds for the same purposes, \$11,000,000 for the liquidation of unrecorded and contingent obligations, including the payment of accrued annual leave, arising in connection with the transfer of employment office facilities and services to State operation*

The committee recommend an increase in the limitation on the amount for printing and binding of \$52,083, to provide for half of the Budget estimate.

The committee recommend an increase in the limitation on the amount for travel expenses of \$746,020, to provide for half of the Budget estimate.

Grants to States (including Alaska and Hawaii), beginning Jan. 1, 1947-----

34, 258, 500

The committee recommend that the following be stricken from the bill:

GRANTS TO STATES FOR PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT  
OFFICES

For payment to the several States, beginning October 1, 1946, in accordance with the provisions of the Act of June 6, 1933, as amended, to January 1, 1942 (29 U. S. C. 49-491) and for carrying into effect section 602 of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, the sum of \$51,387,750: *Provided*, That no State shall be required to make any appropriation as provided in section 5 (a) of said Act of June 6, 1933, as amended, to January 1, 1942, prior to July 1, 1948.

and that the following be inserted in lieu thereof:

*For grants to States (including Alaska and Hawaii) beginning January 1, 1947, to finance the proper and efficient administration of State-wide systems of public employment offices, in accordance with standards and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Labor as necessary to carry out this Act, title IV of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, and the purposes of the Act of Congress approved June 6, 1933, as amended (excluding section 5 thereof), and, upon the request of any State, for the payment of rental for space made available to such State in lieu of grants for such purpose, \$34,258,500, of which \$288,500 shall be available to the United States Employment Service for all necessary expenses, including personal services, in connection with the operation of employment office facilities and services in the District of Columbia.*

## INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

## Department of Labor—Continued

On December 31, 1946, the Secretary of Labor shall transfer, to the State agency in each State designated under section 4 of the Act of Congress approved June 6, 1933, as amended, as the agency to administer the State-wide system of public employment offices in cooperation with the United States Employment Service under said Act, the operation of State and local public employment office facilities and properties which were transferred by such State to the Federal Government in 1942 to promote the national war effort. The Secretary of Labor may also provide for the transfer and assignment to such State, without reimbursement therefor, of any other public employment office facilities and properties, including records, files, and office equipment: Provided, That as a condition to such transfer and assignment of Federal properties, the Secretary may require the recipient State to waive any claim which may then exist or thereafter arise out of the use made by the Federal Government of, or for the loss of or damage to, property and facilities transferred to the Federal Government as hereinabove described.

The Secretary of Labor shall withhold or deny certifications of funds for a State system of public employment offices unless he finds that the State—

(1) (a) Has made provision for the transfer to and retention in the State-wide system of public employment offices of employees of the Federal Government who (on the day preceding the effective date of the transfer of the employment offices to the State under this Act) have been employed in State or local employment service functions in such State, in the positions occupied by them under the Federal service or in reasonably comparable positions, except that individuals so transferred may be separated or terminated for good cause as determined in individual cases under the applicable State merit system, or separated or terminated under the applicable State merit system by reason of reductions in force found necessary in the interests of efficient operations, and may be separated (A) if they have failed to acquire eligibility for continued employment in the State-wide system of public employment offices under the State merit system in the positions occupied by them under the Federal service or in reasonably comparable positions, after having been given a reasonable opportunity to acquire such eligibility, or (B) if the Secretary has determined that it is impracticable for them to be given an opportunity to acquire such eligibility; and (b) has made provision for the extension to employees of the Federal Government who left employment-service positions in such State in order to perform training and service in the land or naval forces of the United States or service in the merchant marine as defined in Public Law Numbered 87, Seventy-eighth

## INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

## Department of Labor—Continued

*Congress, of the same employment rights and privileges as those provided for Federal employees transferring to State employment in accordance with the provisions of this paragraph; or*

(2) *Has requested the detail of the employees referred to in clause (1) (a) of this paragraph to the State agency under the following provisions: So much of the funds appropriated for State-wide systems of public employment offices as may be necessary shall be available to the Secretary of Labor, in lieu of any portion of the grant to the State, for the payment of compensation (under the salary scales applicable to such employees prior to the effective date of the transfer of the employment offices to the State under this Act) to employees of the United States Employment Service in the Department of Labor, who, upon the request of the State, and for the purpose of permitting continuity in their employment pending an opportunity to acquire eligibility for State employment in accordance with clause (1) (a) of this paragraph, may be detailed by the Secretary of Labor to the State agency for service in the State-wide system of public employment offices.*

*Notwithstanding any other provisions of the Civil Service Retirement Act approved May 29, 1930, as amended, any person who was appointed to a position in the Social Security Board under Executive Order 8990 of December 23, 1941, and who shall have returned to employment with the State at any time prior to the end of one year after the return to State operation of the employment offices in such State, shall, if he so elects, be paid a refund of the total amount of his deductions and deposits under said Act, together with interest to the date of termination of his service with the Federal Government; and such person shall not receive any annuity benefits under said Act based on the service covered by the refund unless he is subsequently reinstated, retransferred, or reappointed to a position coming within the purview of said Act and redeposits all moneys, except voluntary contributions, so refunded to him, together with interest at 4 per centum compounded on December 31 of each year, except that interest shall not be required covering any period of separation from the service.*

*In carrying out the provisions under this heading, the Secretary shall assure that each State agency operates under such methods of administration relating to the establishment and maintenance of personnel standards on a merit basis, as are found by the Secretary to be necessary to carry out the purposes of this heading (except that the Secretary shall exercise no authority with respect to the selection, tenure of office and compensation of any individual employed in accordance with such methods), and has made reasonable provision for facilitating the free movement of workers*



## INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

## Department of Labor—Continued

seeking employment and employers seeking workers, and for the replacement of any funds appropriated by the Congress for State systems of public employment offices which, because of any action or contingency, have been lost or have been expended for purposes other than, or in amounts in excess of, those found necessary by the Secretary for the proper and efficient administration of the State system of public employment offices.

The Secretary of Labor is authorized to expend in any State, after January 1, 1947, so much of the funds appropriated for State systems of public employment offices as may be necessary to operate a State-wide system of public employment offices under the control of the Secretary if no State system of public employment offices exists in such State or if, and for so long as, the State is not eligible for Federal funds for such purposes. Except to the extent that a system of employment offices under the control of the Secretary is operated within a State either (1) pursuant to the specific request of the Governor of such State, or (2) with funds specifically appropriated by the Congress for the operation of such system under the control of the Secretary, the Secretary shall not expend more than \$1,000,000 in any fiscal year for the purposes of this paragraph or operate a system of employment offices in any State pursuant to this paragraph for more than three months in any fiscal year.

Whenever funds are paid to the same State agency for the purposes of this Act and of title III of the Social Security Act, as amended, (1) such State agency may, if it so elects, submit to the Secretary and the Social Security Board a joint budget covering both the functions for which grants are made under this Act and the functions for which grants are made under such title III; in such a case, the Secretary of Labor shall, if the State agency so elects, certify to the Social Security Board the amounts to be paid to the State for the purposes of this Act and upon receipt of such certification, the Social Security Board shall certify such amounts to the Secretary of the Treasury, in addition to the amount, if any, payable by said Board under the provisions of section 302 (a) of the Social Security Act, as amended. Any additional amounts so certified by the Social Security Board shall be paid to the State by the Secretary of the Treasury out of the appropriation herein made available; and (2) the State agency may commingle such funds and account therefor by such accounting, statistical, sampling, or other methods as may be found by the Secretary of Labor and the Social Security Board, respectively, to afford reasonable assurance that the funds paid to the State agency for the purposes of this Act and the funds paid to the State agency under title III of the Social Security Act, as amended, are expended for the respective purposes of this Act and such title III.

## INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

## Department of Labor—Continued

The provisions relating to the United States Employment Service, in the bill as reported, will provide for the continued Federal operation of the employment offices until Dec. 31, 1946, and provide for the transfer of such offices to the States on that date. Funds are appropriated for grants to the States for the operation of the employment offices for the remainder of the fiscal year, after they are transferred to the States on Dec. 31, 1946.

The committee amendments include certain provisions which are necessary to provide that the transfer of the employment offices to the States may be carried out in an orderly manner. These provisions relate to the transfer of records and property and also relate to personnel. They are designed to assure that persons now employed by the Federal Government in the operation of employment offices within the States will be given a fair and reasonable opportunity for continued employment in such offices after they are returned to State operation. Provision is also made for refunding to persons who transferred from State employment to Federal employment when the offices were transferred to the Federal Government, and who return to State employment, the amounts deducted from their pay under the Civil Service Retirement Act.

The committee amendment also contains certain provisions relating to the operation of the employment offices after they are returned to the States. These provisions require the establishment and maintenance of personnel standards on a merit basis, require reasonable provision for facilitating the free movement of workers seeking employment and employers seeking workers, and require the replacement of funds lost or misapplied by the States. Provision is also made for the temporary Federal operation of employment offices in emergencies arising by reason of the lack of a State system of employment offices or by reason of the ineligibility of a State for Federal funds. The amendments also provide that in cases where the same State agency administers both the employment offices and the unemployment compensation law, such agency may, if it so elects, submit a joint budget for the purposes of grants made by the Federal Government for both of such purposes and that such State agency may commingle funds received from the Federal Government for both of such purposes.

States will be entitled to receive grants from the funds appropriated by this bill, without complying with the matching provisions of the Wagner-Peyser Act.

Total, U. S. Employment Service	\$62, 387, 750
Total, Labor Department-----	62, 920, 007

## INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

## Federal Security Agency:

## Food and Drug Administration:

Enforcement operations.....	\$593, 819
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The increase recommended by the committee will provide the Budget estimate of \$3,631,000.

The committee recommend an increase in the limitation on the amount for personal services in the District of Columbia of \$69,300, to provide the Budget estimate of \$869,300.

The committee recommend an increase of 50 in the limitation on the number of passenger automobiles, to provide the Budget estimate of 85.

General administration.....	20, 298
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The increase recommended by the committee will provide the Budget estimate of \$133,500.

## Office of Education:

Salaries and expenses.....	208, 010
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The increase recommended by the committee is for the following:

1. To continue positions available in 1946.....	\$105, 378
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2. New positions:

Elementary education.....	\$26, 806
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Secondary education.....	33, 252
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Higher education.....	37, 563
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	97, 621
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3. General expenses.....	5, 011
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Total increase.....	208, 010
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## Public Health Service:

Assistance to States, general.....	1, 000, 000
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The increase recommended by the committee is for grants to States and, together with the increase allowed by the House for grants to States, is to be used primarily for industrial hygiene and cancer programs.

Foreign Quarantine Service.....	35, 900
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The increase recommended by the committee is for the following:

Personal services:

4 medical officers and 10	
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nurses.....	\$33, 580
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Supplies and materials.....	2, 320
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Total increase.....	35, 900
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Salaries and miscellaneous expenses.....	561, 813
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The increase recommended by the committee is for the following:

(a) Headquarters salaries: Per-	
sonal services.....	\$318, 319



## INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

## Federal Security Agency—Continued

## Public Health Service—Continued

## Salaries and miscellaneous expenses—Continued

The increase recommended by the committee is for the following—Continued

## (b) Division of Sanitary Engineering:

Personal services-----	\$118, 128
Transportation of things--	2, 000
Communication services--	2, 000
Other contractual services-----	6, 644
Supplies and materials--	4, 255
Equipment-----	17, 600
Total increase-----	<u>150, 627</u>

## (c) Division of Public Health Methods:

Personal services-----	84, 667
Rents and utilities-----	3, 000
Supplies and materials--	2, 500
Equipment-----	2, 700
Total increase-----	<u>92, 867</u>

Grand total, all projects----- 561, 813

The committee recommend an increase of 18 in the number of automobiles that may be purchased, to provide the Budget estimate of 20.

## Social Security Board:

Salaries, consolidated operations-----

\$247, 535

The increase recommended by the committee is for the following:

1. Restoration of reduction below 1946 appropriation made by House----- \$198, 162
2. Auditing of State public assistance payments and unemployment compensation administrative expenditures--- 23, 273
3. Within-grade promotions required under Mead-Ramspeck Act----- 26, 100

Total increase----- 247, 535

Miscellaneous expenses-----

128, 000

The increase recommended by the committee will provide the Budget estimate of \$3,028,000 and is for the following:

- (a) Rental of international business machines----- \$36, 200
- (b) Replacement of typewriters averaging over 8½ years old. 91, 800

Total increase----- 128, 000

## INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

## Federal Security Agency—Continued

## Social Security Board—Continued

Office of the Administrator-----	\$5, 615
The increase recommended by the committee is for the following:	
Information Service-----	\$2, 100
W. A. E. employees-----	1, 200
Within-grade increases-----	2, 117
Reclassification-----	198
Total increase-----	<u>5, 615</u>

## Social Protection Division----- 460, 000

The committee recommend that the following provision be added to the bill:

*Salaries and miscellaneous expenses, social protection: For all expenses necessary to enable the Federal Security Administrator to carry out the provisions of Public Law 163, Seventy-seventh Congress, as amended by Public Law 381, Seventy-ninth Congress, and the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to authorize the Federal Security Administrator to assist the States in matters relating to social protection, and for other purposes" (S. 1779, Seventy-ninth Congress, or H. R. 5234, Seventy-ninth Congress) when and if such Act is enacted into law, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; not to exceed \$15,000 for the temporary employment of persons by contract or otherwise without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes and the civil-service and classification laws; acceptance and utilization of voluntary and uncompensated services, maintenance, operation, and repair of passenger automobiles; to accept the cooperation of the authorities of States and their counties, districts, and other political subdivisions, in carrying out the purposes of the Acts; \$460,000.*

The additional appropriation is for the following: Personal services:

Departmental, program staff-----	\$76, 979
Field, program staff-----	306, 221
Administrative services-----	27, 500
Total, personal services----	<u>410, 700</u>
Miscellaneous expenses-----	49, 300
Total increase-----	<u>460, 000</u>

## Division of Personnel Management----- 16, 115

The increase recommended by the committee will provide the Budget estimate of \$126,000 and is for the following:

Classification Section-----	\$8, 600
Methods and Control Section-----	2, 932
Recruitment and Placement Section-----	4, 300
Within-grade increases-----	400
Subtotal-----	<u>16, 232</u>
Less decrease in temporary employees-----	<u>—117</u>
Total increase-----	<u>16, 115</u>

## INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

## Federal Security Agency—Continued

## Social Security Board—Continued

Division of Service Operations.....	\$18, 765
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The increase recommended by the committee will provide the Budget estimate of \$289,000 and is for the following:

Office of the Director.....	\$8, 904
Service Section.....	3, 474
Publications Section.....	5, 112
Within-grade increases.....	1, 213
Reclassifications.....	1, 474

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20, 177

Less savings in overtime..... —1, 412

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Total increase..... 18, 765

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Printing and binding.....	100, 000
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The increase recommended by the committee is to provide for forms and tabulating cards, to be allocated by the Agency.

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Total, Federal Security Agency.....	3, 395, 870
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Total increase.....	66, 315, 877
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## DECREASES AND LIMITATIONS

## Department of Labor:

## United States Employment Service:

Grants to States for Public Employment Offices.....	51, 387, 750
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As explained under the item for "Employment office facilities and services," the committee recommend the increase of that appropriation from \$17,129,250, as proposed by the House, to \$34,258,500, an increase over the House figure of \$17,129,250. In proposing this increase of \$17,129,250 under the appropriation "Employment office facilities and services," the committee recommend that the appropriation of \$51,387,750 for "Grants to States for public employment offices" be stricken from the bill, and has inserted a provision for grants to States (including Alaska and Hawaii) beginning Jan. 1, 1947.

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## Federal Security Agency:

## St. Elizabeths Hospital:

The committee recommend that the following be deleted from the bill:

: *Provided further*, That not exceeding \$200 additional may be paid to two employees to provide mail facilities for patients in the hospital

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## DECREASE AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

**National Labor Relations Board:**

The committee recommend that the following be deleted from the bill:

: *Provided further*, That no part of the funds appropriated in this title shall be used in connection with investigation, hearings, directives, or orders concerning bargaining units composed in whole or in part of agricultural laborers as that term is defined in the Social Security Act in section 409, title 42, United States Code

The committee recommend that the following provision be added to the bill:

*No part of the funds appropriated in this title shall be used by the National Labor Relations Board in any way in connection with any petition or complaint by or on behalf of any individual having authority, in the interest of an employer, to hire, transfer, lay off, recall, promote, demote, discharge, assign, reward, determine the amount of wages earned by, or discipline not less than five employees of the employer, or to adjust their grievances, or to effectively recommend any such action.*

**National Mediation Board:**

National Railroad Adjustment Board:

The committee recommend that the following be deleted from the bill:

: *Provided*, That compensation for any referee who is a public official of any Federal, State, or local government shall not be paid from this appropriation for any period of time during which any such referee is receiving compensation for his employment in any such Federal, State, or local government

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Total increase.....	\$66, 315, 877
Total decrease.....	51, 387, 750
Net increase.....	14, 928, 127
Amount of bill as reported to Senate.....	1, 151, 428, 365



Calendar No. 1650

79<sup>TH</sup> CONGRESS  
2<sup>D</sup> SESSION

# H. R. 6739

[Report No. 1619]

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## IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 13 (legislative day, MARCH 5), 1946

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

JUNE 28 (legislative day, MARCH 5), 1946

Reported by Mr. McCARRAN, with amendments

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

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## AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes.

1     *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2     *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*  
3     That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money  
4     in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-  
5     ment of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related  
6     independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30,  
7     1947, namely:

## TITLE I.—DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Salaries: For personal services in the District of Columbia, ~~\$862,000~~ \$937,000.

Salaries and expenses, Office of the Solicitor: For personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, and for other necessary expenses in the field, including contract stenographic reporting services, ~~\$925,000~~ \$979,645.

Contingent expenses: For expenses of the offices and bureaus of the Department, for which appropriations for expenses are not specifically made, including the purchase of stationery, furniture, and repairs to the same, carpets, matting, oilcloths, file cases, towels, ice, brooms, soap, sponges, laundry, not exceeding \$2,500 for streetcar fares; purchase, maintenance, and repair of motorcycles and motor-trucks; maintenance, operation, and repair of twelve motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; examination of estimates for appropriations in the field; freight and express charges; commercial and labor-reporting services; postage to foreign countries, telegraph and telephone service; purchase and exchange of lawbooks, books of reference, newspapers, and periodicals and, when authorized by the Secretary of Labor, dues for library membership in societies or associations which issue publications to members only or at a price to members lower than to subscribers who are not



1 members, not exceeding \$15,000; contract stenographic  
 2 services; and teletype service and tolls (not to exceed  
 3 \$2,000) ; ~~\$695,528~~ \$727,104.

4       Traveling expenses: For traveling expenses under the  
 5 Department of Labor, ~~\$3,137,033~~ \$3,170,981: *Provided,*  
 6 That all funds transferred to the Department of Labor from  
 7 any other department or agency under section 601 of the Act  
 8 of June 30, 1932, as amended (31 U. S. C. 686), and  
 9 available for travel, and all funds appropriated for traveling  
 10 expenses under this title, shall be available to reimburse  
 11 employees at not to exceed 3 cents per mile for expenses  
 12 of travel performed by them in privately owned automobiles  
 13 within the limits of their official stations in the field.

14       Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the  
 15 Department of Labor, ~~\$652,410~~ \$654,782.

16           PENALTY MAIL COSTS, DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

17       Penalty mail costs: For deposit in the general fund  
 18 of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail of the Department  
 19 of Labor as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28.  
 20 1944 (Public Law 364) , \$560,000.

21       Salaries and expenses, Division of Labor Standards:  
 22 For salaries and other expenses, including purchase and  
 23 distribution of reports, and of material for informational ex-  
 24 hibits, in connection with the promotion of health, safety,

1 employment stabilization, and amicable industrial relations  
2 for labor and industry, \$215,000.

3       The appropriation under this title for traveling expenses  
4 shall be available for expenses of attendance of cooperating  
5 officials and consultants at conferences concerned with the  
6 work of the Division of Labor Standards when called by the  
7 Division with the written approval of the Secretary of  
8 Labor, and shall be available also in an amount not to  
9 exceed \$2,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings  
10 related to the work of the Division of Labor Standards  
11 when incurred on the written authority of the Secretary of  
12 Labor.

13       Commissioners of Conciliation: For expenses necessary  
14 to enable the Secretary of Labor to exercise the authority  
15 vested in him by section 8 of the Act creating the Depart-  
16 ment of Labor (5 U. S. C. 611), including newspapers,  
17 books of reference, and periodicals; not to exceed \$120,000  
18 for the temporary employment of arbitrators and mediators  
19 on labor relations without regard to the classification laws;  
20 and not to exceed \$190,000 for personal services in the  
21 District of Columbia, \$2,300,000.

22       The appropriation in this title for traveling expenses  
23 shall be available in an amount not to exceed \$2,000 for  
24 expenses of attendance at meetings, conferences, or conven-

tions concerned with labor and industrial relations when incurred on the written authority of the Secretary of Labor.

### APPRENTICE TRAINING SERVICE

Apprentice Training Service: For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary of Labor to conduct a program of encouraging apprentice training, as authorized by the Act of August 16, 1937 (29 U. S. C. 50), including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, \$1,800,000.

### BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Salaries and expenses: For personal services including temporary assistants for field service; not to exceed \$5,000 for purchase of newspaper clipping services; purchase of periodicals, documents, envelopes, price quotations, and reports and materials for reports and bulletins of said Bureau; reimbursement to State, Federal, and local agencies and their employees for services rendered; and not to exceed \$15,000 for the temporary employment of experts without regard to the civil service and classification laws; ~~\$4,772,000~~ ~~\$5,043,587~~, of which amount not to exceed ~~\$3,050,000~~ ~~\$3,113,654~~ may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That not to exceed ~~\$685,913~~ ~~\$857,500~~ shall be used for a cost-of-living study and report.

The appropriation in this title for traveling expenses



1 shall be available, in an amount not to exceed \$2,000, for  
2 expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work  
3 of the Bureau of Labor Statistics when incurred on the  
4 written authority of the Secretary of Labor.

5 Study of labor conditions in Hawaii: For all expenses  
6 necessary to enable the Commissioner of Labor Statistics to  
7 conduct a study of labor conditions in Hawaii in accord  
8 with the Act of April 8, 1904 (29 U. S. C. 7), including  
9 personal services in the District of Columbia, travel, printing  
10 and binding, and other items otherwise chargeable to the  
11 appropriation "Contingent expenses, Department of Labor",  
12 \$15,000.

#### 13 CHILDREN'S BUREAU

14 Salaries and expenses: For expenses of investigating and  
15 reporting upon matters pertaining to the welfare of children  
16 and child life, and especially to investigate the questions of  
17 infant mortality; personal services, including experts and  
18 temporary assistants; purchase of reports and material for  
19 the publications of the Children's Bureau and for reprints  
20 from State, city, and private publications for distribution  
21 when said reprints can be procured more cheaply than they  
22 can be printed by the Government, and other necessary ex-  
23 penses; \$447,500, of which amount not to exceed \$400,000  
24 may be expended for personal services in the District of  
25 Columbia.

1 Salaries and expenses, child labor provisions, Fair Labor  
2 Standards Act: For all authorized and necessary expenses  
3 of the Children's Bureau in performing the duties imposed  
4 upon it by the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, including  
5 personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere;  
6 supplies; services; equipment; newspapers, books of ref-  
7 erence, and periodicals; and reimbursement to State and  
8 local agencies and their employees for services rendered,  
9 as authorized by section 11 of said Act; \$256,309.

10 Salaries and expenses, maternal and child welfare: For  
11 all necessary expenses of the Children's Bureau in  
12 performing the duties imposed upon it by title V  
13 of the Social Security Act, approved August 14, 1935,  
14 as amended, and by the emergency maternity and infant  
15 care program, including personal services, in the District  
16 of Columbia and elsewhere; supplies; services; equipment;  
17 newspapers, books of reference, and periodicals; ~~\$438,535~~  
18 *\$501,664: Provided*, That no part of any appropriation con-  
19 tained in this title shall be used to promulgate or carry out  
20 any instruction, order, or regulation relating to the care of  
21 obstetrical cases which discriminates between persons licensed  
22 under State law to practice obstetrics: *Provided further*,  
23 That the foregoing proviso shall not be so construed as to  
24 prevent any patient from having the services of any prac-  
25 titioner of her own choice, paid for out of this fund, so long

1 as State laws are complied with: *Provided further*, That  
2 any State plan which provides standards for professional  
3 obstetrical services in accordance with the laws of the State  
4 shall be approved by the Chief of the Children's Bureau.

5 Grants to States for emergency maternity and infant care  
6 (national defense) : For grants to States, including Alaska,  
7 Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia, to pro-  
8 vide, in addition to similar services otherwise available,  
9 medical, nursing, and hospital maternity and infant care for  
10 wives and infants of enlisted men of the fourth, fifth, sixth,  
11 and seventh grades in the armed forces of the United States  
12 and of Army aviation cadets, under allotments by the Secre-  
13 tary of Labor and plans developed and administered by State  
14 health agencies and approved by the Chief of the Children's  
15 Bureau, \$16,664,000, of which not more than \$649,000  
16 may be allotted to the States for administrative expenses from  
17 the date of this Act on the basis of need as determined by  
18 the Chief of the Children's Bureau.

19 Grants to States for maternal and child-health services:  
20 For grants to States for the purpose of enabling each State  
21 to extend and improve services for promoting the health  
22 of mothers and children, as authorized in title V, part 1, of  
23 the Social Security Act, approved August 14, 1935 (42  
24 U. S. C. 701), as amended, \$5,820,000: *Provided*, That any  
25 allotment to a State pursuant to section 502 (b) shall not be



1 included in computing for the purposes of subsections (a)  
2 and (b) of section 504 an amount expended or estimated to  
3 be expended by the State.

4 Grants to States for services for crippled children: For  
5 the purpose of enabling each State to extend and improve  
6 services for crippled children, as authorized in title V, part  
7 2, of the Social Security Act, approved August 14, 1935  
8 (42 U. S. C. 711), as amended, \$3,870,000.

9 Grants to States for child-welfare services: For grants  
10 to States for the purpose of enabling the United States,  
11 through the Children's Bureau, to cooperate with State  
12 public-welfare agencies in establishing, extending, and  
13 strengthening public-welfare services for the care of homeless  
14 or neglected children, or children in danger of becoming  
15 delinquent, as authorized in title V, part 3, of the Social  
16 Security Act, approved August 14, 1935 (42 U. S. C. 721).  
17 as amended, \$1,510,000.

18 In the administration of title V of the Social Security  
19 Act, as amended, for the fiscal year 1947, payments to  
20 the States for any quarter of the fiscal year 1947 under  
21 parts 1, 2, and 3 may be made with respect to any State  
22 plan approved under such respective parts by the Chief  
23 of the Children's Bureau prior to or during such quarter,  
24 but no such payment shall be made with respect to any

1 plan for any period prior to the quarter in which such plan  
2 is submitted to the Chief of the Children's Bureau for  
3 approval.

4 The appropriation in this title for traveling expenses  
5 shall be available, in an amount not to exceed \$11,000, for  
6 expenses of attendance of cooperating officials and consultants  
7 at conferences concerned with the administration of work of  
8 the Children's Bureau under the Fair Labor Standards Act  
9 and under title V, parts 1, 2, and 3, of the Social Security  
10 Act, as amended, when called by the Children's Bureau with  
11 the written approval of the Secretary of Labor, and shall  
12 be available also, in an amount not to exceed \$6,000, for  
13 expenses of attendance at meetings related to the work of the  
14 Children's Bureau when incurred on the written authority  
15 of the Secretary of Labor.

16 NATIONAL WAGE STABILIZATION BOARD

17 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the  
18 National Wage Stabilization Board, including salaries at  
19 not to exceed \$10,000 per annum each for not more than  
20 four public members of the Board; other personal services  
21 in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; not to exceed  
22 \$300 for the purchase of newspapers in the field; fees and  
23 mileage of witnesses at rates not in excess of those for wit-  
24 nesses attending in United States courts; contract steno-  
25 graphic reporting services, \$4,191,900: *Provided*, That the

1 appropriation in this title for traveling expenses shall be avail-  
2 able for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with  
3 the work of the National Wage Stabilization Board and for  
4 actual transportation and other necessary expenses and not  
5 to exceed \$35 per diem in lieu of subsistence, whether or not  
6 in a travel status, of members of the Board (other than public  
7 members) while serving as such without other compensation  
8 from the United States: *Provided further*, That the provi-  
9 sions of section 201 (d) of the Independent Offices Appro-  
10 priation Act, 1947, shall apply to working funds established  
11 from this appropriation and to public, labor, or industry  
12 members of the regional boards, committees, or commissions  
13 of the National Wage Stabilization Board, whether employed  
14 intermittently or indefinitely: *Provided further*, That none of  
15 the persons receiving compensation from this appropriation  
16 on a per diem when-actually-employed basis shall be entitled  
17 to any of the benefits of the sick and annual leave acts of  
18 March 14, 1936 (5 U. S. C. 30) : *Provided further*, That  
19 the Chairman of the Board may delegate to any subordinate  
20 authority to make appointments of personnel and other deter-  
21 minations necessary for the administrative management of the  
22 Board: *Provided further*, That any employee of the Board  
23 is authorized when designated for the purpose by the Chair-  
24 man thereof to administer or to take from any person an oath,



1 affirmation, or affidavit when required in connection with the  
2 performance of functions or activities of the agency.

3 RETAINING AND REEMPLOYMENT ADMINISTRATION

4 Salaries: For personal services in the Retraining and  
5 Reemployment Administration in the District of Columbia  
6 and elsewhere necessary for carrying out the provisions of  
7 title III of the War Mobilization and Reconversion Act of  
8 1944 (50 U. S. C., App. 1661), \$338,000.

9 UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

10 General administration: For expenses necessary for the  
11 general administration of the United States Employment  
12 Service, including one Director at not to exceed \$10,000  
13 per annum and other personal services in the District of  
14 Columbia and elsewhere and contract stenographic reporting  
15 services, \$6,394,600, of which \$2,650,600 shall be for use  
16 in carrying into effect the provisions of title IV (except sec-  
17 tion 602) of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944:  
18 *Provided*, That the appropriation in this title for traveling  
19 expenses shall be available, in an amount not to exceed  
20 \$2,000, for expenses of attendance at meetings of organiza-  
21 tions concerned with the work of the United States Employ-  
22 ment Service when incurred on the written authority of the  
23 Secretary of Labor.

24 Employment office facilities and services: For neces-  
25 sary expenses in connection with the operation and mainte-

1 nance of the United States Employment Service, and for  
 2 carrying into effect section 602 of the Servicemen's Read-  
 3 justment Act of 1944; including contract janitorial services,  
 4 at not to exceed \$300 for any individual; not to exceed  
 5 \$500 for newspapers; reimbursement, at not to exceed 3  
 6 cents per mile, for official travel performed by employees in  
 7 privately owned automobiles within the limits of their official  
 8 station; printing and binding (not to exceed ~~\$10,417~~  
 9 ~~\$62,500~~) ; travel expenses (not to exceed ~~\$149,200~~  
 10 ~~\$895,220~~) ; and rent in the District of Columbia;  
 11 ~~\$17,129,250~~ \$34,258,500, and, without limitation upon the  
 12 availability of other funds for the same purposes, \$11,000,-  
 13 000 for the liquidation of unrecorded and contingent obli-  
 14 gations, including the payment of accrued annual leave,  
 15 arising in connection with the transfer of employment office  
 16 facilities and services to State operation; in all, \$45,-  
 17 258,500: *Provided*, That payment of salaries may be  
 18 made to employees while taking annual and sick leave  
 19 based upon unused leave accrued under State regulations  
 20 found by the Social Security Board to conform to the  
 21 requirements of title III of the Social Security Act, as  
 22 amended, and on the basis of State employment which  
 23 had been financed in whole or in part from grants under  
 24 title III of said Act, including payment for accrued leave to  
 25 be substituted for leave without pay taken between January

1 1 and June 30, 1942, which payment shall not exceed in  
2 any case the amount payable for such purposes under Fed-  
3 eral laws with respect to the maximum accumulation of such  
4 leave: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of Labor may  
5 transfer funds from this appropriation to the Social Security  
6 Board for "Grants to States for unemployment compensation  
7 administration" as authorized in title III of the Social Se-  
8 curity Act, as amended, to meet costs incurred by States  
9 in making available to the United States Employment  
10 Service premises, equipment, supplies, facilities, and services,  
11 needed by said Service in the operation and maintenance of  
12 employment office facilities and services, any sum so trans-  
13 ferred and not expended in accordance with this proviso to  
14 be retransferred to this appropriation: *Provided further*, That  
15 pending the return to State control of the Employment Serv-  
16 ice facilities, property, and personnel loaned by the States  
17 to the United States Employment Service, no portion of the  
18 sum herein appropriated shall be expended by any Federal  
19 agency for any salary, to any individual engaged in em-  
20 ployment service duties in any position within any local  
21 or field or State office, which substantially exceeds the salary  
22 which would apply to such position and individual if the  
23 relevant State merit system applied and if State operation  
24 of such office had continued without interruption: *Provided*  
25 *further*, That no portion of the sum herein appropriated



1 shall be expended by any Federal agency for the salary of  
2 any person who is engaged for more than half of the time,  
3 as determined by the State director of unemployment com-  
4 pensation, including claims taking but excluding registration  
5 for work: *Provided further*, That the sum herein appro-  
6 priated shall not be subject to the apportionment require-  
7 ments of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended  
8 (U. S. C., title 31, sec. 665).

9 GRANTS TO STATES FOR PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT OFFICES

10 For payment to the several States, beginning October 1,  
11 1946, in accordance with the provisions of the Act of June 6,  
12 1933, as amended to January 1, 1942 (29 U S. C. 49-491),  
13 and for carrying into effect section 602 of the Servicemen's  
14 Readjustment Act of 1944, the sum of \$51,387,750: *Pro-*  
15 *vided*, That no State shall be required to make any appro-  
16 priation as provided in section 5 (a) of said Act of June 6,  
17 1933, as amended to January 1, 1942, prior to July 1, 1948.

18 *For grants to States (including Alaska and Hawaii)*  
19 *beginning January 1, 1947, to finance the proper and*  
20 *efficient administration of State-wide systems of public em-*  
21 *ployment offices, in accordance with standards and regula-*  
22 *tions prescribed by the Secretary of Labor as necessary to*  
23 *carry out this Act, title IV of the Servicemen's Readjustment*  
24 *Act of 1944 and the purposes of the Act of Congress ap-*  
25 *proved June 6, 1933, as amended (excluding section 5*

1 thereof), and, upon the request of any State, for the pay-  
2 ment of rental for space made available to such State in  
3 lieu of grants for such purpose, \$34,258,500, of which  
4 \$288,500 shall be available to the United States Employ-  
5 ment Service for all necessary expenses, including personal  
6 services, in connection with the operation of employment  
7 office facilities and services in the District of Columbia.

8       On December 31, 1946, the Secretary of Labor shall  
9 transfer, to the State agency in each State designated under  
10 section 4 of the Act of Congress approved June 6, 1933,  
11 as amended, as the agency to administer the State-wide sys-  
12 tem of public employment offices in cooperation with the  
13 United States Employment Service under said Act, the  
14 operation of State and local public employment office facili-  
15 ties and properties which were transferred by such State  
16 to the Federal Government in 1942 to promote the national  
17 war effort. The Secretary of Labor may also provide for  
18 the transfer and assignment to such State, without reimburse-  
19 ment therefor, of any other public employment office facili-  
20 ties and properties, including records, files, and office  
21 equipment: Provided, That as a condition to such transfer  
22 and assignment of Federal properties, the Secretary may  
23 require the recipient State to waive any claim which may  
24 then exist or thereafter arise out of the use made by the Fed-  
25 eral Government of, or for the loss of or damage to, property

1 *and facilities transferred to the Federal Government as*  
2 *hereinabove described.*

3 *The Secretary of Labor shall withhold or deny certifi-*  
4 *cations of funds for a State system of public employment*  
5 *offices unless he finds that the State—*

6 *(1) (a) has made provision for the transfer to and*  
7 *retention in the State-wide system of public employment*  
8 *offices of employees of the Federal Government who (on*  
9 *the day preceding the effective date of the transfer of*  
10 *the employment offices to the State under this Act) have*  
11 *been employed in State or local employment service func-*  
12 *tions in such State, in the positions occupied by them*  
13 *under the Federal service or in reasonably comparable*  
14 *positions, except that individuals so transferred may be*  
15 *separated or terminated for good cause as determined*  
16 *in individual cases under the applicable State merit*  
17 *system, or separated or terminated under the applicable*  
18 *State merit system by reason of reductions in force found*  
19 *necessary in the interests of efficient operations, and*  
20 *may be separated (A) if they have failed to acquire*  
21 *eligibility for continued employment in the State-wide*  
22 *system of public employment offices under the State merit*  
23 *system in the positions occupied by them under the Fed-*  
24 *eral service or in reasonably comparable positions, after*



1     *having been given a reasonable opportunity to acquire*  
2     *such eligibility, or (B) if the Secretary has determined*  
3     *that it is impracticable for them to be given an oppor-*  
4     *tunity to acquire such eligibility; and (b) has made*  
5     *provision for the extension to employees of the Federal*  
6     *Government who left employment-service positions in*  
7     *such State in order to perform training and service in*  
8     *the land or naval forces of the United States or service*  
9     *in the merchant marine as defined in Public Law Num-*  
10    *bered 87, Seventy-eighth Congress, of the same em-*  
11    *ployment rights and privileges as those provided for*  
12    *Federal employees transferring to State employment in*  
13    *accordance with the provisions of this paragraph; or*

14       (2) *has requested the detail of the employees*  
15    *referred to in clause (1) (a) of this paragraph to the*  
16    *State agency under the following provisions: So much*  
17    *of the funds appropriated for State-wide systems of*  
18    *public employment offices as may be necessary shall be*  
19    *available to the Secretary of Labor, in lieu of any por-*  
20    *tion of the grant to the State, for the payment of com-*  
21    *ensation (under the salary scales applicable to such*  
22    *employees prior to the effective date of the transfer of*  
23    *the employment offices to the State under this Act) to*  
24    *employees of the United States Employment Service in*  
25    *the Department of Labor, who, upon the request of the*

1       State, and for the purpose of permitting continuity in  
2       their employment pending an opportunity to acquire  
3       eligibility for State employment in accordance with  
4       clause (1) (a) of this paragraph, may be detailed by  
5       the Secretary of Labor to the State agency for service in  
6       the State-wide system of public employment offices.

7       Notwithstanding any other provisions of the Civil Serv-  
8       ice Retirement Act approved May 29, 1930, as amended,  
9       any person who was appointed to a position in the Social  
10      Security Board under Executive Order 8990 of December  
11      23, 1941, and who shall have returned to employment with  
12      the State at any time prior to the end of one year after the  
13      return to State operation of the employment offices in such  
14      State, shall, if he so elects, be paid a refund of the total  
15      amount of his deductions and deposits under said Act,  
16      together with interest to the date of termination of his service  
17      with the Federal Government; and such person shall not  
18      receive any annuity benefits under said Act based on the  
19      service covered by the refund unless he is subsequently rein-  
20      stated, retransferred, or reappointed to a position coming  
21      within the purview of said Act and redeposits all moneys,  
22      except voluntary contributions, so refunded to him, together  
23      with interest at 4 per centum compounded on December 31  
24      of each year, except that interest shall not be required cov-  
25      ering any period of separation from the service.

1        *In carrying out the provisions under this heading, the*  
2        *Secretary shall assure that each State agency operates under*  
3        *such methods of administration relating to the establish-*  
4        *ment and maintenance of personnel standards on a merit*  
5        *basis, as are found by the Secretary to be necessary to carry*  
6        *out the purposes of this heading (except that the Secretary*  
7        *shall exercise no authority with respect to the selection, tenure*  
8        *of office, and compensation of any individual employed in*  
9        *accordance with such methods), and has made reasonable*  
10       *provision for facilitating the free movement of workers seek-*  
11       *ing employment and employers seeking workers, and for*  
12       *the replacement of any funds appropriated by the Congress*  
13       *for State systems of public employment offices which, because*  
14       *of any action or contingency, have been lost or have been*  
15       *expended for purposes other than or in amounts in excess*  
16       *of those found necessary by the Secretary for the proper and*  
17       *efficient administration of the State system of public employ-*  
18       *ment offices.*

19       *The Secretary of Labor is authorized to expend in any*  
20       *State, after January 1, 1947, so much of the funds appro-*  
21       *priated for State systems of public employment offices as may*  
22       *be necessary to operate a State-wide system of public employ-*  
23       *ment offices under the control of the Secretary if no State*  
24       *system of public employment offices exists in such State or if,*  
25       *and for so long as, the State is not eligible for Federal funds*



1 for such purposes. Except to the extent that a system of  
2 employment offices under the control of the Secretary is oper-  
3 ated within a State either (1) pursuant to the specific request  
4 of the Governor of such State, or (2) with funds specifically  
5 appropriated by the Congress for the operation of such system  
6 under the control of the Secretary, the Secretary shall not  
7 expend more than \$1,000,000 in any fiscal year for the pur-  
8 poses of this paragraph or operate a system of employment  
9 offices in any State pursuant to this paragraph for more than  
10 three months in any fiscal year.

11 Whenever funds are paid to the same State agency for  
12 the purposes of this Act and of title III of the Social Security  
13 Act, as amended, (1) such State agency may, if it so elects,  
14 submit to the Secretary and the Social Security Board a  
15 joint budget covering both the functions for which grants  
16 are made under this Act and the functions for which grants  
17 are made under such title III; in such a case, the Secretary  
18 of Labor shall, if the State agency so elects, certify to the  
19 Social Security Board the amounts to be paid to the State  
20 for the purposes of this Act and upon receipt of such cer-  
21 tification, the Social Security Board shall certify such  
22 amounts to the Secretary of the Treasury, in addition to  
23 the amount, if any, payable by said Board under the pro-  
24 visions of section 302 (a) of the Social Security Act, as  
25 amended. Any additional amounts so certified by the Social

1 *Security Board shall be paid to the State by the Secretary*  
 2 *of the Treasury out of the appropriation herein made avail-*  
 3 *able; and (2) the State agency may commingle such funds*  
 4 *and account therefor by such accounting, statistical, sampl-*  
 5 *ing, or other methods as may be found by the Secretary of*  
 6 *Labor and the Social Security Board, respectively, to afford*  
 7 *reasonable assurance that the funds paid to the State agency*  
 8 *for the purposes of this Act and the funds paid to the State*  
 9 *agency under title III of the Social Security Act, as*  
 10 *amended, are expended for the respective purposes of this*  
 11 *Act and such title III.*

#### 12 WOMEN'S BUREAU

13 Salaries and expenses: For carrying out the provisions  
 14 of the Act entitled "An Act to establish in the Department of  
 15 Labor a bureau to be known as the Women's Bureau",  
 16 approved June 5, 1920 (29 U. S. C. 11-16), including per-  
 17 sonal services in the District of Columbia; purchase of mate-  
 18 rial for reports and educational exhibits; \$234,000.

19 The appropriation in this title for traveling expenses  
 20 shall be available in an amount not to exceed \$2,500  
 21 for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the  
 22 work of the Women's Bureau when incurred on the written  
 23 authority of the Secretary of Labor.

#### 24 WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION

25 Salaries: For personal services for the Wage and Hour

1 Division necessary in performing the duties imposed by the  
2 Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 and by the Act to pro-  
3 vide conditions for the purchase of supplies and the making  
4 of contracts by the United States, approved June 30, 1936  
5 (41 U. S. C. 38), including reimbursement to State, Fed-  
6 eral, and local agencies and their employees for services  
7 rendered, \$4,203,700, of which amount not to exceed  
8 \$754,000 may be expended for departmental salaries.

9       Miscellaneous expenses (other than salaries): For  
10 necessary expenses, other than salaries, of the Wage and  
11 Hour Division in performing the duties imposed by the  
12 Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 and by the Act to pro-  
13 vide conditions for the purchase of supplies and the making  
14 of contracts by the United States, approved June 30, 1936  
15 (41 U. S. C. 38), including stenographic reporting services  
16 by contract or otherwise, and maintenance, repair, and  
17 operation outside the District of Columbia, of one passenger  
18 automobile, lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals,  
19 manuscripts and special reports, newspapers, and reimburse-  
20 ment to State, Federal, and local agencies and their em-  
21 ployees for services rendered, \$362,187.

22       The Secretary of Labor may allot or transfer, with the  
23 approval of the Bureau of the Budget, funds from the fore-  
24 going appropriations for the Wage and Hour Division to  
25 any other bureau or office of the Department of Labor to



1 enable such bureau or office to perform services for the  
2 Wage and Hour Division.

3 The appropriation in this title for traveling expenses  
4 shall be available in an amount not to exceed \$4,750 for  
5 expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work  
6 of the Wage and Hour Division when incurred on the written  
7 authority of the Secretary of Labor.

8 This title may be cited as the "Department of Labor  
9 Appropriation Act, 1947".

## 10 TITLE II—FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

### 11 AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND

12 To enable the American Printing House for the Blind  
13 more adequately to provide books and apparatus for the  
14 education of the blind in accordance with the provisions of  
15 the Act approved February 8, 1927 (20 U. S. C. 101),  
16 \$115,000.

### 17 COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF

18 For support of the Columbia Institution for the Deaf,  
19 including salaries and incidental expenses, books and illus-  
20 trative apparatus, and general repairs and improvements,  
21 \$221,800.

22 Plans and specifications: For the preparation of plans  
23 and specifications for construction, under the supervision of  
24 the Public Buildings Administration, of buildings and facil-  
25 ities on the grounds of Columbia Institution for the Deaf,

1 printing, and travel, to remain available until expended,  
2 \$7,500.

### 3 FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

4 For all necessary expenses of the Food and Drug Ad-  
5 ministration in carrying out the investigations, including  
6 collecting, reporting, and illustrating the results thereof, and  
7 performing the functions required to carry into effect the  
8 provisions of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act  
9 (21 U. S. C. 301-392) ; the Tea Importation Act (21  
10 U. S. C. 41-50) ; the Import Milk Act (21 U. S. C. 141-  
11 149) ; the Federal Caustic Poison Act (15 U. S. C. 401-  
12 411) ; and the Filled Milk Act (21 U. S. C. 61-64) ; as  
13 follows:

14 Enforcement operations: To enable the Federal Security  
15 Administrator to carry into effect the provisions of the above  
16 statutes, including personal services in the District of Colum-  
17 bia (not exceeding ~~\$800,000~~ \$869,300) and elsewhere;  
18 purchase (not to exceed ~~25~~ 85), operation, maintenance, and  
19 repair of passenger automobiles; purchase of chemicals,  
20 apparatus, and scientific equipment; contract stenographic  
21 reporting services; books of reference and periodicals;  
22 ~~\$3,037,181~~ \$3,631,000.

23 Salaries, sea-food inspectors: For salaries of sea-food  
24 inspectors designated in accordance with the provisions of

1 section 702A of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act,  
2 \$40,000.

3 Certification services: To enable the Federal Security  
4 Administrator to provide for the certification of certain prod-  
5 ucts as required by the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic  
6 Act, as amended, including personal services in the District  
7 of Columbia and elsewhere; purchase (not to exceed eight),  
8 operation, maintenance, and repair of passenger automobiles;  
9 purchase of chemicals, apparatus, and scientific equipment  
10 and supplies; traveling expenses; printing and binding; con-  
11 tract stenographic reporting services; books of reference;  
12 reprints and periodicals; \$292,000: *Provided*, That expendi-  
13 tures hereunder shall not exceed the aggregate of fees covered  
14 into the Treasury under said Act.

15 General administration: For general administration, in-  
16 cluding personal services in the District of Columbia,  
17 ~~\$113,202~~ \$133,500.

#### 18 FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL

19 Salaries and expenses: For all expenses necessary for  
20 the operation and maintenance of Freedmen's Hospital, in-  
21 cluding repairs to buildings; travel; operation and main-  
22 tenance of passenger automobiles, including purchase of  
23 one ambulance; purchase of cotton or duck suits for the  
24 use of interns, and cotton or duck uniforms or aprons  
25 for cooks, maids, and attendants, and laundering thereof; for



1 expenses of attendance at meetings of a technical nature,  
 2 pertaining to hospital administration and medical advance-  
 3 ment, when authorized by the Federal Security Adminis-  
 4 trator; not to exceed \$250 for the purchase of books, peri-  
 5 odicals, and newspapers; not to exceed \$2,000 for the special  
 6 ~~instruction~~ *instruction* of student nurses; \$921,000, of which  
 7 \$25,000 shall be transferred to the Federal Works Agency for  
 8 repairs, alterations, and improvements to the buildings and  
 9 grounds of the hospital, and \$2,750 shall be transferred  
 10 to the appropriation "Salaries and miscellaneous ex-  
 11 penses, Public Health Service", for the procurement of  
 12 stationery and supplies: *Provided*, That hereafter the  
 13 amounts to be charged the District of Columbia and other  
 14 ~~establishment~~ *establishments* of the Government for the treat-  
 15 ment of patients for which they are responsible shall be calcu-  
 16 lated on the basis of a per diem rate approved by the Presi-  
 17 dent: *Provided further*, That no intern or resident physician  
 18 receiving compensation from this appropriation on a full-time  
 19 basis shall receive compensation in the form of wages or  
 20 salary from any other appropriation in this Act.

#### 21 HOWARD UNIVERSITY

22 Salaries: For payment in full or in part of the salaries  
 23 of the officers, professors, teachers, and other regular em-  
 24 ployees of the university, the balance to be paid from pri-  
 25 vately contributed funds, \$941,700.

1 Expenses, Howard University: For necessary expenses,  
2 including equipment, supplies, apparatus, furniture, cases  
3 and shelving, stationery, ice, repairs to buildings and  
4 grounds, \$258,830.

5 Construction of buildings: For the construction, under  
6 the supervision of the Public Buildings Administration, of  
7 an engineering building and women's dormitory units, to-  
8 gether with alterations and installations in connection with  
9 this construction, including engineering and architectural  
10 services, printing, and travel, to remain available until ex-  
11 pended, \$1,377,920.

12 OFFICE OF EDUCATION

13 Further development of vocational education: For car-  
14 rying out the provisions of sections 1, 2, and 3 of the Act  
15 approved June 8, 1936 (20 U. S. C. 15h-j), \$14,200,000:  
16 *Provided*, That the apportionment to the States shall be  
17 computed on the basis of not to exceed \$14,483,000 for the  
18 fiscal year 1947, as authorized by the Act approved June 8,  
19 1936.

20 For extending to the Territory of Hawaii the benefits of  
21 the Act approved February 23, 1917 (20 U. S. C. 11-18),  
22 in accordance with the provisions of the Act approved  
23 March 10, 1924 (20 U. S. C. 29), \$30,000.

24 For extending to Puerto Rico the benefits of the Act  
25 approved February 23, 1917 (20 U. S. C. 11-18), in

1 accordance with the provisions of the Act approved March  
2 3, 1931 (20 U. S. C. 11-18, 30; 29 U. S. C. 31-35);  
3 \$105,000.

4 Further endowment of colleges of agriculture and the  
5 mechanic arts: For carrying out the provisions of section 22  
6 of the Act approved June 29, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 343d),  
7 \$2,480,000.

8 Salaries and Expenses: For all expenses necessary for  
9 the work of the Office of Education as provided by law,  
10 including surveys, studies, investigations, and reports  
11 regarding libraries; fostering coordination of public and  
12 school library service; coordination of library service on the  
13 national level with other forms of adult education; developing  
14 library participation in Federal projects; fostering Nation-  
15 wide coordination of research materials among the more  
16 ~~scholarly~~ libraries, inter-State library coordination and the  
17 development of library service throughout the country; which  
18 expenses may include personal services in the District of  
19 Columbia; contract stenographic reporting services; purchase  
20 of one, and maintenance, repair, and operation of passenger  
21 automobiles; purchase of lawbooks, books of reference, and  
22 periodicals; purchase, distribution, and exchange of educa-  
23 tional documents, motion-picture films, and lantern slides;  
24 collection, exchange, and cataloging of educational apparatus  
25 and appliances, articles of school furniture and models of



1 school buildings illustrative of foreign and domestic systems  
2 and methods of education, and repairing the same, ~~\$991,990~~  
3 ~~\$1,200,000~~, of which not to exceed \$403,500 shall be avail-  
4 able for the Division of Vocational Education as authorized.

5 The appropriation in this title for traveling expenses  
6 shall be available for actual transportation and not to exceed  
7 \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence and other expenses of  
8 persons serving, while away from their homes without other  
9 compensation from the United States, in an advisory  
10 capacity to the Commissioner of Education, in an amount not  
11 exceeding \$35,300.

12 Food conservation: For all expenses necessary, includ-  
13 ing personal services in the District of Columbia and  
14 elsewhere, travel, and printing and binding, to enable the  
15 United States Commissioner of Education to make payments  
16 to the States to cover costs of education of the public in food  
17 conservation and the salary of one secretary for each State  
18 carrying on food-conservation activities, \$1,337,000.

19 The Commissioner may delegate to any officer in the  
20 Office of Education any of his powers or duties hereunder.

21 OFFICE OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

22 For payments, for carrying out the provisions of the  
23 Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended, to States (in-  
24 cluding Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico) which have  
25 submitted and had approved by the Federal Security

1 Administrator State plans for vocational rehabilitation, as  
2 authorized by and in accordance with said Act, including  
3 payments, in accordance with regulations of the Administra-  
4 tor, for one-half of necessary expenditures for the acquisition  
5 of vending stands or other equipment in accordance with  
6 section 3 (a) (3) (C) of said Act for the use of blind  
7 persons, such stands or other equipment to be controlled by  
8 the State agency, \$11,747,800, of which not to exceed  
9 \$132,961 shall be available to the Federal Security Admin-  
10 istrator for providing rehabilitation services to disabled  
11 residents of the District of Columbia, as authorized by  
12 section 6 of said Act, which latter amount shall be avail-  
13 able for administrative expenses in connection with such  
14 rehabilitation in the District of Columbia, including printing  
15 and binding, and travel and subsistence, and reimbursement,  
16 at not to exceed 5 cents per mile, for travel performed  
17 by employees of the Federal Security Agency in privately  
18 owned automobiles and within the limits of their official  
19 station, when engaged in providing vocational rehabilitation  
20 services to disabled residents of the District of Columbia:  
21 *Provided*, That not to exceed 15 per centum of the ap-  
22 propriation shall be used for administrative purposes: *And*  
23 *provided further*, That section 3709 of the Revised Statutes  
24 shall not apply to any purchase made or service rendered

1 hereunder when the aggregate amount involved does not  
2 exceed \$400.

3 For general administrative expenses in carrying out the  
4 provisions of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended,  
5 including personal services in the District of Columbia and  
6 elsewhere and not to exceed \$2,000 for temporary  
7 employment of specialists in the fields of medicine and  
8 surgery, by contract or otherwise, without regard to section  
9 3709 of the Revised Statutes and the civil-service and classi-  
10 fication laws; purchase of reprints of scientific and technical  
11 articles published in periodicals and journals; and purchase  
12 and exchange of books of reference and periodicals; and pur-  
13 chase and distribution of educational films (not to exceed  
14 \$30,000) ; \$564,300.

15 PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

16 For necessary expenses in carrying out the functions of  
17 the Public Health Service in accordance with the Act of  
18 July 1, 1944 (Public Law 410) (hereinafter referred to as  
19 the Act), and other acts, including (with the exception of  
20 the appropriation "Pay, and so forth, commissioned officers,  
21 Public Health Service") personal services in the District of  
22 Columbia; maintenance, repair, and operation of passenger  
23 automobiles; purchase of reports, documents, and other ma-  
24 terial for publication and of reprints from State, city, and  
25 private publications; lawbooks, books of reference, and



1 periodicals, for use at the seat of government and elsewhere;  
2 contract stenographic services without regard to section 3709  
3 of the Revised Statutes or the civil-service or classification  
4 laws; preparation and display of posters and exhibits by  
5 contract or otherwise; packing, unpacking, crating, uncrat-  
6 ing, drayage, and transportation of personal effects of com-  
7 missioned officers and transportation of their dependents on  
8 change of station; increased allowances to Reserve officers for  
9 foreign service; and transporting in Government-owned auto-  
10 motive equipment, to and from school, children of personnel  
11 who have quarters for themselves and their families at isolated  
12 stations; as follows:

13       Venereal diseases: To carry out the purposes of sections  
14 314 (a) and 363 of the Act with respect to venereal dis-  
15 eases, including the operation and maintenance of centers for  
16 the diagnosis, treatment, support, and clothing of persons  
17 afflicted with venereal diseases; transportation and subsistence  
18 of such persons and their attendants to and from the place of  
19 treatment or allowance in lieu thereof; diagnosis and treat-  
20 ment (including emergency treatment for other illnesses)  
21 of such persons through contracts with physicians and hos-  
22 pitals and other appropriate institutions without regard to  
23 section 3709 of the Revised Statutes; fees for case finding and  
24 referral to such centers of voluntary patients; reasonable

1 expenses of preparing remains or burial of deceased patients;  
2 furnishing and laundering of uniforms and other distinctive  
3 wearing apparel necessary for employees in the performance  
4 of their official duties; recreational supplies and equipment;  
5 leasing of facilities and repair and alteration of leased facili-  
6 ties; and for grants of money, services, supplies, equipment,  
7 and use of facilities to States, as defined in the Act, and with  
8 the approval of the respective State health authorities, to  
9 counties, health districts, and other political subdivisions of  
10 the States, for the foregoing purposes, in such amounts and  
11 upon such terms and conditions as the Surgeon General may  
12 determine; \$16,628,000.

13       Tuberculosis: To carry out the purposes of section 314  
14 (b) of the Act, \$7,994,000.

15       Assistance to States, general: To carry out the purposes  
16 of section 314 (c) of the Act; to provide consultative serv-  
17 ices to States pursuant to section 311 of the Act; and to  
18 make field investigations and demonstrations in industrial  
19 hygiene pursuant to section 301 of the Act, including the  
20 purchase of fourteen passenger automobiles; ~~\$14,565,000~~  
21 ~~\$15,565,000~~.

22       Communicable diseases: To carry out those provisions  
23 of sections 311, 361, and 604 of the Act relating to  
24 the prevention and suppression of communicable diseases,  
25 the interstate transmission and spread thereof, and the en-

1    enforcement of any applicable quarantine laws, including the  
2    purchase of twenty-five passenger automobiles; and hire,  
3    maintenance, and operation of aircraft; \$7,372,000.

4        Hospitals and medical care: For carrying out the  
5    purposes of section 301 with respect to mental diseases, and  
6    sections 302, 321, 322, 324, 326, 331, ~~322~~ 332, 341, 343,  
7    344, 502, 504, and 610 of the Act, and Executive Order  
8    9079, dated February 26, 1942, including minor repairs  
9    and maintenance; purchase of eighteen passenger auto-  
10   mobiles, including four ambulances; transportation to  
11   their homes in the continental United States of re-  
12   covered indigent leper patients; court costs and other  
13   expenses incident to proceedings heretofore or here-  
14   after taken for commitment of mentally incompetent per-  
15   sons to hospitals for the care and treatment of the insane;  
16   expenses of preparing and transporting remains, or reason-  
17   able burial expenses, for any patient dying in hospital; fire-  
18   arms and ammunition; travel; reimbursement to the working  
19   capital fund for articles or services furnished by the in-  
20   dustrial activities; expenses incurred in pursuing, identifying,  
21   and returning escaped prisoners, including rewards for their  
22   capture; purchase and exchange of farm products and live-  
23   stock; not to exceed \$500 for newspapers; furnishing and  
24   laundering of uniforms and other distinctive wearing ap-  
25   parel necessary for employees in the performance of their



1 official duties; transportation and subsistence allowance.  
2 within continental United States, of any narcotic addict  
3 voluntarily admitted and discharged as cured; reimburse-  
4 ment to employees for the cost of repair or replacement  
5 (where the damage exceeds \$2 and does not exceed \$100)  
6 of personal belongings damaged or destroyed by patients  
7 while employees were in line of duty; and tobacco for pa-  
8 tients; \$20,354,900, of which not to exceed \$115,514 shall  
9 be available for the furnishing by the Public Health Service  
10 to and at the request of any Federal department or inde-  
11 pendent establishment, including Government-owned corpo-  
12 rations, of coordinating and consultative services with respect  
13 to methods and standards for operating emergency health  
14 facilities in such department or establishment, including in-  
15 service training of such emergency health facility person-  
16 nel, and for providing employees of such agencies (1)  
17 tuberculosis and psychiatric examinations, and (2) health  
18 and nutrition instruction through lectures and demonstra-  
19 tions: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available  
20 for the expenses incurred in furnishing medical and hospital  
21 treatment, including dental care, to active-duty personnel  
22 of the Navy and Marine Corps in Marine hospitals and out-  
23 patient offices.

24 Foreign quarantine service: For the medical inspection  
25 of aliens, the maintenance and ordinary expenses of United

1 States quarantine stations and supplementary activities  
2 abroad, and the care and treatment of quarantine detainees  
3 in private or other public hospitals when facilities of the  
4 Public Health Service are not available, including the pur-  
5 chase of not to exceed twelve passenger automobiles,  
6 ~~\$1,950,000~~ \$1,985,900.

7 National Institute of Health, operating expenses: For  
8 the activities of the National Institute of Health, not other-  
9 wise provided for, including research fellowships and grants  
10 for research projects pursuant to section 301 of the Act;  
11 the regulation and preparation of biologic products; the  
12 purchase of three passenger automobiles; the purchase, re-  
13 pair, and cleaning of uniforms for the guard force; and  
14 maintenance of buildings, \$5,966,948.

15 National Cancer Institute, operating expenses: To carry  
16 out the purposes of title IV of the Act, \$1,772,000.

17 Commissioned officers, pay, and so forth: For pay,  
18 uniforms and subsistence allowances, increased allowances  
19 for foreign service and commutation of quarters for not to  
20 exceed one thousand and twenty-one regular active com-  
21 missioned officers; for retired pay of regular *and* reserve com-  
22 missioned officers; and for six months' death gratuity pay  
23 and burial payments for regular commissioned officers,  
24 \$5,318,400.

25 Training for nurses: For continuing in training student

1 nurses enrolled prior to October 16, 1945, under the pro-  
2 visions of the Act of June 15, 1943 (Public Law 74, as  
3 amended), \$16,300,000, of which not to exceed \$436,777  
4 shall be available for administrative expenses, including print-  
5 ing and binding and travel: *Provided*, That this appropriation  
6 is hereby made available for transfer to and consolidation  
7 with appropriations of Saint Elizabeths and Freedmen's  
8 Hospitals, in such amounts as may be deemed necessary by  
9 the Federal Security Administrator, to cover the cost of items  
10 furnished to student nurses in training under plans approved  
11 for such hospitals in accordance with said Act.

12 Salaries and miscellaneous expenses: For the divisions  
13 and offices of the office of the Surgeon General and for miscel-  
14 laneous and contingent expenses of the Public Health Service  
15 not appropriated for elsewhere, including the supervision  
16 of sanitary engineering and dental operations of the Public  
17 Health Service; maintenance and operation of the water and  
18 sanitary investigations station at Cincinnati, Ohio; surveys  
19 and investigations concerned with problems of pollution of  
20 the waters of lakes and rivers of the United States; collect-  
21 ing and compiling mortality, morbidity, and vital statistics;  
22 preparing information, articles, and publications related to  
23 public health; conducting studies and demonstrations in pub-  
24 lic health methods; nominal compensation of collaborating  
25 epidemiologists and others; purchase of ~~two~~ twenty passenger



1 automobiles; and allowances for living quarters, including  
 2 fuel, heat, and light, as authorized by the Act approved June  
 3 26, 1930 (5 U. S. C. 118 (a) ) ; ~~\$1,500,000~~ \$2,061,813.

4       Development of health facilities: To enable the Surgeon  
 5 General, either independently or in cooperation with public  
 6 and private agencies, including individuals, to make studies,  
 7 investigations, and surveys and to furnish advisory assistance  
 8 and consultative services regarding the need for, kind, loca-  
 9 tion, design, construction, organization, equipment, operation,  
 10 and administration of health and sanitation facilities, includ-  
 11 ing the purchase of fifteen passenger automobiles, \$259,043.

12       Office of International Health Relations: To enable the  
 13 Surgeon General to coordinate and carry out the activities  
 14 of the Public Health Service in connection with international  
 15 health work and the Public Health Service mission to Liberia,  
 16 including the purchase of two passenger automobiles, and not  
 17 to exceed \$750 for entertainment of officials of other coun-  
 18 tries when specifically authorized by the Surgeon General,  
 19 \$290,700.

#### 20                   SAINT ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL

21       Salaries and expenses: For support, clothing, and treat-  
 22 ment in Saint Elizabeths Hospital of persons who have be-  
 23 come insane since their entry into the armed forces of the  
 24 United States, insane beneficiaries of the Bureau of Indian  
 25 Affairs, insane beneficiaries of the United States Employees'

1 Compensation Commission, and all other insane persons  
2 whose admission to the hospital is authorized by law, includ-  
3 ing reimbursement to employees for the cost of repair or  
4 replacement (where the damage exceeds \$2 and does not  
5 exceed \$100) of personal belongings damaged or destroyed  
6 by patients while employees were in line of duty; travel  
7 expenses; printing and binding; and not exceeding \$3,000  
8 for maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled  
9 passenger-carrying vehicles; and not to exceed \$185,000  
10 for repairs and improvements to buildings and grounds;  
11 and not to exceed \$15,000 for furnishing and laundering of  
12 such wearing apparel as may be prescribed for employees  
13 in the performance of their official duties; \$3,729,358, in-  
14 cluding cooperation with organizations or individuals in  
15 scientific research into the nature, causes, prevention,  
16 and treatment of mental illness, and including main-  
17 tenance and operation of necessary facilities for feed-  
18 ing employees and others (at not less than cost), and  
19 the proceeds therefrom shall reimburse the appropriation  
20 for the institution; and not exceeding \$1,500 of this sum may  
21 be expended in the removal of patients to their friends; for  
22 expenses of attendance at meetings of a technical nature, per-  
23 taining to hospital administration and medical advancement,  
24 when authorized by the Federal Security Administrator;  
25 not exceeding \$2,500 for the purchase of such books,

1 periodicals, and newspapers as may be required for the pur-  
2 poses of the hospital and for the medical library, not exceed-  
3 ing \$75,000 for transfer to the Federal Works Agency for  
4 expenses incident to a survey of the buildings and grounds  
5 of the hospital; and not exceeding \$1,500 for the  
6 actual and necessary expenses incurred in the appre-  
7 hension and return to the hospital of escaped patients:  
8 *Provided*, That so much of this sum as may be re-  
9 quired shall be available for all necessary expenses in ascer-  
10 taining the residence of inmates who are not or who cease to  
11 be properly chargeable to Federal maintenance in the institu-  
12 tion and in returning them to such places of residence: ~~*Pro-*~~  
13 ~~*vided further*~~, That not exceeding \$200 additional may be  
14 paid to two employees to provide mail facilities for patients in  
15 the hospital: *Provided further*, That during the fiscal year  
16 1947 the District of Columbia, or any branch of the  
17 Government requiring Saint Elizabeths Hospital to care  
18 for patients for which they are responsible, shall pay by  
19 check to the Superintendent upon his written request, either  
20 in advance or at the end of each month, such amounts  
21 as shall be calculated by the Superintendent to be due for  
22 such care on the basis of a per diem rate approved  
23 by the President and bills rendered by the Superin-  
24 tendent of Saint Elizabeths Hospital in accordance  
25 herewith shall not be subject to audit or certification in



1 advance of payment; proper adjustments of such bills paid  
2 for in advance on the basis of such calculations shall be made  
3 monthly or quarterly, as may be agreed upon by the Super-  
4 intendent of Saint Elizabeths Hospital and the District of  
5 Columbia government, department, or establishments con-  
6 cerned. All sums paid to the Superintendent of Saint Eliza-  
7 beths Hospital for the care of patients that he is authorized  
8 by law to receive shall be deposited to the credit on the books  
9 of the Treasury Department of the appropriation made for  
10 the care and maintenance of the patients at Saint Elizabeths  
11 Hospital for the year in which the support, clothing, and  
12 treatment is provided, and be subject to requisition upon the  
13 approval of the Superintendent of Saint Elizabeths Hospital.

#### 14 SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD

15 Grants to States for old-age assistance, aid to dependent  
16 children, and aid to the blind: For grants to States for  
17 assistance to aged needy individuals, needy dependent chil-  
18 dren, and needy individuals who are blind, as authorized in  
19 titles I, IV, and X, respectively, of the Social Security Act  
20 approved August 14, 1935, as amended \$484,000,000, of  
21 which sum such amount as may be necessary shall be avail-  
22 able for grants under such titles I, IV, and X, respectively,  
23 for any period in the fiscal year 1946 subsequent to March  
24 31, 1946: *Provided*, That payments to States for the fourth  
25 quarter of the fiscal year 1946 and for any quarter in the

1 fiscal year 1947 under such titles I, IV, and X, respectively,  
2 may be made with respect to any State plan approved under  
3 such titles I, IV, or X, respectively, by the Social Security  
4 Board prior to or during such period, but no such payment  
5 shall be made with respect to any plan for any period prior  
6 to the quarter in which such plan was submitted to the Board  
7 for approval.

8 Salaries, Bureau of Public Assistance: For personal  
9 services in the Bureau of Public Assistance in the District  
10 of Columbia and elsewhere, \$965,000.

11 Grants to States for unemployment compensation ad-  
12 ministration: For grants to States for unemployment com-  
13 pensation administration, as authorized in title III of the  
14 Social Security Act, approved August 14, 1935, as amended,  
15 \$49,045,000, of which such amounts as may be agreed  
16 upon by the Board and the Postmaster General shall  
17 be used for the payment, in such manner as said parties  
18 may jointly determine, of postage for the transmission of  
19 official mail matter in connection with the unemployment  
20 compensation administration of States receiving grants here-  
21 from.

22 Salaries, Bureau of Employment Security: For personal  
23 services in the Bureau of Employment Security in the  
24 District of Columbia and elsewhere, \$900,000.

25 Salaries, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance:

1 For personal services in the Bureau of Old-Age and Sur-  
2 vivors Insurance in the District of Columbia and elsewhere,  
3 not more than \$22,987,000 may be expended from the Fed-  
4 eral old-age and survivors insurance trust fund.

5 Salaries, consolidated operations, Social Security Board:

6 For personal services in the District of Columbia and else-  
7 where of the Social Security Board and its several offices and  
8 bureaus, not otherwise appropriated for herein, ~~\$3,250,000~~  
9 ~~\$3,497,535~~.

10 Miscellaneous expenses, Social Security Board: For all  
11 expenses, not otherwise appropriated for, necessary to enable  
12 the Social Security Board to carry into effect the provisions  
13 of the Social Security Act as amended (42 U. S. C. 301-  
14 1305), including periodicals; purchase and exchange of law-  
15 books and books of reference; library membership fees or  
16 dues in organizations which issue publications to members  
17 only or to members at a lower price than to others, payments  
18 for which may be made in advance; alterations and repairs;  
19 purchase (not exceeding three), operation, maintenance, and  
20 repair of passenger-carrying automobiles; ~~\$2,900,000~~  
21 ~~\$3,028,000~~.

22 If during the fiscal year 1946 or 1947 functions  
23 are transferred by the Federal Security Administrator  
24 from or between any of the said offices or bureaus,



1 the Administrator may transfer from or between the appro-  
2 priations herein made for salaries for the Social Security  
3 Board the amounts necessary for personal services in connec-  
4 tion with the functions so transferred.

5 Not to exceed 5 per centum of any of the foregoing ap-  
6 propriations for salaries for the Social Security Board may,  
7 subject to the approval of the Director of the Bureau of  
8 the Budget, be transferred by the Administrator to any other  
9 of such appropriations, but no appropriation may be increased  
10 more than 5 per centum thereby.

11 None of the moneys appropriated by this Act to the  
12 Social Security Board or to the Children's Bureau of the  
13 Department of Labor for grants-in-aid of State agencies to  
14 cover, in whole or in part, the cost of operation of said  
15 agencies, including the salaries and expenses of officers and  
16 employees of said agencies, shall be withheld from the said  
17 agencies of any States which have established by legislative  
18 enactment and have in operation a merit system and classifi-  
19 cation and ~~compensation~~ *compensation* plan covering the  
20 selection, tenure in office, and compensation of their em-  
21 ployees, because of any disapproval of their personnel or the  
22 manner of their selection by the agencies of the said States,  
23 or the rates of pay of said officers or employees.

1 OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR, FEDERAL SECURITY

2 AGENCY

3 Salaries, Office of the Administrator, including personal  
4 services in the District of Columbia, ~~\$190,044~~ \$195,659, of  
5 which \$9,700 is for personal services incident to the liqui-  
6 dation of the Civilian Conservation Corps in accordance  
7 with the applicable provisions under the head "Civilian  
8 Conservation Corps" in the Federal Security Agency Ap-  
9 propriation Act, 1944, and the National Youth Administra-  
10 tion in accordance with the applicable provisions under the  
11 head "National Youth Administration" in the Federal  
12 Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1945: *Provided,*  
13 That of the sum herein appropriated the Administra-  
14 tor may expend not to exceed \$4,075 for temporary em-  
15 ployment of persons, by contract or otherwise, for special  
16 services determined necessary by the Administrator, without  
17 regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes and the civil-  
18 service and classification laws.

19 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, OFFICE OF COMMUNITY WAR  
20 SERVICES, FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

21 Community War Services: For all expenses necessary to  
22 enable the Federal Security Administrator to carry out the  
23 recreation activities under the provisions of Executive  
24 Order 8890, dated September 3, 1941, including personal  
25 services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; ac-

1 ceptance and utilization of voluntary and uncompensated  
2 services; printing and binding; maintenance, operation, and  
3 repair of passenger automobiles; and travel expenses;  
4 \$30,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall not be  
5 available for purposes other than liquidation after Decem-  
6 ber 31, 1946.

7 *Salaries and miscellaneous expenses, social protection:*  
8 *For all expenses necessary to enable the Federal Security*  
9 *Administrator to carry out the provisions of Public Law*  
10 *163, Seventy-seventh Congress, as amended by Public Law*  
11 *381, Seventy-ninth Congress, and the provisions of the Act*  
12 *entitled "An Act to authorize the Federal Security Admin-*  
13 *istrator to assist the States in matters relating to social pro-*  
14 *tection, and for other purposes" (S. 1779, Seventy-ninth*  
15 *Congress, or H. R. 5234, Seventy-ninth Congress), when*  
16 *and if such Act is enacted into law, including personal serv-*  
17 *ices in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; not to exceed*  
18 *\$15,000 for the temporary employment of persons by con-*  
19 *tract or otherwise without regard to section 3709 of the*  
20 *Revised Statutes and the civil-service and classification laws;*  
21 *acceptance and utilization of voluntary and uncompensated*  
22 *services; maintenance, operation, and repair of passenger*  
23 *automobiles; to accept the cooperation of the authorities of*  
24 *States and their counties, districts, and other political sub-*  
25 *divisions, in carrying out the purposes of the Acts; \$460,000.*



1       Salaries, Division of Personnel Management, including  
2       personal services in the District of Columbia, ~~\$109,885~~  
3       \$126,000.

4       Salaries, Division of Service Operations, including per-  
5       sonal services in the District of Columbia, ~~\$270,235~~  
6       \$289,000.

7       Salaries, Office of the General Counsel, including personal  
8       services in the District of Columbia, \$575,000.

9       Miscellaneous expenses, Office of Administrator: For  
10       miscellaneous expenses of the Office of the Administrator in  
11       the District of Columbia and elsewhere (except printing  
12       and binding) including \$500 for the liquidation of the  
13       Civilian Conservation Corps in accordance with the ap-  
14       plicable provisions under the head "Civilian Conservation  
15       Corps" in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act,  
16       1944, and the National Youth Administration in accordance  
17       with the applicable provisions under the head "National  
18       Youth Administration" in the Federal Security Agency  
19       Appropriation Act, 1945; examination of estimates for  
20       appropriations in the field; purchase and exchange of law-  
21       books, other books of reference, and periodicals; library  
22       membership fees or dues in organizations which issue pub-  
23       lications to members only or to members at a lower price  
24       than to others, payment for which may be made in advance;  
25       and purchase (not to exceed two), operation, maintenance,

1 and repair of passenger automobiles; \$70,000: *Provided*,  
2 That the Administrator may transfer to this appropriation  
3 from appropriations of the constituent organizations of the  
4 Federal Security Agency such sums as may be necessary  
5 to finance the purchase of duplicating materials required in  
6 performance of duplicating work for such constituent organ-  
7 izations, unused portions of which sums may, at any time, be  
8 retransferred by the Administrator to the original appropria-  
9 tions.

10 Traveling expenses, Federal Security Agency: For  
11 traveling expenses (not appropriated for elsewhere) for the  
12 Federal Security Agency and all bureaus, boards, and con-  
13 stituent organizations thereof, including expenses, when  
14 specifically authorized by the Federal Security Admin-  
15 istrator, of attendance at meetings concerned with the work  
16 of the Federal Security Agency (not to exceed \$1,500 for  
17 the Office of the Administrator); and reimbursement, at  
18 not to exceed 5 cents per mile, for travel performed by  
19 employees ~~by~~ of the Federal Security Agency in privately  
20 owned automobiles within the limits of their official stations;  
21 \$2,555,100: *Provided*, that all receipts from non-Federal  
22 agencies representing reimbursement for subsistence and  
23 other expenses of travel of employees of the Office of Educa-  
24 tion performing advisory functions to said agencies shall

1 be deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the  
2 credit of this appropriation.

3       Printing and binding, Federal Security Agency: For  
4 printing and binding (not appropriated for elsewhere) for  
5 the Federal Security Agency and all bureaus, boards, and  
6 constituent organizations thereof, including the purchase of  
7 reprints of scientific and technical articles published in  
8 periodicals and journals, ~~\$900,000~~ \$1,000,000.

9       Penalty mail costs: For deposit in the general fund of  
10 the Treasury for cost of penalty mail of the Federal Security  
11 Agency as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944  
12 (Public Law 364), \$400,000.

13       In order that the Administrator may effectuate reor-  
14 ganization plans submitted and approved pursuant to the  
15 Reorganization Act of 1939, he may transfer to the fore-  
16 going appropriations under this title from funds available for  
17 administrative expenses of the constituent units of the Fed-  
18 eral Security Agency such sums as represent a consolidation  
19 in the Office of the Administrator of any of the administrative  
20 functions of said constituent units: *Provided*, That no such  
21 transfer of funds shall be made unless the consolidation of  
22 administrative functions will result in a reduction of adminis-  
23 trative salary and other expenses and such reduction is accom-  
24 panied by savings in funds appropriated to the Federal Secu-  
25 rity Agency, which savings shall not be expended for any



1 other purpose but shall be impounded and returned to the  
2 Treasury.

3 The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to transfer  
4 to the constituent organizations of the Federal Security  
5 Agency from appropriations for traveling expenses and print-  
6 ing and binding, Federal Security Agency, such amounts as  
7 the Administrator may request; amounts so transferred shall  
8 be set up on the books of the Treasury under suitable titles  
9 and shall be available for the same purposes and subject to  
10 the same limitations as the appropriations from which trans-  
11 ferred: *Provided*, That balances of any amounts so trans-  
12 ferred, or any part of such balances shall, upon request of the  
13 Administrator, be retransferred to the appropriations for  
14 traveling expenses and printing and binding, Federal Secu-  
15 rity Agency.

16 This title may be cited as the "Federal Security Agency  
17 Appropriation Act, 1947".

### 18 TITLE III—EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION

#### 19 COMMISSION

20 Salaries and expenses: For all necessary administrative  
21 expenses of the United States Employees' Compensation  
22 Commission, including personal services and rent in the  
23 District of Columbia; lawbooks, books of reference, period-  
24 icals; fees and mileage of witnesses, including experts; con-  
25 tract stenographic reporting services; maintenance and repair

1 of passenger automobiles; printing and binding, not to exceed  
2 \$25,000; and not to exceed \$15,000 for deposit in the  
3 general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as  
4 required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944; \$1,-  
5 500,000: *Provided*, That section 3709, Revised Statutes,  
6 shall not apply to any purchase or service outside continental  
7 United States when the aggregate amount involved does not  
8 exceed \$500.

9 Employees' compensation fund: For the payment of  
10 compensation and other benefits and expenses (except ad-  
11 ministrative expenses authorized by law and accruing  
12 during the fiscal year 1947 or in any prior fiscal year,  
13 including payments to other Federal agencies for medi-  
14 cal and hospital services pursuant to agreement approved  
15 by the Commission; the advancement of costs for enforce-  
16 ment of recoveries in third-party cases; rehabilita-  
17 tion expenses, including fees or other payments to other  
18 agencies of the United States and public or private agencies,  
19 including individuals, for services or facilities rendered or  
20 furnished pursuant to agreement approved by the Commis-  
21 sion; the furnishing of medical and hospital services and  
22 supplies, treatment, and funeral and burial expenses, includ-  
23 ing transportation and other expenses incidental to such  
24 services, treatment, and burial, to such enrollees of the  
25 Civilian Conservation Corps as were certified by the Director

1 of such Corps as receiving hospital services and treatment  
2 at Government expense on June 30, 1943, and who are not  
3 otherwise entitled thereto as civilian employees of the United  
4 States, and the limitations and authority of the Act of Sep-  
5 tember 7, 1916, as amended (5 U. S. C. 796), shall apply  
6 in providing such services, treatment, and expenses in such  
7 cases; \$11,100,000.

8 This title may be cited as the "Employees' Compensation  
9 Commission Appropriation Act, 1947".

#### 10 TITLE IV—NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

11 Salaries: For three Board members of the National  
12 Labor Relations Board and other personal services of the  
13 Board in the District of Columbia and elsewhere necessary  
14 in performing the duties authorized by law, \$2,991,000.

15 Miscellaneous expenses: For all necessary expenses,  
16 other than salaries, of the National Labor Relations Board  
17 in performing duties authorized by law, including repairs and  
18 alterations; contract stenographic reporting services; reim-  
19 bursement to employees, at not to exceed 3 cents per mile,  
20 for expenses of travel performed by them in privately owned  
21 automobiles within the limits of their official stations in the  
22 field; lawbooks; books of reference; and periodicals;  
23 \$895,000.

24 Penalty mail costs: For deposit in the general fund of  
25 the Treasury for cost of penalty mail of the National Labor



1 Relations Board as required by section 2 of the Act of June  
2 28, 1944, Public Law 364, \$20,500.

3 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the  
4 National Labor Relations Board, \$163,000.

5 No part of the funds appropriated in this title shall  
6 be used in any way in connection with a complaint case  
7 arising over an agreement, or a renewal thereof, between  
8 management and labor which has been in existence for three  
9 months or longer without complaint being filed by an  
10 employee or employees of such plant: *Provided*, That,  
11 hereafter, notice of such agreement or a renewal thereof  
12 shall have been posted in the plant affected for said period  
13 of three months, said notice containing information as to the  
14 location at an accessible place of such agreement where said  
15 agreement shall be open for inspection by any interested  
16 person: *Provided further*, That these limitations shall not  
17 apply to agreements with labor organizations formed in  
18 violation of section 158, paragraph 2, title 29, United States  
19 Code: *Provided further*, That no part of the funds appro-  
20 priated in this title shall be used by the National Labor  
21 Relations Board in any way in connection with the per-  
22 formance of the duties imposed upon it by the War Labor  
23 Disputes Act (50 U. S. C. App. 1501-11) ~~÷~~ *Provided*  
24 ~~further~~, That no part of the funds appropriated in this title  
25 shall be used in connection with investigation, hearings,

1 directives, or orders concerning bargaining units composed  
2 in whole or in part of agricultural laborers as that term is  
3 defined in the Social Security Act in section 409, title 42,  
4 United States Code.

5       *No part of the funds appropriated in this title shall be*  
6 *used by the National Labor Relations Board in any way*  
7 *in connection with any petition or complaint by or on behalf*  
8 *of any individual having authority, in the interest of an*  
9 *employer, to hire, transfer, lay off, recall, promote, demote,*  
10 *discharge, assign, reward, determine the amount of wages*  
11 *earned by, or discipline not less than five employees of the*  
12 *employer, or to adjust their grievances, or to effectively recom-*  
13 *mend any such action.*

14       This title may be cited as the "National Labor Relations  
15 Board Appropriation Act, 1947".

16       **TITLE V—NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD**

17       Salaries and expenses: For three members of the Board,  
18 and for other authorized expenditures of the National Media-  
19 tion Board in performing the duties imposed by law, includ-  
20 ing contract stenographic reporting services; supplies and  
21 equipment; not to exceed \$200 for books of reference, and  
22 periodicals, \$300,000, of which amount not to exceed  
23 \$220,000 may be expended for personal services in the  
24 District of Columbia.

25       Penalty mail costs: For deposit in the general fund of

1 the Treasury for cost of penalty mail of the National Media-  
2 tion Board and the National Railroad Adjustment Board  
3 as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944  
4 (Public Law 364), \$700.

5 Arbitration, emergency, and emergency panel boards:  
6 For necessary expenses of arbitration boards established  
7 under section 7 of the Railway Labor Act (45 U. S. C.  
8 157), emergency boards appointed by the President pursuant  
9 to section 10 of said Act (45 U. S. C. 160), and boards  
10 appointed from the National Railway Labor Panel under  
11 Executive Order 9172, including compensation of members  
12 and employees of such boards in the District of Columbia  
13 and elsewhere; personal services in the District of Columbia  
14 to enable the Chairman of the Railway Labor Panel to  
15 perform his functions under Executive Order 9299; neces-  
16 sary transportation expenses of Board members to and from  
17 their homes or regular places of business, and \$6 per diem  
18 in lieu of subsistence on such days as they are actually  
19 engaged in performance of the duties of said boards; print-  
20 ing and binding of awards and proceedings and testimony  
21 relating thereto; contract stenographic reporting services;  
22 rent of quarters when suitable quarters cannot be supplied  
23 in any Federal building, \$110,000.

24 Printing and binding: For all printing and binding for  
25 the National Mediation Board, \$3,000.



## 1 NATIONAL RAILROAD ADJUSTMENT BOARD

2 Salaries and expenses: For authorized expenditures of  
3 the National Railroad Adjustment Board, in performing the  
4 duties imposed by law, including contract stenographic re-  
5 porting services and supplies and equipment, \$280,000,  
6 of which \$65,000 shall be available only for compensation,  
7 not in excess of \$50 per day, and expenses of referees; and  
8 not more than \$150,000 for other personal services: ~~Pro-~~  
9 ~~vided~~, That compensation for any referee who is a public  
10 official of any Federal, State, or local government shall  
11 not be paid from this appropriation for any period of time  
12 during which any such referee is receiving compensation  
13 for his employment in any such Federal, State, or local  
14 government.

15 Printing and binding: For all printing and binding for  
16 the National Railroad Adjustment Board, \$17,500.

17 This title may be cited as the "National Mediation  
18 Board Appropriation Act, 1947".

## 19 TITLE VI—RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

20 Salaries: For personal services in the District of Colum-  
21 bia and elsewhere necessary in performing the duties imposed  
22 by law, \$2,171,000.

23 Miscellaneous expenses (other than salaries): For all  
24 necessary expenditures, other than salaries and printing and  
25 binding, of the Railroad Retirement Board in performing

1 the duties imposed by law, including rent in the District of  
2 Columbia and elsewhere; traveling expenses, including not  
3 to exceed \$1,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings  
4 concerned with the work of the Board when specifically  
5 authorized by the Board; repairs and alterations; contract  
6 stenographic reporting services; supplies and equipment (in-  
7 cluding photographic equipment) ; not to exceed \$5,000 for  
8 lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals; and for payment  
9 in advance when authorized by the Board for library member-  
10 ship in organizations which issue publications to members only  
11 or to members at a price lower than to the general public; and  
12 operation, maintenance, and repair of motor-propelled pas-  
13 senger-carrying vehicles; \$500,000.

14 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the  
15 Railroad Retirement Board, \$30,000.

16 Penalty mail costs: For deposit in the general fund of  
17 the Treasury for cost of penalty mail of the Railroad Retire-  
18 ment Board as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28,  
19 1944 (Public Law 364) , \$61,000.

20 Railroad retirement account: For an amount sufficient  
21 as an annual premium for the payments required under the  
22 Railroad Retirement Act, approved August 29, 1935, and  
23 the Railroad Retirement Act, approved June 24, 1937, and  
24 authorized to be appropriated to the railroad retirement ac-  
25 count established under section 15 (a) of the latter Act,

1 \$298,233,000, of which \$67,337,800 shall be immediately  
2 available: *Provided*, That such total amount shall be avail-  
3 able until expended for making payments required under said  
4 retirement Acts, and the amount not required for current  
5 payments shall be invested by the Secretary of the Treasury  
6 in accordance with the provisions of said Railroad Retire-  
7 ment Act of June 24, 1937.

8 This title may be cited as the "Railroad Retirement  
9 Board Appropriation Act, 1947".

## 10 TITLE VII—GENERAL PROVISIONS

11 SEC. 801. No part of any appropriation contained  
12 in this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of  
13 any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organ-  
14 ization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government  
15 of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That  
16 for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered  
17 prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit  
18 does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization  
19 that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the  
20 United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That  
21 any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organ-  
22 ization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of  
23 the United States by force or violence and accepts employ-  
24 ment the salary or wages for which are paid from any  
25 appropriation contained in this Act shall be guilty of a



1 felony, and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than  
2 \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both:  
3 *Provided further,* That the above penalty clause shall be  
4 in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provi-  
5 sions of existing law.

6 SEC. 802 701. No part of any appropriation contained in  
7 this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any  
8 person who engages in a strike against the Government of  
9 the United States or who is a member of an organization  
10 of Government employees that asserts the right to strike  
11 against the Government of the United States, or who advo-  
12 cates, or is a member of an organization that advocates, the  
13 overthrow of the Government of the United States by force  
14 or violence: *Provided,* That for the purposes hereof an affi-  
15 davit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person  
16 making the affidavit has not contrary to the provisions of this  
17 section engaged in a strike against the Government of the  
18 United States, is not a member of an organization of Govern-  
19 ment employees that asserts the right to strike against the  
20 Government of the United States, or that such person does  
21 not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that  
22 advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United  
23 States by force or violence: *Provided further,* That any per-  
24 son who engages in a strike against the Government of the  
25 United States or who is a member of an organization of

1 Government employees that asserts the right to strike against  
2 the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or  
3 who is a member of an organization that advocates, the over-  
4 throw of the Government of the United States by force or  
5 violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for  
6 which are paid from any appropriation contained in this Act  
7 shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined  
8 not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one  
9 year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty  
10 clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for,  
11 any other provisions of existing law.

12 SEC. 803 702. This Act may be cited as the "Labor-  
13 Federal Security Appropriation Act, 1947".

Passed the House of Representatives June 11, 1946.

Attest:

SOUTH TRIMBLE,  
*Clerk.*

By H. NEWLIN MEGILL.







79<sup>TH</sup> CONGRESS  
2<sup>D</sup> SESSION

# H. R. 6739

[Report No. 1619]

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## AN ACT

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Making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes.

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JUNE 13 (legislative day, MARCH 5), 1946

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

JUNE 28 (legislative day, MARCH 5), 1946

Reported with amendments

79<sup>TH</sup> CONGRESS  
2<sup>D</sup> SESSION

# H. R. 6739

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IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 28 (legislative day, MARCH 5), 1946

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

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## AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. McCARRAN (for the Committee on Appropriations) to the bill (H. R. 6739) making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, viz: On page 44 after line 2, insert the following:

- 1       Civilian war benefits: For all expenses necessary, includ-
- 2   ing personal services in the District of Columbia and else-
- 3   where, and travel, to enable the Federal Security Admin-
- 4   istrator, in order to continue during the fiscal year 1947
- 5   the civilian war benefits program heretofore financed from
- 6   the emergency fund for the President, to provide medical
- 7   and hospital care (including prosthetic appliances and
- 8   medical examinations) by contract without regard to section



1 3709, Revised Statutes, and money payments, to (a)  
2 civilians within the United States who have been injured as  
3 a result of enemy attack or of action to meet such attack  
4 or the danger thereof, or who have been injured while in  
5 the performance of their official duties as civilian defense  
6 workers, (b) civilians disabled as a result of illness, injury,  
7 or disease which occurred during detention by the enemy,  
8 and (c) the dependents within the United States of indi-  
9 viduals injured or killed under circumstances described in  
10 clause (a) or (b) or reported as missing as a result of  
11 enemy action, \$158,000.



79TH CONGRESS  
2D Session

# H. R. 6739

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## AMENDMENT

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Intended to be proposed by Mr. McCARRAN (for the Committee on Appropriations) to the bill (H. R. 6739) making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes.

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JUNE 28 (legislative day, MARCH 5), 1946

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed



79<sup>TH</sup> CONGRESS  
1<sup>ST</sup> SESSION

# H. R. 6739

---

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 28 (legislative day, MARCH 5), 1946  
Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

---

## AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. McCARRAN (for the Committee on Appropriations) to the bill (H. R. 6739) making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, the following amendment, viz: On page 44, after line 2, insert the following:

- 1       Civilian war assistance: For all expenses necessary,
- 2 including personal services in the District of Columbia and
- 3 elsewhere, to enable the Federal Security Administrator, in
- 4 order to continue during the fiscal year 1947 the Civilian
- 5 War Assistance program heretofore financed from the
- 6 Emergency Fund for the President, to provide (a) tempo-

1 rary aid (including medical care by contract, transportation,  
2 and other goods and services without regard to section 3709,  
3 Revised Statutes, and money payments) to citizens of the  
4 United States or their children under 18 years of age who  
5 have been interned or stranded, and returned to the United  
6 States, or who have been evacuated from any area under  
7 the direction of the civil or military authorities of the United  
8 States, and (b) for the return of civilians evacuated from  
9 the Philippine Islands or Hawaii to the United States under  
10 the direction of the civil or military authorities of the United  
11 States during the period from December 7, 1941, to Sep-  
12 tember 15, 1945, \$5,495,000, which amount may be ex-  
13 pended by advances or grants of funds or otherwise, to  
14 such Federal or other agencies as the Administrator may  
15 designate.





# H. R. 6739

## AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. McCARRAN (for the Committee on Appropriations) to the bill (H. R. 6739) making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes.

JUNE 28 (legislative day, MARCH 5), 1946

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

June 29





31. FARM-LABOR PROGRAM. The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment H. R. 6828, to authorize appropriations for continuation of the farm-labor supply program until June 30, 1947 (H. Rept. 2435)(p. 8131). An appropriation for this item has already been included in H. R. 6885, the third deficiency appropriation bill.
32. PERSONNEL. The Civil Service Committee reported with amendments H. R. 4718, to provide optional retirement for Government personnel who have rendered at least 25 years of service and have been separated from their employment, with a reduced annuity (H. Rept. 2443)(p. 8131).  
The Claims Committee reported without amendment H. R. 4720, to provide for payment of claims of Government personnel on account of certain Comptroller General decisions regarding overtime, etc. (H. Rept. 2436)(p. 8131).
33. NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL. Agreed to the conference report on this bill, H. R. 6496 (pp. 8085-91). The Senate has not yet acted on the report.
34. STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, JUDICIARY APPROPRIATION BILL. Agreed to the conference report on this bill, H. R. 6056 (pp. 8118-25). The Senate has not yet acted on the report.
35. D. C. APPROPRIATION BILL. Further conferees were appointed on this bill, H. R. 5990 (pp. 8125-6).
36. WAR DEPARTMENT MILITARY APPROPRIATION BILL. Conferees were appointed on this bill, H. R. 6837 (p. 8117).
37. ADJOURNED until Mon., July 1 (p. 8131). The legislative program for this week, as announced by Majority Leader McCormack: Mon., F. D. Roosevelt ceremonies, OPA extension; Tues., consent and private calendars; Wed., railroad retirement; Thurs., no business; Fri. and Sat., British loan (p. 8127).

SENATE - June 29

38. GOVERNMENT CORPORATIONS APPROPRIATION BILL. Passed with amendments this bill, H. R. 6777 (pp. 8053-5).  
Agreed to an amendment by Sen. Taft, Ohio, stating that the types of programs set forth in the 1947 budget of the Commodity Credit Corporation, within the funds available to it, are approved, but the subsidy program shall be subject to the provisions of H. R. 6042, the price-control bill which was vetoed (p. 8053).  
Sen. George, Ga., spoke against the provision for a \$3,000,000 TVA fertilizer plant at Mobile, and Sen. McKellar, Tenn., defended the item (pp. 8053-4).  
Sens. McKellar, Hayden, Russell, Overton, Thomas of Okla., Brooks, Bridges, and Gurney were appointed Senate conferees (p. 8055).
39. NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION. Debated S. 1850, to promote the progress of science and the useful arts, to secure the national defense, and to advance the national health and welfare (pp. 8055-8).
40. HOUSING. Sen. Knowland, Calif., deplored the shortage of material to carry on the veterans' housing program (pp. 8058-9).
41. FARM CREDIT. Passed as reported H. R. 6477, to continue Land Bank Commissioner loans, etc. (p. 8059).

42. RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION. Passed as reported S. J. Res. 156, to continue RFC (p. 8059).
43. LABOR-FEDERAL SECURITY APPROPRIATION BILL. Passed with amendments H. R. 6739, this bill (pp. 8060-70). Conferees were appointed (p. 8070).
44. BANKRUPTCY. Passed without amendment H. R. 6682, to amend Secs. 31-7, and repeal Sec. 84, of the Bankruptcy Act (p. 8070). This bill will now be sent to the President.
45. PRICE CONTROL. Sen. Wagner, N. Y., asked permission to introduce a measure to continue the price-control laws until July 20, but Sen. O'Daniel, Tex., objected. Sens. Barkley and others discussed the proposal (pp. 8070-2, 8074-5).
46. NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL. Agreed to the conference report on this bill, H. R. 6496 (pp. 8072-4).
47. FARM CREDIT. Passed without amendment S. 2280, to authorize the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation to purchase GI loans (p. 8075).  
Passed as reported H. R. 5991, the Cooley farm-credit bill, with a committee amendment substituting the language of S. 1507, the Bankhead bill (pp. 8075-6).
48. CONGRESSIONAL REORGANIZATION. Sen. Morse, Oreg., inserted editorials favoring reorganization of Congress (pp. 8078-9).
49. ADJOURNED until Mon., July 1 (p. 8082).

BILLS INTRODUCED - June 29

50. RESEARCH. H. R. 6932, by Rep. Flannagan, Va., a revision of H. R. 6548 (the Flannagan bill) and H. R. 6692 (the Hope bill). To Agriculture Committee.
51. PRICE CONTROL. H. J. Res. 371 (see above), by Rep. Spence, Ky., to continue OPA until July 20. To Banking and Currency Committee.  
H. Con. Res. 159, by Rep. Schwabe, Okla., to direct the President to prohibit the exportation of not over 2% of all durable goods produced, processed, or sold under the Price Control and Stabilization Acts. To Banking and Currency Committee. (p. 8132.)
52. ATOMIC ENERGY. H. Res. 688, by Rep. Luce, Conn., for development and control of atomic energy. To Rules Committee. (p. 8132.)

ITEMS IN APPENDIX - June 29

53. FOREIGN RELIEF. Sen. Smith, N. J., inserted an address by Herbert Hoover on world famine (pp. A4011-2).
54. CONGRESSIONAL REORGANIZATION. Rep. Luce, Conn., inserted an editorial favoring reorganization of Congress (p. A4015).  
Rep. Woodruff, Mich., inserted editorials favoring congressional reorganization (p. A4028).
55. CHEESE INDUSTRY. Sen. Wiley, Wis., inserted a Holiday Magazine article commending Wis. cheese (pp. A4016-7).
56. HAY. Extension of remarks of Rep. Doyle, Calif., describing the Calif. Hay



mains, however, that the approach was negative rather than positive, as shown by the figures for the remaining 10 percent. "From the remaining 10 percent nearly 50,000 who were convinced that their projects were essential and nondeferable or where stoppage would have resulted in extreme hardship, CPA sifted out 31,457 for approval and denied 14,971. Mr. Small said," the press release continued.

There we have in your words the fact that 31,457 applications for nonhousing construction were approved during the first 11 weeks of CPA control. Construction cost of these projects totals \$1,370,751,048.

"A good part of the approved construction will not begin to draw on the building materials market until 4 to 6 months after the projects were approved, and hence it is not having immediate effect on housing," you are quoted, says the press release of CPA. That weak and vacillating administration of commonly established rules, even though they were written with firm determination, can result in equivocation and frustration is evidence in the building field today. We have agency pitted against agency and legal opinion buffeted against legal opinion. This situation cannot long continue without detrimental effect on the morale of the people, the faith of whom in orderly government must be maintained."

A Government agency much not only follow the letter of the law, but also must be guided by the full spirit of the law. There are none who can truthfully say that it was not the will of the people through the Congress that the green light be given fully to the home-construction program and that it be given first priority. In our opinion, now is the time to get back to fundamentals and to put the building materials where they belong—for the construction of homes for veterans and other homeless people. The chickens have truly "come home to roost" on the doorstep of official Washington. It is time to act. We ask that you fulfill your duties under the law now.

Sincerely,

JACK W. HARDY,  
National Commander.

Mr. President, I think the national commander of that organization has put his finger on a very critical situation facing the country. I hope that the Administration, Mr. Wyatt, and Mr. Small will take immediate steps to investigate the charges made by Commander Hardy and his organization, and will do whatever is necessary to expedite the channeling of building materials into homes for veterans, until that problem can be met and solved.

#### AMENDMENT OF EMERGENCY FARM MORTGAGE ACT AND FEDERAL FARM MORTGAGE CORPORATION ACT

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent, from the Committee on Banking and Currency, to report favorably, with the amendment, House bill 6477, to amend section 32 of the Emergency Farm Mortgage Act of 1933, as amended, and section 3 of the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation Act, as amended, and for other purposes; and I submit a report (No. 1634) thereon.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the report will be received.

Mr. MURDOCK. I have talked with the majority leader [Mr. BARKLEY] and the minority leader, the distinguished Senator from Maine [Mr. WHITE], and they have agreed to the consideration of the bill at this time unless there is ob-

jection on the part of some other Senator. I now ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. GREEN. Mr. President, may I ask what the bill is? I do not recognize it by the number.

Mr. MURDOCK. The purpose of the bill is to extend the authority for 1 year to make Land Bank Commissioner loans. We have been making such loans for a number of years, and it is thought by those who are administering the law that the authority should be extended for an additional year.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Banking and Currency, with amendments, in section 3, on page 2, line 19, after the name "Federal", to insert "Farm"; and on page 3, line 1, after the word "on", to strike out "Agriculture and Forestry" and insert in lieu thereof "Banking and Currency."

The amendments were agreed to.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

#### EXTENSION OF RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, a few days ago the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency reported Senate Joint Resolution 156, Calendar No. 1545, to extend the succession, lending powers, and the functions of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. It is necessary to obtain action upon this measure. There is no opposition in the committee. I may say that another appropriation bill will soon be reported, but the report has not yet arrived. It is expected soon. While we are waiting for it, I thought we might dispose of this measure.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, did I correctly understand the Senator to say that the joint resolution has the approval of the Committee on Banking and Currency?

Mr. BARKLEY. It has the unanimous approval of the Committee on Banking and Currency.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The joint resolution will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 156) to extend the succession, lending powers, and the functions of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the joint resolution, which had been reported from the Committee on Banking and Currency with an amendment, on page 2, line 2, after the numerals "1952" and the semi-

colon, to insert "and"; and in the same line, after the word "section", to strike out "5 (d)" and insert in lieu thereof "5d", so as to make the joint resolution read:

*Resolved, etc., That, (a) the first sentence of section 4 of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act, as amended, is hereby further amended by striking out "for a period of 15 years from the date of the enactment hereof" and inserting in lieu thereof "through June 30, 1952"; and the first sentence of section 14 of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act, as amended, is hereby further amended by striking out "at the expiration of the 15 years for which the Corporation has succession hereunder" and inserting in lieu thereof "prior to July 1, 1952"; and (b) section 5d of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act, as amended, the act approved January 26, 1937 (50 Stat. ch. 6, p. 5), as amended, and the act approved February 11, 1937 (50 Stat., ch. 10, p. 19), as amended, are hereby further amended by striking out "January 22, 1947" wherever appearing and in each instance inserting in lieu thereof "June 30, 1949."*

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, is this a measure extending the Reconstruction Finance Corporation?

Mr. BARKLEY. Yes.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. For the purpose of the RECORD, I should like to state that unfortunately I was absent attending a conference in Bermuda on the day this measure was considered by the Committee on Banking and Currency. I realize that the RFC will be extended in spite of my views, but I wish to express my own opinion that it is time to consider the liquidation of this agency. I feel that in view of its history and the reasons for its organization in the midst of a depression, it would be entirely proper for us to provide for its liquidation under present conditions. As I have said I was not present when the committee met, and did not register any opposition at that time. However, I feel that it would be a very reassuring gesture to the country if the activities of this agency which should be continued were returned to the Treasury Department and to the Department of Agriculture, and the agency itself discontinued. This would go far to disprove the often repeated statement, that we can never rid ourselves of a bureau or agency, even when the conditions which called it forth have passed. If we should need the RFC again in the future it would be easy to recreate it. In view of the enormous growth of bureaus and the necessity for some curtailment in Government expenditures, it does seem to me that it would be a good thing to liquidate this agency, not only because of its psychological effect but also because it would return to the Treasury substantial assets which are no longer needed for the purposes of the original RFC. This would demonstrate to all that our democratic system is sufficiently flexible to meet emergencies and at the same time is able to avoid the dead hand of an ever-expanding bureaucracy.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the joint resolution.

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 156) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.



## RECESS

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate stand in recess for an hour.

There being no objection, the Senate (at 12 o'clock and 41 minutes p. m.) took a recess for 1 hour.

On the expiration of the recess the Senate reassembled and was called to order by the President pro tempore.

## MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages in writing from the President of the United States submitting nominations were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries.

## MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Chaffee, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6496) making appropriations for the Navy Department and the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes; that the House receded from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1 and 59 to the bill, and concurred therein, and that the House receded from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 12, 19, and 62 to the bill and concurred therein, severally with an amendment, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

## CALL OF THE ROLL

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Alken	Hayden	Overton
Andrews	Hill	Pepper
Ball	Hoey	Rodcliffe
Barkley	Huffman	Reed
Bridges	Johnson, Colo.	Revercomb
Brooks	Johnston, S. C.	Robertson
Burch	Kilgore	Russell
Bushfield	Knowland	Smith
Byrd	La Follette	Stanhill
Capehart	Lucas	Stewart
Capper	McCarran	Swift
Carville	McClellan	Taft
Chavez	McKellar	Taylor
Donnell	McMahon	Thomas, Okla.
Downey	Magnuson	Tobey
Ferguson	Mead	Tunnell
Fulbright	Millikin	Wagner
George	Mitchell	Wherry
Gerry	Moore	White
Gossett	Morse	Wiley
Green	Murdock	Willis
Guffy	Myers	Wilson
Gurney	O'Daniel	Young
Hart	O'Mahoney	

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Seventy-one Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

## LABOR-FEDERAL SECURITY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1947

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the unfinished business be temporarily laid aside, and that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House bill 6739, making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be stated by title.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (H. R. 6739), making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Nevada?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 6739), which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations with amendments.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, the amount of the bill as passed by the House was \$1,136,500,238. The amount of the net increase by the Senate committee was \$14,928,127. The amount carried by the bill as reported to the Senate is \$1,151,428,365. The amount of the appropriations for 1946 was \$1,202,631,586. The amount of the regular and supplemental estimates for 1947, is \$1,178,075,900. The bill as reported to the Senate is under the estimates for 1947 by \$26,647,535, and is under the appropriations for 1946 by \$51,203,221.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the formal reading of the bill be dispensed with, that it be read for amendment, and that the committee amendments be first considered.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

The first amendment of the committee will be stated.

The first amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, under the heading "Title I—Department of Labor—Office of the Secretary," on page 2, line 4, after "District of Columbia", to strike out "\$862,000" and insert "\$937,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 2, line 8, after the word "services", to strike out "\$925,000" and insert "\$979,645."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 3, line 3, after "\$2,000)", to strike out "\$695,528" and insert "\$727,104."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 3, line 5, after "Department of Labor", to strike out "\$3,137,033" and insert "\$3,170,981."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 3, line 15, after "Department of Labor", to strike out "\$652,410" and insert "\$65,782."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Bureau of Labor Statistics", on page 5, line 19, after the word "laws", to strike out "\$4,772,000" and insert "\$5,043,587"; in line 20, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$3,050,000" and insert "\$3,113,654"; and in line 22, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$685,913" and insert "\$857,500."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Children's Bureau," on page 7, line 17, after the word "periodicals", to strike out "\$438,535" and insert "\$501,664."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "United States Employment Service," on page 13, line 8, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$10,417" and insert "\$62,500"; in line 9, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$149,200" and insert "\$895,220"; and in line 11, after "District of Columbia", to strike out "\$17,129,250" and insert "\$34,258,500, and, without limitation upon the availability of other funds for the same purposes, \$11,000,000 for the liquidation of unrecorded and contingent obligations, including the payment of accrued annual leave, arising in connection with the transfer of employment office facilities and services to State operation; in all, \$45,258,500."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 15, after line 8, to strike out:

## GRANTS TO STATES FOR PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT OFFICES

For payment to the several States, beginning October 1, 1943, in accordance with the provisions of the act of June 6, 1933, as amended to January 1, 1942 (29 U. S. C. 49-491), and for carrying into effect section 602 of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, the sum of \$51,387,750: *Provided*, That no State shall be required to make any appropriation as provided in section 5 (a) of said act of June 6, 1933, as amended to January 1, 1942, prior to July 1, 1948.

And insert in lieu thereof:

For grants to States (including Alaska and Hawaii) beginning January 1, 1947, to finance the proper and efficient administration of State-wide systems of public employment offices, in accordance with standards and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Labor as necessary to carry out this act, title IV of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 and the purposes of the act of Congress approved June 6, 1933, as amended (excluding section 5 thereof), and, upon the request of any State, for the payment of rental for space made available to such State in lieu of grants for such purpose, \$34,258,500, of which \$288,500 shall be available to the United States Employment Service for all necessary expenses, including personal services, in connection with the operation of employment office facilities and services in the District of Columbia.

On December 31, 1946, the Secretary of Labor shall transfer, to the State agency in each State designated under section 4 of the act of Congress approved June 6, 1933, as amended, as the agency to administer the State-wide system of public employment offices in cooperation with the United States Employment Service under said act, the operation of State and local public employment office facilities and properties which were transferred by such State to the Federal Government in 1942 to promote the national war effort. The Secretary of Labor may also provide for the transfer and assignment to such State, without reimbursement therefor, of any other public employment office facilities and properties, including records, files, and office equipment: *Provided*, That as a condition to such transfer and assignment of Federal properties, the Secretary may require the recipient State to waive any claim which may then exist or thereafter arise out of the use made by the Federal Government of, or for the loss of or damage to, property and facilities transferred to the Federal Government as hereinabove described.

The Secretary of Labor shall withhold or deny certifications of funds for a State system of public employment offices unless he finds that the State—

(1) (a) has made provision for the transfer to and retention in the State-wide system of public employment offices of employees of



the Federal Government who (on the day preceding the effective date of the transfer of the employment offices to the State under this act) have been employed in State or local employment service functions in such State, in the positions occupied by them under the Federal service or in reasonably comparable positions, except that individuals so transferred may be separated or terminated for good cause as determined in individual cases under the applicable State merit system, or separated or terminated under the applicable State merit system by reason of reductions in force found necessary in the interests of efficient operations, and may be separated (A) if they have failed to acquire eligibility for continued employment in the State-wide system of public employment offices under the State merit system in the positions occupied by them under the Federal service or in reasonably comparable positions, after having been given a reasonable opportunity to acquire such eligibility, or (B) if the Secretary has determined that it is impracticable for them to be given an opportunity to acquire such eligibility; and (b) has made provision for the extension to employees of the Federal Government who left employment-service positions in such State in order to perform training and service in the land or naval forces of the United States or service in the merchant marine as defined in Public Law No. 87, Seventy-eighth Congress, of the same employment rights and privileges as those provided for Federal employees transferring to State employment in accordance with the provisions of this paragraph; or

(2) has requested the detail of the employees referred to in clause (1) (a) of this paragraph to the State agency under the following provisions: So much of the funds appropriated for State-wide systems of public employment offices as may be necessary shall be available to the Secretary of Labor, in lieu of any portion of the grant to the State, for the payment of compensation (under the salary scales applicable to such employees prior to the effective date of the transfer of the employment offices to the State under this act) to employees of the United States Employment Service in the Department of Labor, who, upon the request of the State, and for the purpose of permitting continuity in their employment pending an opportunity to acquire eligibility for State employment in accordance with clause (1) (a) of this paragraph, may be detailed by the Secretary of Labor to the State agency for service in the State-wide system of public employment offices.

Notwithstanding any other provisions of the Civil Service Retirement Act, approved May 29, 1930, as amended, any person who was appointed to a position in the Social Security Board under Executive Order 8990, of December 23, 1941, and who shall have returned to employment with the State at any time prior to the end of 1 year after the return to State operation of the employment offices in such State, shall, if he so elects, be paid a refund of the total amount of his deductions and deposits under this act, together with interest to the date of termination of his service with the Federal Government; and such person shall not receive any annuity benefits under said act based on the service covered by the refund unless he is subsequently reinstated, retransferred, or reappointed to a position coming within the purview of said act and redeposits all moneys, except voluntary contributions, so refunded to him, together with interest at 4 percent compounded on December 31 of each year, except that interest shall not be required covering any period of separation from the service.

In carrying out the provisions under this heading, the Secretary shall assure that each State agency operates under such methods of administration relating to the establish-

ment and maintenance of personnel standards on a merit basis, as are found by the Secretary to be necessary to carry out the purposes of this heading (except that the Secretary shall exercise no authority with respect to the selection, tenure of office, and compensation of any individual employed in accordance with such methods), and has made reasonable provision for facilitating the free movement of workers seeking employment and employers seeking workers, and for the replacement of any funds appropriated by the Congress for State systems of public employment offices which, because of any action or contingency, have been lost or have been expended for purposes other than or in amounts in excess of those found necessary by the Secretary for the proper and efficient administration of the State system of public employment offices.

The Secretary of Labor is authorized to expend in any State, after January 1, 1947, so much of the funds appropriated for State systems of public employment offices as may be necessary to operate a State-wide system of public employment offices under the control of the Secretary if no State system of public employment offices exists in such State or if, and for so long as, the State is not eligible for Federal funds for such purposes. Except to the extent that a system of employment offices under the control of the Secretary is operated within a State either (1) pursuant to the specific request of the governor of such State, or (2) with funds specifically appropriated by the Congress for the operation of such system under the control of the Secretary, the Secretary shall not expend more than \$1,000,000 in any fiscal year for the purposes of this paragraph or operate a system of employment offices in any State pursuant to this paragraph for more than 3 months in any fiscal year.

Whenever funds are paid to the same State agency for the purposes of this act and of title III of the Social Security Act, as amended, (1) such State agency may, if it so elects, submit to the Secretary and the Social Security Board a joint budget covering both the function for which grants are made under this act and the functions for which grants are made under such title III; in such case, the Secretary of Labor shall, if the State agency so elects, certify to the Social Security Board the amounts to be paid to the State for the purposes of this act and upon receipt of such certification, the Social Security Board shall certify such amounts to the Secretary of the Treasury, in addition to the amount, if any, payable by said Board under the provisions of section 302 (a) of the Social Security Act, as amended. Any additional amounts so certified by the Social Security Board shall be paid to the State by the Secretary of the Treasury out of the appropriation herein made available; and (2) the State agency may commingle such funds and account therefor by such accounting, statistical, sampling, or other methods as may be found by the Secretary of Labor and the Social Security Board, respectively, to afford reasonable assurance that the funds paid to the State agency for the purposes of this act and the funds paid to the State agency under title III of the Social Security Act, as amended, are expended for the respective purposes of this act and such title III.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I draw the attention of the Senator from Georgia to the amendment just stated.

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, I wish to be heard on this amendment. I have been in conference with the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. BALL] who I understand has been interested in the insertion in the bill of substantially the bill recently passed by the Senate, and on which I understand also from the

distinguished Senator from Minnesota, the House has declined a conference, and has therefore stopped action upon the bill as it left the Senate.

My objection to this particular phase of the new language inserted in the bill is that it goes a shade beyond the original power of the Secretary to make rules and regulations and to prescribe standards which the States must meet in setting up their employment services.

I think the Senator from Minnesota is willing to accept an amendment which I have discussed with him which will obviate this difficulty so far as I am concerned.

When the United States Employment Service Act was before the Senate, it was repeatedly stated that the Federal Government was paying all the cost and the State governments none of it, and that, therefore, the Secretary of Labor, who now has jurisdiction in the premises, should fix the standards and the regulations. That is a misconception of the facts. Actually when we provided for the State employment system it was on a basis of joint State and Federal action. The Congress levied a tax, but the Congress gave to the States the right to recapture all but three-tenths of 1 percent of the tax, provided the States would come in with their own plans for a joint State and Federal employment service. When the States came in with their plans, they had to sit down with the Secretary and had to square the plans with certain minimum standards fixed by the Secretary. But to talk about the Federal Government furnishing all the money is not a realistic approach to the problem at all. The Federal Government has no money except what it gets out of the taxpayers of the States, and we were desirous of setting up a joint State and Federal employment service. So we levied a tax, and said to the States, "If you will pass your act setting up this service, you may recapture or have a credit for all but three-tenths of 1 percent of the tax levied by the Federal Government. Then the three-tenths is to be repaid for the purpose of bearing the administrative costs of the joint State and Federal program."

Therefore, Mr. President, it is not a case of the Federal Government furnishing the money. It is a case of the Federal Government having levied a tax, but saying in the same breath, "We are levying this for a joint State and Federal purpose. Now we ask the States to cooperate, to pass acts, to take back 2.7 percent of the money which we are taking out of the taxpayers of the States and passing it back in this way."

Under that system the State and Federal Government sat down together and established a joint plan. We did say that the Secretary would have the authority to fix certain minimum standards which the State must meet. But in this language, and in the bill which the Senate passed a few days ago, the Secretary is given the absolute right to make of every State official administering the employment service nothing but a mere clerk to carry out the dictates of the Department of Labor here in Washington. Every day he would have to get a directive, every night he would have to change his course



if he got another directive. That is what I do not want to have happen.

If these employment services are to go back to the States at all, they should as a matter of good faith go back to them just as we took them away from the States, or as they voluntarily turned them over to us. If they are not to go back, and we wish a completely federalized system, that is a totally different question, but it is now proposed that we turn them back.

I have no objection to the provision giving the Secretary of Labor the power to fix standards and regulations to carry out title IV of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, which he must have anyway, since that service has been transferred to him, and to issue rules and regulations and to prescribe standards for the purposes of the act of Congress approved June 6, 1933. But the two are altogether different, when we consider that, in the first instance, we were setting up a joint system, and now it is proposed that we give to the Secretary of Labor this broad, general authority to fix the standards and regulations as the condition on which the State shall get back its service, with the further provision that if the State does not comply with such standards, if it fails to meet the standards and regulations, then the Secretary of Labor may recapture the State system and bring it back into the Federal system.

Mr. BALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. GEORGE. I am glad to yield.

Mr. BALL. I discussed this provision with the distinguished Senator from Georgia, and I am in accord with him that we do not need in this bill to expand greatly the power of the Secretary of Labor. I agree with the Senator that it is not wise normally to put this much legislation, such lengthy provisions, in an appropriation bill. But the substantive legislation which the Senate passed earlier this week has been bottled up in the Rules Committee of the House, with no indication that it will ever even get to conference, and in order that the transfer back to the States of the services may be made in an orderly manner, and that the Federal employees may at least be given a chance to qualify for State employment, it is necessary to include some provisions, particularly from title III of the bill which we passed earlier last week, in the pending appropriation bill.

I agree with the Senator from Georgia about the language on page 15 in the committee amendment, and I move to amend by striking out on lines 21, 22, and 23, the language "in accordance with standards and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Labor as necessary to carry out this act," and to insert in lieu thereof the words, "to carry out," so that it will read, "to carry out title IV of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944."

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Georgia yield for the offering of the amendment?

Mr. GEORGE. I yield for that purpose.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, may I ask the Senator from Minnesota from what page he has been reading?

Mr. BALL. From page 15 of the bill, lines 21, 22, and 23.

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, that amendment at that point in the bill is satisfactory to me. Of course, I am not speaking for anyone else, but it does meet the objection which I had in mind, and which seems to me to be entirely valid if we are to have a joint State and Federal system.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, before accepting the amendment, I should like to know whether there are other amendments to the italicized language.

Mr. GEORGE. There is one other amendment.

Mr. McCARRAN. I wonder if we may not have the other amendment discussed, then accept both of them together.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. There is one on page 20, as the Chair recalls.

Mr. BALL. The other amendment is on page 17, in line 21, after the word "employment", to insert the following language: "superior to that of any war veteran competing for appointment." The effect of that, Mr. President, is simply to make sure that if the Federal employees transfer, and if they are not war veterans, they take a competitive examination, but if a war veteran gets a higher eligibility rating the war veteran gets the appointment. That was our objective all along.

Mr. McCARRAN. I have no objection to the amendment. I accept the amendment.

Mr. GEORGE. That is the amendment I wanted to have incorporated in the bill.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The proposed amendment on page 15 has not been agreed to.

Mr. McCARRAN. I accept that amendment.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I desire to speak to this matter before the amendment is acted on, because I want to be sure that I know what it does.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I have the floor, and I yielded to the Senator from Georgia, who in turn yielded to the Senator from Minnesota. Does the Senator from Georgia have any amendment to propose?

Mr. GEORGE. No. Those are the two amendments which I said are necessary and proper. In view of the fact that the bill which was passed earlier in the week has not been sent to conference, and therefore there is no opportunity in connection with that bill to iron out the differences between the two Houses, I readily accede to the proposal made by the distinguished Senator from Minnesota and the distinguished Senator from Nevada that it is necessary to have something in the bill so that the conferees may be able to act intelligently.

Mr. McCARRAN. I thank the Senator from Georgia and the Senator from Minnesota for the amendments which I have accepted.

I now yield to the Senator from Oregon.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I want to go along with the proposal made by the Senator from Minnesota, if the amendment means what he says it means; but for the record I desire to

make perfectly clear that it does protect the standards which were fought for on the floor of the Senate last Tuesday. If this is a way of reopening the controversy that took place on the floor of the Senate last Tuesday, on which we had a series of record votes, and which I think settled the issues by rather a preponderant majority of the Senate, I want to know it before I vote on the question. Therefore I wish to read a brief statement, and to ask the Senator from Minnesota and the Senator from Nevada, when I get through, if the situation is as presented by this statement is a correct statement of fact:

As I understand, these provisions were included in the Labor appropriation bill as a substitute for substantive legislation inserted as a rider in the Labor bill by the House. These are the significant factors: (1) The House is attempting to effectuate the return of the Employment Services to the States by substantive legislation attached as a rider to the Labor appropriation bill. This substantive legislation is the provision which would modify the Wagner-Peyser Act requiring the States to match Federal funds granted and instead provide for 100 percent Federal financing. (2) The Senate passed substantive legislation (H. R. 4437) on June 25, 1946, which would have returned the Employment Services to the States in an orderly manner, but the House has refused to appoint conferees to consider the bill. Thus, the Senate has been balked by House action in its efforts to return the Employment Services to State operation under H. R. 4437. (3) The Senate must either accept the House rider in the Labor appropriation bill, which constitutes substantive legislation wholly inadequate to accomplish the return of the USES in an orderly manner, or must substitute the necessary provisions to effectuate an orderly return.

The following provisions from H. R. 4437, as passed by the Senate, are contained in the Labor appropriation bill:

1. Return of the Employment Services to the States and authority to transfer property and records needed to operate the Employment offices.
2. Transfer of personnel to State employment until they can be given an opportunity to take an examination for permanent employment.
3. Authority to return to such employees the deductions to their credit in the Federal Civil Service Retirement fund.
4. Requirement for States to maintain a merit system governing the employment in the States of these personnel.
5. Requirement that States refund mis-spent moneys.
6. Guarantee of operations of local offices clause.
7. Requirement for Secretary to certify funds through the Social Security Board where States submit a single budget unemployment compensation and employment service.

I should like one of the pages to take the memorandum to the Senator from Nevada so that he may have it before him as we carry on this discussion.

I may say to the chairman of the subcommittee that if this so-called rider language in the Labor appropriation bill accomplishes the purposes set forth in the memorandum which I have sent to the Senator from Nevada, in that event I do not find myself in disagreement at least with the objectives of the language in this bill, but I should like to have an answer to this question: Am I correct in my understanding, after listening to the Senator from Minnesota, that if this lan-



guage is adopted, along with the amendment to which he has agreed with the Senator from Georgia, the Secretary of Labor will have the continued authority in a specific State case to insist that the State meet the decent minimum standards which he will prescribe for the operation of the State's employment service? In other words will the failure on the part of a State to set up minimum standards result in no Federal money going to the State until minimum standards are set up? Further I ask does the Secretary of Labor under the rider have the authority to function under the so-called guaranty-of-operations clause?

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I yield to the Senator from Minnesota, as the question is addressed to the Senator from Minnesota.

Mr. BALL. Mr. President, I will say in reply to the Senator from Oregon that a great many of the substantive changes—in fact, most of the substantive changes which we made in the Wagner-Peyser Act in H. R. 4437, are not in this language.

We confined ourselves in this language primarily to provisions which we felt were absolutely necessary for an orderly transfer of the services back to the States. It is my contention that the amendments suggested do not at all affect those provisions which relate primarily to the right of the employees at least to be given an opportunity to acquire eligibility in the State service. The Secretary still has, of course, his basic authority to issue regulations and fix standards under the Wagner-Peyser Act. We do not change that at all. He has the authority delegated to him by General Bradley of the Veterans' Administration, under title IV of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act, to require that there be maintained an employment service for veterans. I do not think the language which we would strike out by this amendment was necessary, and it could be interpreted as perhaps broadening the authority which the Secretary has under the existing law.

Mr. MORSE. I wish to ask the Senator from Minnesota two or three further questions on this subject, because, as we pass upon this bill, I think it of great importance, so far as the intent of the Senate is concerned. Let us suppose that the State of Minnesota sets up an employment service, which in the opinion of the Secretary of Labor, under the rules and regulations as they have been administered heretofore, does not meet the minimum standards the Secretary of Labor believes ought to be met in order to justify the expenditure of Federal money for an employment service by the State of Minnesota, and he so notifies the authorities of the State of Minnesota. Assuming that this rider is the legislation which will be passed, will the Secretary have the authority then to withhold from the State of Minnesota Federal funds, and, under the guaranty-of-operations clause of the bill which was passed by the Senate last Tuesday operate, for example, a Federal service for at least 90 days?

Mr. BALL. For 90 days only.

Mr. MORSE. For 90 days only. And within that 90-day period until such time as Minnesota and the Federal Gov-

ernment can iron out their differences?

Mr. BALL. Yes; he would have that authority. He has that authority under the basic Wagner-Peyser Act. He has to give the State opportunity for a hearing. As a matter of fact, I do not know of any case in the history of that act of funds having been withheld. They have a hearing and they eventually get together on operations. The recapture clause for the 90-day period is in this bill. Frankly I do not think it would ever go into effect, because in this Federal-State relationship, what happens is that they iron out their differences and get together on a mode of operation. It does assure continuity of service, as the Senator from Oregon says.

Mr. MORSE. In order that I may be perfectly clear about it, I further understand from the Senator from Minnesota that this so-called rider language will in no way destroy the rights of present Federal employees in the Employment Service if they meet the requirements of the examination on merit which would have to be given by the States under their own State civil-service regulations. Or, to put it this way: If a present Federal employee in Minnesota takes the merit examination in Minnesota on the return of the service to the State and is within the top three, would he have his so-called preference rights under the language of this rider?

Mr. BALL. Yes. In further reply I will say he would have a preference right unless he was not a war veteran and a war veteran was higher than he was on the eligible list.

Mr. MORSE. That was our agreement the other day, too.

Mr. BALL. Yes. And the language simply makes that clear.

Mr. MORSE. That is protected by the pending amendment. My next question is this: The Senator says that what is sought by this rider language is to return the service to the States in an orderly manner, but it does not contain all the substantive provisions of the bill which we agreed upon by majority vote last Tuesday.

Mr. BALL. That is correct.

Mr. MORSE. Will the Senator from Minnesota tell the Senator from Oregon in what major aspects this rider language differs from the bill which the Senate passed the other day and which is now resting in the House of Representatives with a refusal on their part to appoint conferees?

Let me express a fear which is entertained by the Senator from Oregon. I assume that there must be some major differences between the language of the rider and the bill which the Senate passed, or that bill would be going through the House, and would not be blocked by a refusal to appoint conferees. I wish to know if what I am voting for involves a major difference as compared with the bill for which I voted the other day, and which I took an active part in trying to get through this body.

Mr. BALL. In House bill 4437 we rewrote the Wagner-Peyser Act completely. We somewhat broadened the purposes of that act. We eliminated the requirement for a plan, and gave the Secretary somewhat broader authority—although

not as broad as some of the opponents of the bill contended—to set the standards and issue regulations by which the States would have to abide; and we included in it referral standards. None of those things are in this amendment.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Nevada permit me to ask a question of the Senator from Delaware [Mr. TUNNELL] who had charge of the other bill on the floor of the Senate?

Mr. McCARRAN. I yield for that purpose.

Mr. MORSE. I should like to ask the Senator from Delaware, who had the floor leadership in connection with the employment service bill last Tuesday, whether he is satisfied from the language of the so-called rider to this bill that the major objectives of the bill for which we fought on the floor of the Senate last Tuesday, which bill we succeeded in passing, are protected?

Mr. TUNNELL. I think they are protected. I should like to read a telegram which will show the objectives of those who were opposing House bill 4437. This telegram was sent on June 24:

H. R. 4437, DIRKSEN, covering return of employment service to States as amended by Education and Labor Committee, does not provide bona fide return. Repeals Federal recapture and control features opposed by all State unemployment administrators and the Governors Conference. House appropriations bill H. R. 6739 scheduled for consideration Senate next week will accomplish genuine return of employment service to State control October 1. Separate legislation covering transfer of personnel can follow later. Your opposition to H. R. 4437 as reported sought.

So this comes a long way from meeting the requirements of those who were opposing House bill 4437. I believe that it accomplishes the main thing sought to be accomplished by House bill 4437. I believe it is worth accepting.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President—

Mr. McCARRAN. I yield to the Senator from Wisconsin.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Has the Senator from Oregon concluded?

Mr. MORSE. I have one further question. I should like to ask the Senator from Nevada, now that he has had an opportunity to look over the memorandum which I have submitted to him, if he agrees that the points listed, which set forth my understanding of what is accomplished by this rider language, are an accurate statement of the effect of the rider?

Mr. McCARRAN. The language of the rider accomplishes each and every one of the seven points raised by the Senator from Oregon.

Mr. MORSE. I thank the Senator from Nevada. I wish to make clear both to the Senator from Nevada and to the Senator from Minnesota that the primary objective of these questions is to lay a legislative foundation for any future court interpretation which may be called for on the basis of the intent of the Senate at the time the bill was passed.

Mr. STEWART. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McCARRAN. I yield.

Mr. STEWART. If the Senator does not mind, I should like to have read the several points raised by the Senator from



Oregon. I was not in the Chamber when they were read.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I shall read the seven points raised by the Senator from Oregon. His question was whether or not the following provisions from House bill 4437 are contained in the rider:

1. Return of the employment service to the States and authority to transfer property and records needed to operate the employment offices.

That is accomplished by the rider.

2. Transfer of personnel to State employment until they can be given an opportunity to take an examination for permanent employment.

That is accomplished by the rider.

3. Authority to return to such employees the deductions to their credit in the Federal Civil Service Retirement fund.

That is accomplished by the rider.

4. Requirement for States to maintain a merit system governing the employment in the States of these personnel.

That is accomplished by the rider.

5. Requirement that States refund mispent moneys.

That is also accomplished by the rider.

6. Guaranty of operations of local offices clause.

That is accomplished by the rider.

7. Requirement for Secretary to certify funds through the Social Security Board where States submit a single budget Unemployment Compensation and Employment Service.

That is accomplished by the rider.

Mr. STEWART. Mr. President, may I ask the Senator a further question?

Mr. McCARRAN. I yield for a question.

Mr. STEWART. The fourth point is as follows:

Requirement for States to maintain a merit system governing the employment in the States of these personnel.

The Senator says that that is accomplished by the bill.

Mr. McCARRAN. By the rider.

Mr. STEWART. By the provision in the so-called rider, or the amendment reported by the committee. Will the Senator point out that language?

Mr. McCARRAN. On page 17 of the bill—

Mr. BALL. If the Senator will yield, it is the paragraph at the top of page 20.

Mr. McCARRAN. The language is as follows:

In carrying out the provisions under this heading, the Secretary shall assure that each State agency operates under such methods of administration relating to the establishment and maintenance of personnel standards on a merit basis, as are found by the Secretary to be necessary to carry out the purposes of this heading.

Mr. STEWART. Down to that point, that accomplishes approximately what I wished to inquire about. Does that mean that there shall be in each State a uniform merit system, or may one State have one kind of merit system, and another State another kind?

Mr. McCARRAN. Each State may have a merit system of its own.

Mr. STEWART. Suppose they are not uniform?

Mr. McCARRAN. They may not be uniform, but if they are acceptable to the Secretary, that is the standard.

Mr. STEWART. The point I am making is, Can the Secretary require that they be uniform?

Mr. McCARRAN. I do not so construe the language.

Mr. STEWART. The Secretary must approve them.

Mr. McCARRAN. Yes; but in approving them he does not necessarily require that they be uniform.

Mr. STEWART. Suppose he refuses to approve them unless they are uniform?

Mr. BALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McCARRAN. I yield.

Mr. BALL. Let me say to the Senator from Tennessee that the only reason for that language is that in 1941, when these services were operated by the States, they were operated under two acts, the Wagner-Peyser Act and title III of the Social Security Act. At that time the President had transferred the Employment Service to the Social Security Board. Under title III of the Social Security Act the Social Security Board had exactly the same authority, in identical language with that contained in this bill, to require a merit system. As a matter of fact, the same language now applies to the administration of unemployment compensation. So when the employment offices were taken over by the Federal Government in January 1942, the States were operating under that identical language. But in this instance we make the appropriation solely to the Department of Labor, because since then the USES has been transferred to the Department of Labor, and the operation is entirely under the Wagner-Peyser Act, which contains no such clause. Merely to retain the same identical set-up which we had in 1941, we placed that language in the bill. It does not require a uniform system in all States. It merely requires that the appointments shall be made on some kind of merit basis. The Secretary has nothing to say about who is appointed, what he is paid, or how long his tenure shall be.

Mr. STEWART. If there is a requirement for a uniform merit system, as it is called, the system in my State or in the Senator's State may be under fire at some time or other because it does not accomplish what the Secretary desires to have accomplished. If the requirements of the Secretary as to the merit system are not met, what recourse does the State have?

Mr. TUNNELL. Mr. President, will the Senator permit me to make a suggestion?

Mr. McCARRAN. I yield.

Mr. TUNNELL. I invite the attention of the Senator from Tennessee to the following language:

In carrying out the provisions under this heading, the Secretary shall assure that each State agency operates under such methods of administration relating to the establishment and maintenance of personnel standards on a merit basis as are found by the Secretary to be necessary to carry out the purposes of this heading.

Under the language of that provision I do not think the Secretary will have

any authority to go any further and say that systems have to be uniform.

Mr. STEWART. Then, looking beyond that, and skipping over some of the language, we find the provision:

Operates under such methods of administration \* \* \* as are found by the Secretary to be necessary.

Mr. TUNNELL. Yes. That has been practically in effect under the Social Security Act for years.

Mr. STEWART. Then let me ask this question, and then I shall not bother the Senator very much more. On the same page, page 20, in line 9, after the parenthesis and the comma, we find the following words:

And has made reasonable provision for facilitating the free movement of workers seeking employment and employers seeking workers.

What does that mean?

Mr. TUNNELL. That is the very purpose of the act; namely, to try to enable those seeking employment to find employers, and to try to enable employers who are seeking help to find the employees.

Mr. STEWART. Was a similar provision contained in the bill which the Senate passed a few days ago?

Mr. TUNNELL. I think it is the exact language.

Mr. MORSE. It is the exact language.

Mr. TUNNELL. Yes; I am told that it is the exact language.

Mr. STEWART. Is there hidden in any of this rider or amendment any effort, so far as the Senator knows, to reinstate the so-called FEPC which was so obnoxious to a good many of us a few months ago?

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I should like to have the attention of the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. BALL], because this language was largely in his charge.

Will the Senator from Tennessee state his question again, please?

Mr. STEWART. I asked whether there is hidden within the words of the amendment or the rider, or within it, whether hidden or not hidden, an effort to reinstate the FEPC provisions pertaining to employment, particularly the employment of minority groups, which were so obnoxious to so many Senators a few months ago.

Mr. BALL. I say to the Senator, absolutely not.

Mr. STEWART. I am satisfied with that statement.

Mr. TUNNELL. I say to the Senator that that was in paragraph 11 of 4437, which came in under the Advisory Council.

Mr. STEWART. It was deleted from this?

Mr. TUNNELL. It was deleted from this.

Mr. McCARRAN. I say to the Senator that I am very sure there is none of it in this bill.

Mr. STEWART. I thank the Senator. The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HOEY in the chair). The question is on the adoption of the two amendments of the Senator from Minnesota to the committee amendment. Without objection,



the two amendments will be considered en bloc.

The amendments to the committee amendment were agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question now is on the adoption of the committee amendment as amended, striking out lines 9 to 17 on page 15, and inserting other matter, ending on page 22, in line 11.

Mr. BALL. Mr. President, were both the amendments to the committee amendment adopted?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Both the amendments to the committee amendment were adopted.

The question now is on agreeing to the committee amendment as amended.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The next amendment of the committee will be stated.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Title II—Federal Security Agency—Food and Drug Administration," on page 25, line 17, after the word "exceeding", to strike out "\$800,000" and insert "\$869,300"; in line 18, after the word "exceed", to strike out "35" and insert "85"; and in line 22, after the word "periodicals", to strike out "\$3,037,181" and insert "\$3,631,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 26, line 17, after "District of Columbia", to strike out "\$113,202" and insert "\$133,500."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Freedmen's Hospital," on page 27, line 6, after the word "special", to strike out "intruccion" and insert "instruccion"; and in line 14, before the words "of the", to strike out "establishment" and insert "establishments."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Office of Education," on page 29, line 15, after the word "among", to strike out "the more scholarly"; and on page 30, line 2, after the word "same", to strike out "\$991,990" and insert "\$1,200,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Public Health Service," on page 34, line 20, after the word "automobiles", to strike out "\$14,565,000" and insert "\$15,565,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 37, line 6, after the word "automobiles", to strike out "\$1,950,000" and insert "\$1,985,900."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 37, in line 21, after the word "regular", to insert "and."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 38, line 25, after the words "purchase of", to strike out "two" and insert "twenty"; and on page 39, line 3, after "(5 U. S. C. 118 (a))", to strike out "\$1,500,000" and insert "\$2,061,813."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Saint Elizabeths Hospital," on page 41, line 12, after the word "residence", to strike out the colon and the following additional proviso: "Provided

further, That not exceeding \$200 additional may be paid to two employees to provide mail facilities for patients in the hospital."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Social Security Board," on page 44, line 8, after the word "herein", to strike out "\$3,250,000" and insert "\$3,497,535."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 44, line 20, after the word "automobiles", to strike out "\$2,900,000" and insert "\$3,028,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 45, line 19, after the word "and", to strike out "compensation" and insert "compensation."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Office of the Administrator, Federal Security Agency," on page 46, line 4, after "District of Columbia", to strike out "\$190,044" and insert "\$195,659."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Salaries and expenses, Office of Community War Services, Federal Security Agency," on page 47, after line 6, to insert:

Salaries and miscellaneous expenses, social protection: For all expenses necessary to enable the Federal Security Administrator to carry out the provisions of Public Law 163, Seventy-seventh Congress, as amended by Public Law 381, Seventy-ninth Congress, and the provisions of the act entitled "An act to authorize the Federal Security Administrator to assist the States in matters relating to social protection, and for other purposes" (S. 1779, 79th Cong., or H. R. 5234, 79th Cong.), when and if such act is enacted into law, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; not to exceed \$15,000 for the temporary employment of persons by contract or otherwise without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes and the civil-service and classification laws; acceptance and utilization of voluntary and uncompensated services; maintenance, operation, and repair of passenger automobiles; to accept the cooperation of the authorities of States and their counties, districts, and other political subdivisions, in carrying out the purposes of the acts; \$460,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 48, line 2, after "District of Columbia", to strike out "\$109,885" and insert "\$126,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 48, line 5, after "District of Columbia", to strike out "\$270,235" and insert "\$289,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 49, line 19, after the word "employees", to strike out "by" and insert "of."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 50, line 8, after the word "journals", to strike out "\$900,000" and insert "\$1,000,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Title IV—National Labor Relations Board," on page 54, line 23, after "(50 U. S. C., App. 1501-11)", to strike out the colon and the following addi-

tional proviso: "Provided further, That no part of the funds appropriated in this title shall be used in connection with investigation, hearings, directives, or orders concerning bargaining units composed in whole or in part of agricultural laborers as that term is defined in the Social Security Act in section 409, title 42, United States Code."

And on page 55, after line 4, to insert:

No part of the funds appropriated in this title shall be used by the National Labor Relations Board in any way in connection with any petition or complaint by or on behalf of any individual having authority, in the interest of an employer, to hire, transfer, lay off, recall, promote, demote, discharge, assign, reward, determine the amount of wages earned by, or discipline not less than five employees of the employer, or to adjust their grievances, or to effectively recommend any such action.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I think this amendment should have further consideration at the hands of the Senate. I think the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. BALL] might well explain the item.

Mr. BALL. Mr. President, first let me ask whether the amendment striking out the proviso beginning in line 23 on page 54 has been adopted.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It has not been adopted. Both parts of the amendment have been read, but no action has been taken.

Mr. McCARRAN. What was the action on the amendment striking out lines 23 and following on page 54?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question will be put on that amendment.

All in favor of the adoption of the amendment—

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I think the Senator from Minnesota should explain the item.

Mr. BALL. Mr. President, I think the first part of the amendment relates to striking out the proviso in reference to packing-shed workers. That amendment begins in line 23, on page 54.

Mr. McCARRAN. Very well.

Mr. BALL. I do not know whether there is any contest in regard to that item. I do not think there is.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment striking out the proviso beginning in line 23 on page 54 and ending in line 4 on page 55.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question now is on agreeing to the committee amendment beginning in line 5, on page 55, inserting certain new matter.

Mr. BALL. Mr. President, I wish to speak briefly on the committee amendment in line 5 on page 55.

A week or two ago both the Senate and the House passed the so-called Case labor bill, section 9 of which provided that supervisors, as defined in that section, should no longer be considered employees for purposes of the Wagner Act. That section grew out of the fact that the National Labor Relations Board had rendered several conflicting 2-to-1 decisions. At first the decisions excluded supervisors from the definition of employees; but later, by another 2-to-1 decision, the Labor Board included them,



and held that under the National Labor Relations Act the employer could be forced to bargain with a union of foremen or could be forced to permit his foremen to join a union, even a union of production workers.

The issue was discussed fully on the floor when that specific amendment to the Case bill was before the Senate. To my mind it is simply a question of divided loyalty. Under the court interpretations of the Wagner Act and the Board decisions, an employer may be cited and found guilty of an unfair labor practice on account of an act performed by a supervisor. The Board has now taken the position that the employer also may be required to recognize and deal with a production worker's union or an independent union of foremen. Particularly when they are in a production worker's union, they are in the position of having their loyalties divided. They are required to abide by the rules and constitution of the union, and at the same time they must represent the employer in the most important contact between management and the production workers.

It was the overwhelming opinion of both Houses of Congress that that situation did not make sense, and therefore they adopted that particular section of the Case bill, which did not deny the supervisory employees the right to join unions, but simply said that the Government, through its laws and this enforcement agency, would not force the employer to bargain with such a union, and would not require him to retain in his employ a foreman who joined the union against the employer's wishes.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BALL. I wish to continue my statement first, please.

Mr. President, that bill was vetoed by the President; but in his veto message the President, in discussing this particular section, specifically said that he believed that that line must be drawn in legislation. He objected to the way the Congress had attempted to draw it, but he admitted there was a need for legislation on the subject. So it is clear that early in the next session of Congress we shall attempt to deal with this situation.

But now we are faced with the possibility or probability, I may say, that there will be a terrific drive on the part of both the CIO and the A. F. of L. to organize foremen, with the full backing and support of the National Labor Relations Board, under their present interpretation of the act.

So when Congress reconvenes in January and attempts to deal with this question, we may find ourselves facing a fait accompli, namely, the fact that a great number of foremen have been organized into the unions, under the impetus and protection of the Wagner Act; and then it will be too late or at least much more difficult to deal with the subject legislatively. It is in an attempt to hold that situation in status quo until Congress and the President, both of whom have recognized the need for legislation on the subject, can agree on what is a proper remedy, that I have offered this limitation on the appropriation.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Nevada yield?

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, before I yield to the Senator from Oregon, I wish to say that, as regards this amendment, it grieves me very much to disagree with my young friend, the Senator from Minnesota. I was very much interested in his presentation of the amendment. I voted against it in the committee and I shall vote against it on the floor, because I do not believe it represents a proper method to employ in bringing about the result which the Senator from Minnesota desires. I believe that the result should be achieved by a legislative bill. However, the matter has been submitted to the Parliamentarian and it has been held that the proposal is a limitation, and it is not subject to the rules. As I have said I voted against the amendment in the committee, and when the amendment comes to a vote in the Senate I shall again vote against it.

I now yield to the Senator from Oregon.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I wish to associate myself with the remarks just made by the Senator from Nevada. I say to my good friend, the Senator from Minnesota, that I have great admiration for him. One of his qualities which I admire most of all is his absolute frankness and integrity of statement. I believe that he has just made a statement which is characteristic of statements made by him, whether on the floor of the Senate or off the floor of the Senate. He never leaves one in doubt as to where he stands on any issue or as to his motives. I admire that characteristic. It is one which I believe is highly desirable in all men.

The Senator has told us this afternoon, honestly and frankly, that the purpose of the language of the amendment is to seek to accomplish what, after all, he was not able to accomplish as one of the sponsors of the Case bill which was vetoed by the President.

Mr. President, it is true that the President of the United States did just exactly what the Senator from Minnesota has said he did, namely, to point out that a line should be drawn between rank-and-file workers and supervisory employees. However, there is nothing in the veto message which would support any conclusion, and I am sure the Senator from Minnesota did not imply it that the line which the Senator from Minnesota seeks to draw in this amendment and the type of line the President referred to. However, in order to avoid any danger of such an interpretation being made, I may point out that there is nothing in the language of the veto message on the Case bill which would support the conclusion that the line of this amendment is the line that the President of the United States thinks should be drawn when we draft legislation covering this subject.

The Senator from Minnesota is also quite correct in his statement that, in the next session of Congress, we will have before us the problem of adopting a labor code. I shall not consume the time of the Senate on this occasion to express my views as to the desirability of such a

code. I have referred to it in other speeches on this floor. But what the committee amendment does seek to accomplish is that, by the proposed rider, we will now pass substantively on the whole question of organizing supervisory employees. I believe there to be only one place where that should be done. It should not be done in an appropriation bill but in the form of a bill for a labor code which I think will come before the Senate at the beginning of the next session of Congress.

What the Senator from Minnesota is trying to do—and I make no criticism of it—is to obtain what will amount to a legislative handicap favorable to those who seek the type of legislation affecting supervisory employees which the record of the Senator from Minnesota shows that he favors. I assert that the place to fight out that issue on the merits will be in the next session of Congress, next January and February, when we shall face head-on the question of what type of labor legislation substantively this body should pass. I think it is most unfortunate to seek to accomplish that objective this afternoon by way of an amendment to the pending appropriation bill.

Mr. President, I wish to make one more comment and then I shall be through. I assert that it is not fair for us at the present time, without due consideration which should be given to this matter in a committee, to say that we will vote for this proposal for the reason, among others, which the Senator from Minnesota advances, namely, the fear that between now and next January there may be a great organizational drive to bring about the organization of supervisory employees. Whether that will take place or not will have no bearing on what we should or may do on this issue in January or February next year. But until the matter can be handled in accordance with the ordinary procedure for the passing of substantive legislation, I do not believe this body should try to handle it by way of a rider to the pending bill.

Therefore, Mr. President, I may say that before we take a vote on this matter, it is the intention of the junior Senator from Oregon to suggest the absence of a quorum, and ask for a roll call vote on the rider.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment on page 54, beginning in line 23.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, on this question I ask for the yeas and nays. The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Chavez	Hayden
Andrews	Donnell	Hill
Ball	Downey	Hoey
Barkley	Ferguson	Huffman
Bridges	Fulbright	Johnson, Colo.
Brooks	George	Johnston, S. C.
Burch	Gerry	Kilgore
Bushfield	Gossett	Knowland
Byrd	Green	La Follette
Capehart	Guffey	Lucas
Capper	Gurney	McCarran
Carville	Hart	McClellan



McKellar	Overton	Taylor
McMahon	Pepper	Thomas, Okla.
Magnuson	Radcliffe	Tobey
Mead	Reed	Tunnell
Millikin	Revercomb	Wagner
Mitchell	Robertson	Wherry
Moore	Russell	White
Morse	Smith	Wiley
Murdock	Stanfill	Willis
Myers	Stewart	Wilson
O'Daniel	Swift	Young
O'Mahoney	Taft	

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Seventy-one Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

Mr. TUNNELL. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Nevada yield to the Senator from Delaware?

Mr. McCARRAN. I yield.

Mr. TUNNELL. I wish to say a few words in opposition to the amendment. It seems that from a parliamentary standpoint it is permissible to attach such an amendment as this to an appropriation bill. I understand that it is a limitation instead of a substantive amendment, according to the precedents of the Senate. It is, however, just as much a violation of the spirit of the rule as can possibly be written. To each appropriation bill we now find antilabor amendments attached. On the very last day, supposedly, when appropriation bills can be passed, the very last week day before the end of the fiscal year an appropriation bill comes before the Senate containing what is generally recognized and what is intended to be an antilabor amendment.

Mr. President, is that to be a regular course of procedure? At the close of the fiscal year each time an appropriation bill comes before the Senate must we have a controversial amendment attached to be held as a club over the Senate and the Executive, since the bill must be passed at this time, to force the acceptance of these objectionable and controversial amendments? Is it a club over the people of the Nation?

I object to the spirit, I object to the principle of attaching such amendments, which are known as and which are in fact intended to be antilabor amendments, appropriation bills, and particularly at this time.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator yield to the Senator from Wisconsin?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, I insist that I have a right to the floor in my own right.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair thought the Senator from Minnesota had risen to obtain the floor. The Senator from Wisconsin is recognized.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, the Joint Committee on the Organization of Congress gave consideration to the ever-growing practice of appropriation committees attaching legislative riders to appropriation bills in the guise of limitations on expenditures. I wish to read a paragraph or two from the report filed on March 5, 1946, on that bill:

The practice of attaching legislation to appropriation bills is often destructive of orderly procedure. Riders obstruct and retard the consideration of supply bills. Sometimes

they contradict action previously approved in carefully considered legislation.

In most cases such legislation is adopted under the parliamentary guise of "limiting provisos," avoiding points of order that would be raised against them by purporting to restrict the spending of Government funds. These practices, when used for purposes other than to effect real economies, should be prohibited by a tightening of the rules.

Otherwise the regular jurisdiction of the standing committees of the House and the Senate will continue to be impinged upon by the appropriating committees.

Mr. President, I concur whole-heartedly in that conclusion of the Joint Committee on the Organization of Congress.

During the period I have been a Member of this body I have seen this practice grow until today there is hardly an important appropriation bill brought up for consideration which does not contain in fact substantive amendments to existing law disguised in the terms of limitations on the expenditure of funds.

I do not quarrel at all with the interpretation of the rules and the precedents made by the Parliamentarian informally on this amendment. It is certainly drawn in the guise of a limitation on the expenditure of money. But there is not a Senator present who does not know that this makes a very substantive change in existing law, and violates the spirit, although not the letter, of the rules and precedents of the Senate.

Mr. President, I think the practice should be curtailed, and the bill for the organization of Congress which passed the Senate and is now awaiting action in the House includes a proposed amendment to rule 16 of the Senate, which makes an effort to limit and curtail the practice of obtaining substantive change in existing law in the guise of a limitation on the expenditure of funds.

Mr. President, the particular item under consideration has created a great deal of controversy before the National Labor Relations Board. Cases have come up and been argued and decided in one way, and the Board has heard other cases and has made decisions recently which look in another direction, so far as this problem is concerned.

I have no doubt that, if and when the concurrent resolution which has passed the House and is now in the Committee on Education and Labor, scheduled for consideration on Monday, is agreed to, creating a joint committee to study the whole question of labor relations and labor laws, that committee will give very serious and earnest consideration to the question which is involved in the pending amendment.

I do not think this is a wise or the sound way in which to legislate. I think a continuation of this practice as stated by the report of the joint committee will, if carried to its ultimate and logical conclusion, result in the impairment of the functioning of the standing committees of the Senate.

Therefore, Mr. President, I hope the Senate will reject the amendment.

Mr. BALL. Mr. President, the committee amendment which is pending begins with the language starting on line 5, page 55 of the bill.

I listened with great interest to what the Senator from Wisconsin said. I notice, however, that the argument about legislation on appropriation bills seems to depend on whose ox is gored.

There are half a dozen other limitations in the bill to substantially the same effect. Just a few moments ago we adopted the committee amendment relating to the United States Employment Service, which was clearly legislation on an appropriation bill, merely because we found ourselves in such a situation that that was the only way by which the Senate had a chance to get into conference its view on the question raised.

In the matter of the organization of supervisors, I may say that I was not in Congress when the Wagner Act was passed, but I would wager that in the minds of nine-tenths of the Senators and Members of the House of Representatives who voted for that act there was never the slightest idea that foremen, who have the power to hire and fire and discipline employees, who are responsible agents of the employer, would ever be considered employees under the act. Yet, the National Labor Relations Board, in a series of 2-to-1 decisions, has so held. I think it is an impossible situation, if we want responsible management to continue in this country.

Congress passed substantive legislation by overwhelming majorities in both Houses. The bill was vetoed by the President, but in his comments on that particular provision he stated there should be legislation on the subject. It was just that we could not quite agree on a particular form.

When Congress returns next January to consider the permanent legislation which we and the President agree is needed, what if for 6 or 8 or 10 months there has been a terrific drive to organize foremen into unions, with the backing of the National Labor Relations Board, which can put an employer in jail if he does not bargain collectively with a union of foremen, or if he does not permit a foreman to join a union? If we find the foremen organized, then our legislative task will be ten times more difficult in dealing with the situation.

The pending amendment would not prohibit any foreman from joining a union. It merely provides that if he does, and if the employer does not think he can operate effectively as the employer's agent when he is in a union, the employer can discharge him, and the foreman cannot go to the National Labor Relations Board and cite the employer for an unfair labor practice.

Mr. President, that is the effect of the amendment. It freezes the situation for the next fiscal year, until Congress may have a chance to try to get together again with the President on proper legislation in this field.

I may add that in the most recent case before the National Labor Relations Board, the Jones-Laughlin case, it was held by two to one that the employers would have to bargain collectively with foremen who joined the United Mine Workers. Recently the coal mines were taken over by the President, and Secretary Krug is about to sign, if he has



not signed already, an agreement forcing the foremen to join the United Mine Workers' Union.

What that particular decision does is to deprive the employer in that case of any chance ever of getting that decision into court, and that is the best decision to take to court. This whole question has never been decided by the courts. It is entirely an interpretation made by the NLRB. But once the employer signs a contract—and he will have to sign it to get his mines back—he is foreclosed from ever getting the matter into court, because the only way to do so is to defy the NLRB order, the union complains to the court, and the employer is brought into court. I think this proposal is the only fair way of holding the situation until we get another chance to consider it.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, this proposal, offered in committee and adopted by a majority of the committee, is undoubtedly presented in the bill with the idea of preventing the organization and establishment under law of foremen's unions. I do not think it will accomplish the result which my good friend, the able Senator from Minnesota, seeks to have accomplished. He says that during the absence of Congress there will be set up foremen's unions, and such unions will have so established themselves that it will be impossible for Congress to deal with them when it reconvenes. The amendment would not prevent the establishment of foremen's unions. The establishment of foremen's unions could go on notwithstanding the adoption of the amendment. The only thing the amendment would do would be to prohibit the application of Federal money for use with respect to any trouble arising in such unions or between them and the National Labor Relations Board. That is one thing. The amendment would not accomplish the result of retarding the organization, the existence of or the growth of unions composed of foremen if such unions are in the making now.

The question is so close, and it has been regarded as being so close, that groups and legislative committees have dealt with it in various ways. Are we now in an appropriation bill under consideration, which must be passed on this last working day of the fiscal year, going to deal haphazardly with a matter which deserves long and careful study at the hands of legislative committees? It seems to me Mr. President, and I so stated in the committee, that this is not the time and this is not the bill on which to accomplish legislation of this kind. I hope the yeas and nays will be granted on this question.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The yeas and nays have been ordered on this question, and the clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll, and Mr. ANDREWS voted "yea" when his name was called.

Mr. McCARRAN. A parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. McCARRAN. A vote for the committee amendment, that is to retain the committee amendment in the bill, is a vote "yea," is it not?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That is correct.

Mr. McCARRAN. And a vote to reject the committee amendment is a vote "nay"?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That is correct.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, there has been no answer to the roll call, has there?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Yes; there has been a vote "yea." The clerk will proceed with the calling of the roll.

The legislative clerk resumed the calling of the roll.

Mr. BRIDGES (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the Senator from Utah [Mr. THOMAS]. I transfer that pair to the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. ROBERTSON], who if present would vote "yea" on this question. I am therefore free to vote. I vote "yea."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. HILL. I announce that the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. BAILEY] is absent because of illness.

The Senator from Missouri [Mr. BRIGGS], the Senator from Utah [Mr. THOMAS], and the Senator from Montana [Mr. WHEELER] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK] is necessarily absent.

The Senators from Mississippi [Mr. BILBO and Mr. EASTLAND], the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD], the Senator from Arizona [Mr. MCFARLAND], the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY], and the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. WALSH] are detained on public business.

The Senator from New Mexico [Mr. HATCH] is absent on official business, having been appointed a member of the President's Evaluation Commission in connection with the test of atomic bombs on naval vessels at Bikini.

The Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER], and the Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS] are absent on official business, having been appointed to the Commission on the part of the Senate to participate in the Philippine independence ceremonies.

The Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY] is absent on official business, attending the Paris meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers as an adviser to the Secretary of State. He has a general pair with the Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG].

I also announce that, if present and voting, the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY] and the Senator from Utah [Mr. THOMAS] would vote "nay."

Mr. WHERRY. The Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG] is absent on official business attending the Paris meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers as an adviser to the Secretary of State. He has a general pair with the Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY].

The Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL] is absent on official business, having been appointed a member of the President's Evaluation Commission in connection with the test of atomic bombs on naval vessels at Bikini.

The Senator from Oregon [Mr. CORDON] is absent by leave of the Senate, being a member of a committee designated by the Senate to attend the atomic bombing at Bikini.

The Senator from Iowa [Mr. HICKENLOOPER] is absent by leave of the Senate on official business as a member of the Special Committee on Atomic Energy.

The Senator from Maine [Mr. BREWSTER], and the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. BUTLER] are absent on official business, being members of the Commission appointed to attend the Philippine independence ceremonies.

The Senator from Vermont [Mr. AUSTIN], the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. SHIPSTEAD], and the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. HAWKES] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Delaware [Mr. BUCK] and the Senator from Indiana [Mr. WILLIS] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Wyoming [Mr. ROBERTSON] is unavoidably detained.

The result was announced—yeas 31, nays 34, as follows:

#### YEAS—31

Andrews	Gurney	Revercomb
Ball	Hart	Smith
Bridges	Hoey	Stewart
Brooks	Knowland	Swift
Burch	McClellan	Taft
Bushfield	Millikin	Wherry
Capehart	Moore	Wiley
Capper	O'Daniel	Wilson
Ferguson	Overton	Young
George	Radcliffe	
Gerry	Reed	

#### NAYS—34

Aiken	Huffman	Morse
Barkley	Johnson, Colo.	Murdock
Carville	Johnston, S. C.	Myers
Chavez	Kilgore	O'Mahoney
Donnell	La Follette	Pepper
Downey	Lucas	Russell
Fulbright	McCarran	Taylor
Gossett	McKellar	Thomas, Okla.
Green	McMahon	Tunnell
Guffey	Magnuson	Wagner
Hayden	Mead	
Hill	Mitchell	

#### NOT VOTING—31

Austin	Ellender	Stanfill
Bailey	Hatch	Thomas, Utah
Bilbo	Hawkes	Tobey
Brewster	Hickenlooper	Tydings
Briggs	Langer	Vandenberg
Buck	McFarland	Walsh
Butler	Maybank	Wheeler
Byrd	Murray	White
Connally	Robertson	Willis
Cordon	Saltonstall	
Eastland	Shipstead	

So the committee amendment on page 55, lines 5 to 13, inclusive, was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the next committee amendment.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Title V—National Mediation Board—National Railroad Adjustment Board," on page 57, line 8, after the word "services", to strike out the colon and the following proviso: "Provided, That compensation for any referee who is a public official of any Federal, State, or local government shall not be paid from this appropriation for any period of time during which any such referee is receiving compensation for his employment in any such Federal, State, or local government."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Title VII—General provisions," on page 59, after line 10, to strike out section 801, as follows:

SEC. 801. No part of any appropriation contained in this act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organiza-



tion that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation contained in this act shall be guilty of a felony, and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than 1 year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 60, line 6, to change the section number from "802" to "701."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 61, line 12, to change the section number from "803" to "702."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I offer the amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated. I am authorized by the committee to offer the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment offered by the Senator from Nevada will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 50, after line 12, it is proposed to insert the following:

Civilian war benefits: For all expenses necessary, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, and travel, to enable the Federal Security Administrator, in order to continue during the fiscal year 1947 the civilian war benefits program heretofore financed from the emergency fund for the President, to provide medical and hospital care (including prosthetic appliances and medical examinations) by contract without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, and money payments, to (a) civilians within the United States who have been injured as a result of enemy attack or of action to meet such attack or the danger thereof, or who have been injured while in the performance of their official duties as civilian defense workers; (b) civilians disabled as a result of illness, injury, or disease which occurred during detention by the enemy; and (c) the dependents within the United States of individuals injured or killed under circumstances described in clause (a) or (b) or reported as missing as a result of enemy action, \$158,000.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Nevada.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, I believe that this amendment should be called to the attention of the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKellar], who wished to be heard on it. I do not see him in the Chamber at present. I wonder if we can postpone action on the amendment until he has an opportunity to be present.

Mr. McCARRAN. I have no objection.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the amendment will be temporarily passed over.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I offer another amendment, which I send to the desk and ask to have stated. I am

authorized by the committee to offer this amendment.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment offered by the Senator from Nevada will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 50, after line 12, it is proposed to insert the following:

Civilian war assistance: For all expenses necessary, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, to enable the Federal Security Administrator, in order to continue during the fiscal year 1947 the Civilian War Assistance program heretofore financed from the emergency fund for the President, to provide (a) temporary aid (including medical care by contract, transportation, and other goods and services without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, and money payments) to citizens of the United States or their children under 18 years of age who have been interned or stranded, and returned to the United States, or who have been evacuated from any area under the direction of the civil or military authorities of the United States, and (b) for the return of civilians evacuated from the Philippine Islands or Hawaii to the United States under the direction of the civil or military authorities of the United States during the period from December 7, 1941, to September 15, 1945, \$5,495,000, which amount may be expended by advances or grants of funds or otherwise, to such Federal or other agencies as the Administrator may designate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Nevada.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I offer another amendment, which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment offered by the Senator from Nevada will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 48, line 8, it is proposed to strike out "\$575,000" and insert "\$649,000."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Nevada.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I should like to return to the amendment which was passed over temporarily. The Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKellar] does not seem to be in the Chamber. I am advised by the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. Chavez] that the Senator from Tennessee would have no objection to the amendment if there were in it the language "citizens of the United States or their children under 18 years of age." That language is already in the amendment which has been offered.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, may the amendment be read again?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be again read:

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 50, after line 12, it is proposed to insert the following:

Civilian war benefits: For all expenses necessary, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, and travel, to enable the Federal Security Administrator, in order to continue during the fiscal year 1947 the civilian war benefits program heretofore financed from the emergency fund for the President, to provide medical and hospital care (including prosthetic appliances

and medical examinations) by contract without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, and money payments, to (a) civilians within the United States who have been injured as a result of enemy attack or of action to meet such attack or the danger thereof, or who have been injured while in the performance of their official duties as civilian defense workers, (b) civilians disabled as a result of illness, injury, or disease which occurred during detention by the enemy, and (c) the dependents within the United States of individuals injured or killed under circumstances described in clause (a) or (b) or reported as missing as a result of enemy action, \$158,000.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, there is some confusion as between the two amendments. The other amendment is the one referred to by the Senator from New Mexico.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The other amendment has already been adopted.

Mr. McCARRAN. I will say to the Senator from New Mexico that the language to which he refers is in the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Nevada on behalf of the committee.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, I should like to be clear in my own mind as to the other amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Will the Senator permit the Senate to dispose of the pending amendment?

Mr. CHAVEZ. Certainly.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, when the item on page 50 was before the Committee on Appropriations for consideration several members of the committee objected very strenuously to the use of the words "to civilians." On my motion there was inserted, instead of the language "to civilians", the language "to citizens of the United States or their children under 18 years of age." What the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKellar] and I, and other members of the committee, would like to make sure is that that language is in the amendment adopted by the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment heretofore adopted by the Senate will be read.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 50, after line 12, it is proposed to insert the following:

Civilian war assistance: For all expenses necessary, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, to enable the Federal Security Administrator, in order to continue during the fiscal year 1947 the civilian war-assistance program heretofore financed from the emergency fund for the President, to provide (a) temporary aid (including medical care by contract, transportation, and other goods and services without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, and money payments) to citizens of the United States or their children under 18 years of age who have been interned or stranded, and returned to the United States, or who have been evacuated from any area under the direction of the civil or military authorities of the United States, and (b) for the return of civilians evacuated from the Philippine Islands or Hawaii to the United States under



the direction of the civil or military authorities of the United States during the period from December 7, 1941, to September 15, 1945, \$5,495,000, which amount may be expended by advances or grants of funds or otherwise, to such Federal or other agencies as the Administrator may designate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That amendment has already been adopted.

The bill is before the Senate and open to amendment. If there be no further amendments to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment of the amendments and the third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill (H. R. 6739) was read the third time and passed.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I move that the Senate insist upon its amendments, request a conference with the House of Representatives thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. McCARRAN, Mr. McKELLAR, Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. MEAD, Mr. MURDOCK, Mr. WHITE, Mr. BALL, and Mr. BRIDGES conferees on the part of the Senate.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Chaffee, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House having proceeded to reconsider the bill (H. R. 6042) entitled "An act to amend the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, and the Stabilization Act of 1942, as amended, and for other purposes," returned by the President of the United States with his objections, to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, it was

*Resolved*, That the said bill do not pass, two-thirds of the House of Representatives not agreeing to pass the same.

The message also announced that the House had disagreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6837) making appropriations for the Military Establishment for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes; agreed to the conference asked by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. KERR, Mr. MAHON, Mr. NORRELL, Mr. HENDRICKS, Mr. KIRWAN, Mr. O'NEAL, Mr. RABAUT, Mr. CASE of South Dakota, Mr. TIBBOTT, and Mr. TABER were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

#### AMENDMENT OF NATIONAL BANKRUPTCY ACT

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of House bill 6682, Calendar No. 1663. The bill was reported from the Committee on the Judiciary yesterday and is on the calendar today. It is an emergency measure. The law will expire at midnight on the 30th of this month.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H. R. 6682) to amend sections 81, 82, and 83, and repeal section 84 of chapter IX of the act entitled "An act to establish a

uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

#### EXTENSION OF EMERGENCY PRICE CONTROL AND STABILIZATION ACTS OF 1942

Mr. WAGNER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to introduce a joint resolution to extend the effective period of the emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, and the Stabilization Act of 1942, as amended.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President—

Mr. O'DANIEL. I object.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I wish Senators would withhold their objections for a moment, in order to see if we cannot reach an understanding. I realize that, the Senate being in session following a recess, the joint resolution could not be introduced without unanimous consent. If it were introduced and objection were made to its present consideration, that would, of course, postpone action on it so far as today is concerned. The joint resolution would go to the the Committee on Banking and Currency, where it would be subject to consideration and amendment, and to the same procedure as applies to any other bill or joint resolution.

If objection were made to the mere introduction of the joint resolution now, of course that would necessitate an adjournment of the Senate until the following day or until some future day, at which time we would have a morning hour, when the introduction of bills and resolutions would be called for. The joint resolution could then be introduced. If any Senator then objected to its introduction, it would have to lie over a day, and that would postpone it one more day.

I have talked to the chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee and to other members of the committee. Some of them seemed to be fearful that if the Senator from New York were permitted to introduce his joint resolution today, an immediate call would be sent out to the members of the committees to hold a meeting of the committee, and they would meet and would try to report the joint resolution to the Senate today.

I can assure all Senators that the Senator from New York, the chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee, has no intention of calling a meeting of the committee before Monday, at which time the joint resolution would be subject to all the rules and regulations which apply to any other measure.

Therefore, it would seem to me that no point would be gained by objecting to the introduction of the joint resolution today, because at best the joint resolution could not be adopted today. I have frankly stated to everyone concerned that there is no human possibility of the Senate enacting any legislation on the subject between now and midnight tomorrow night, so the OPA law would lapse,

anyway. Regardless of whether it lapsed for 1 day or for 2 days or for a week, new action on the part of the Congress would be required, the time when that action would be taken would be a matter of conjecture, and would make no serious difference.

So, Mr. President, I hope Senators will not object to the introduction of the joint resolution today. If the Senator from New York were to seek immediate consideration of the joint resolution, I realize that objection would be made.

But I hope Senators will permit the joint resolution to be introduced today and referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, and thus let the committee on Monday take whatever action it may see fit to take.

I may say that I have urged that no snap judgment be taken by the committee today, because with so many members of the committee out of town it is felt that no fair judgment would be obtainable.

So I hope no objection will be made to the introduction of the joint resolution today.

Mr. O'DANIEL. Mr. President, I have the greatest respect and admiration for our majority leader. From what he says, and I believe him unqualifiedly, it appears that no action would be taken before the OPA Act expired on Sunday at midnight on the joint resolution proposed to be introduced by the Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER].

Mr. BARKLEY. I say to the Senator from Texas that no action could be taken on it before Monday. It is just a question of timing, a question as to when it could be taken up.

But there is no use for us to "kid" ourselves, and I have no desire to "kid" either the Senate or the country. There is no humanly possible way by which action could be taken by Sunday night.

So, under the circumstances, I see nothing much to be gained by objecting to the introduction today of the joint resolution of the Senator from New York, and to letting it go to the Banking and Currency Committee. The only difference would be the time when the joint resolution could be introduced.

Mr. O'DANIEL. Mr. President, I think I have made it plain that I am against the OPA.

Mr. BARKLEY. Yes; I got that impression the other night. [Laughter.]

Mr. O'DANIEL. I saw very little opportunity to cause the OPA to expire, but I hoped and prayed that it would expire, and I did everything I could do to bring about that result. Now, with the help of the President, it looks as if it has come about.

However, I am inclined to believe that we have had help from on high; we have had help from God, as well as from man, on this matter.

Mr. BARKLEY. The Bible says that the prayers of the righteous availeth much. But we might enter into a long debate here as to who is or who is not righteous. [Laughter.]

I hope, however, the Senator will not object to the introduction today of the joint resolution, because by objecting he will not gain any time or advantage.



79TH CONGRESS  
2D SESSION

# H. R. 6739

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IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 29, 1946

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the Senate numbered

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## AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes.

1     *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2     *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*  
3     That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money  
4     in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-  
5     ment of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related  
6     independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30,  
7     1947, namely:

8             TITLE I.—DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

9                     OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

10           Salaries: For personal services in the District of Colum-  
11   bia, (1) ~~\$862,000~~ \$937,000.



1 Salaries and expenses, Office of the Solicitor: For per-  
 2 sonal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere,  
 3 and for other necessary expenses in the field, including con-  
 4 tract stenographic reporting services, ~~(2)\$925,000~~ \$979,-  
 5 645.

6 Contingent expenses: For expenses of the offices and  
 7 bureaus of the Department, for which appropriations for  
 8 expenses are not specifically made, including the purchase  
 9 of stationery, furniture, and repairs to the same, carpets,  
 10 matting, oilcloths, file cases, towels, ice, brooms, soap,  
 11 sponges, laundry, not exceeding \$2,500 for streetcar fares;  
 12 purchase, maintenance, and repair of motorcycles and motor-  
 13 trucks; maintenance, operation, and repair of twelve motor-  
 14 propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; examination of esti-  
 15 mates for appropriations in the field; freight and express  
 16 charges; commercial and labor-reporting services; postage  
 17 to foreign countries, telegraph and telephone service; pur-  
 18 chase and exchange of lawbooks, books of reference, news-  
 19 papers, and periodicals and, when authorized by the Secre-  
 20 tary of Labor, dues for library membership in societies or  
 21 associations which issue publications to members only or at  
 22 a price to members lower than to subscribers who are not  
 23 members, not exceeding \$15,000; contract stenographic  
 24 services; and teletype service and tolls (not to exceed  
 25 \$2,000) ; ~~(3)\$695,528~~ \$727,104.

1       Traveling expenses: For traveling expenses under the  
 2 Department of Labor, ~~(4)\$3,137,033~~ \$3,170,981: *Pro-*  
 3 *vided*, That all funds transferred to the Department of Labor  
 4 from any other department or agency under section 601 of the  
 5 Act of June 30, 1932, as amended (31 U. S. C. 686), and  
 6 available for travel, and all funds appropriated for traveling  
 7 expenses under this title, shall be available to reimburse  
 8 employees at not to exceed 3 cents per mile for expenses  
 9 of travel performed by them in privately owned automobiles  
 10 within the limits of their official stations in the field.

11       Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the  
 12 Department of Labor, ~~(5)\$652,410~~ \$654,782.

13               PENALTY MAIL COSTS, DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

14       Penalty mail costs: For deposit in the general fund  
 15 of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail of the Department  
 16 of Labor as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28,  
 17 1944 (Public Law 364), \$560,000.

18       Salaries and expenses, Division of Labor Standards:  
 19 For salaries and other expenses, including purchase and  
 20 distribution of reports, and of material for informational ex-  
 21 hibits, in connection with the promotion of health, safety,  
 22 employment stabilization, and amicable industrial relations  
 23 for labor and industry, \$215,000.

24       The appropriation under this title for traveling expenses  
 25 shall be available for expenses of attendance of cooperating

1 officials and consultants at conferences concerned with the  
2 work of the Division of Labor Standards when called by the  
3 Division with the written approval of the Secretary of  
4 Labor, and shall be available also in an amount not to  
5 exceed \$2,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings  
6 related to the work of the Division of Labor Standards  
7 when incurred on the written authority of the Secretary of  
8 Labor.

9       Commissioners of Conciliation: For expenses necessary  
10 to enable the Secretary of Labor to exercise the authority  
11 vested in him by section 8 of the Act creating the Depart-  
12 ment of Labor (5 U. S. C. 611), including newspapers,  
13 books of reference, and periodicals; not to exceed \$120,000  
14 for the temporary employment of arbitrators and mediators  
15 on labor relations without regard to the classification laws;  
16 and not to exceed \$190,000 for personal services in the  
17 District of Columbia, \$2,300,000.

18       The appropriation in this title for traveling expenses  
19 shall be available in an amount not to exceed \$2,000 for  
20 expenses of attendance at meetings, conferences, or conven-  
21 tions concerned with labor and industrial relations when  
22 incurred on the written authority of the Secretary of Labor.

23                   APPRENTICE TRAINING SERVICE

24       Apprentice Training Service: For expenses necessary  
25 to enable the Secretary of Labor to conduct a program of



1 encouraging apprentice training, as authorized by the Act  
 2 of August 16, 1937 (29 U. S. C. 50), including per-  
 3 sonal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere,  
 4 \$1,800,000.

5 BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

6 Salaries and expenses: For personal services including  
 7 temporary assistants for field service; not to exceed \$5,000  
 8 for purchase of newspaper clipping services; purchase of  
 9 periodicals, documents, envelopes, price quotations, and re-  
 10 ports and materials for reports and bulletins of said Bureau;  
 11 reimbursement to State, Federal, and local agencies and  
 12 their employees for services rendered; and not to exceed  
 13 \$15,000 for the temporary employment of experts without  
 14 regard to the civil service and classification laws;  
 15 ~~(6)\$4,772,000~~ \$5,043,587, of which amount not to exceed  
 16 ~~(7)\$3,050,000~~ \$3,113,654 may be expended for personal  
 17 services in the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That not to  
 18 exceed ~~(8)\$685,913~~ \$857,500 shall be used for a cost-of-  
 19 living study and report.

20 The appropriation in this title for traveling expenses  
 21 shall be available, in an amount not to exceed \$2,000, for  
 22 expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work  
 23 of the Bureau of Labor Statistics when incurred on the  
 24 written authority of the Secretary of Labor.

25 Study of labor conditions in Hawaii: For all expenses

1 necessary to enable the Commissioner of Labor Statistics to  
2 conduct a study of labor conditions in Hawaii in accord  
3 with the Act of April 8, 1904 (29 U. S. C. 7), including  
4 personal services in the District of Columbia, travel, printing  
5 and binding, and other items otherwise chargeable to the  
6 appropriation "Contingent expenses, Department of Labor",  
7 \$15,000.

8 CHILDREN'S BUREAU

9 Salaries and expenses: For expenses of investigating and  
10 reporting upon matters pertaining to the welfare of children  
11 and child life, and especially to investigate the questions of  
12 infant mortality; personal services, including experts and  
13 temporary assistants; purchase of reports and material for  
14 the publications of the Children's Bureau and for reprints  
15 from State, city, and private publications for distribution  
16 when said reprints can be procured more cheaply than they  
17 can be printed by the Government, and other necessary ex-  
18 penses; \$447,500, of which amount not to exceed \$400,000  
19 may be expended for personal services in the District of  
20 Columbia.

21 Salaries and expenses, child labor provisions, Fair Labor  
22 Standards Act: For all authorized and necessary expenses  
23 of the Children's Bureau in performing the duties imposed  
24 upon it by the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, including  
25 personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere;

1 supplies; services; equipment; newspapers, books of ref-  
 2 erence, and periodicals; and reimbursement to State and  
 3 local agencies and their employees for services rendered,  
 4 as authorized by section 11 of said Act; \$256,309.

5 Salaries and expenses, maternal and child welfare: For  
 6 all necessary expenses of the Children's Bureau in  
 7 performing the duties imposed upon it by title V  
 8 of the Social Security Act, approved August 14, 1935,  
 9 as amended, and by the emergency maternity and infant  
 10 care program, including personal services, in the District of  
 11 Columbia and elsewhere; supplies; services; equipment; news-  
 12 papers, books of reference, and periodicals; ~~(9)\$438,535~~  
 13 \$501,664: *Provided*, That no part of any appropriation con-  
 14 tained in this title shall be used to promulgate or carry out  
 15 any instruction, order, or regulation relating to the care of  
 16 obstetrical cases which discriminates between persons licensed  
 17 under State law to practice obstetrics: *Provided further*,  
 18 That the foregoing proviso shall not be so construed as to  
 19 prevent any patient from having the services of any prac-  
 20 titioner of her own choice, paid for out of this fund, so long  
 21 as State laws are complied with: *Provided further*, That  
 22 any State plan which provides standards for professional  
 23 obstetrical services in accordance with the laws of the State  
 24 shall be approved by the Chief of the Children's Bureau.

25 Grants to States for emergency maternity and infant care



1 (national defense) : For grants to States, including Alaska,  
2 Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia, to pro-  
3 vide, in addition to similar services otherwise available,  
4 medical, nursing, and hospital maternity and infant care for  
5 wives and infants of enlisted men of the fourth, fifth, sixth,  
6 and seventh grades in the armed forces of the United States  
7 and of Army aviation cadets, under allotments by the Secre-  
8 tary of Labor and plans developed and administered by State  
9 health agencies and approved by the Chief of the Children's  
10 Bureau, \$16,664,000, of which not more than \$649,000  
11 may be allotted to the States for administrative expenses from  
12 the date of this Act on the basis of need as determined by  
13 the Chief of the Children's Bureau.

14 Grants to States for maternal and child-health services:  
15 For grants to States for the purpose of enabling each State  
16 to extend and improve services for promoting the health  
17 of mothers and children, as authorized in title V, part 1, of  
18 the Social Security Act, approved August 14, 1935 (42  
19 U. S. C. 701), as amended, \$5,820,000: *Provided*, That any  
20 allotment to a State pursuant to section 502 (b) shall not be  
21 included in computing for the purposes of subsections (a)  
22 and (b) of section 504 an amount expended or estimated to  
23 be expended by the State.

24 Grants to States for services for crippled children: For  
25 the purpose of enabling each State to extend and improve

1 services for crippled children, as authorized in title V, part  
2 2, of the Social Security Act, approved August 14, 1935  
3 (42 U. S. C. 711), as amended, \$3,870,000.

4 Grants to States for child-welfare services: For grants  
5 to States for the purpose of enabling the United States,  
6 through the Children's Bureau, to cooperate with State  
7 public-welfare agencies in establishing, extending, and  
8 strengthening public-welfare services for the care of homeless  
9 or neglected children, or children in danger of becoming  
10 delinquent, as authorized in title V, part 3, of the Social  
11 Security Act, approved August 14, 1935 (42 U. S. C. 721).  
12 as amended, \$1,510,000.

13 In the administration of title V of the Social Security  
14 Act, as amended, for the fiscal year 1947, payments to  
15 the States for any quarter of the fiscal year 1947 under  
16 parts 1, 2, and 3 may be made with respect to any State  
17 plan approved under such respective parts by the Chief  
18 of the Children's Bureau prior to or during such quarter.  
19 but no such payment shall be made with respect to any  
20 plan for any period prior to the quarter in which such plan  
21 is submitted to the Chief of the Children's Bureau for  
22 approval.

23 The appropriation in this title for traveling expenses  
24 shall be available, in an amount not to exceed \$11,000, for

1 expenses of attendance of cooperating officials and consultants  
2 at conferences concerned with the administration of work of  
3 the Children's Bureau under the Fair Labor Standards Act  
4 and under title V, parts 1, 2, and 3, of the Social Security  
5 Act, as amended, when called by the Children's Bureau with  
6 the written approval of the Secretary of Labor, and shall  
7 be available also, in an amount not to exceed \$6,000, for  
8 expenses of attendance at meetings related to the work of the  
9 Children's Bureau when incurred on the written authority  
10 of the Secretary of Labor.

11 NATIONAL WAGE STABILIZATION BOARD

12 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the  
13 National Wage Stabilization Board, including salaries at  
14 not to exceed \$10,000 per annum each for not more than  
15 four public members of the Board; other personal services  
16 in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; not to exceed  
17 \$300 for the purchase of newspapers in the field; fees and  
18 mileage of witnesses at rates not in excess of those for wit-  
19 nesses attending in United States courts; contract steno-  
20 graphic reporting services, \$4,191,900: *Provided*, That the  
21 appropriation in this title for traveling expenses shall be avail-  
22 able for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with  
23 the work of the National Wage Stabilization Board and for  
24 actual transportation and other necessary expenses and not  
25 to exceed \$35 per diem in lieu of subsistence, whether or not



1 in a travel status, of members of the Board (other than public  
2 members) while serving as such without other compensation  
3 from the United States: *Provided further*, That the provi-  
4 sions of section 201 (d) of the Independent Offices Appro-  
5 priation Act, 1947, shall apply to working funds established  
6 from this appropriation and to public, labor, or industry  
7 members of the regional boards, committees, or commissions  
8 of the National Wage Stabilization Board, whether employed  
9 intermittently or indefinitely: *Provided further*, That none of  
10 the persons receiving compensation from this appropriation  
11 on a per diem when-actually-employed basis shall be entitled  
12 to any of the benefits of the sick and annual leave acts of  
13 March 14, 1936 (5 U. S. C. 30): *Provided further*, That  
14 the Chairman of the Board may delegate to any subordinate  
15 authority to make appointments of personnel and other deter-  
16 minations necessary for the administrative management of the  
17 Board: *Provided further*, That any employee of the Board  
18 is authorized when designated for the purpose by the Chair-  
19 man thereof to administer or to take from any person an oath,  
20 affirmation, or affidavit when required in connection with the  
21 performance of functions or activities of the agency.

22 RETAINING AND REEMPLOYMENT ADMINISTRATION

23 Salaries: For personal services in the Retraining and  
24 Reemployment Administration in the District of Columbia  
25 and elsewhere necessary for carrying out the provisions of

1 title III of the War Mobilization and Reconversion Act of  
2 1944 (50 U. S. C., App. 1661), \$338,000.

3 UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

4 General administration: For expenses necessary for the  
5 general administration of the United States Employment  
6 Service, including one Director at not to exceed \$10,000  
7 per annum and other personal services in the District of  
8 Columbia and elsewhere and contract stenographic reporting  
9 services, \$6,394,600, of which \$2,650,600 shall be for use  
10 in carrying into effect the provisions of title IV (except sec-  
11 tion 602) of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944:  
12 *Provided*, That the appropriation in this title for traveling  
13 expenses shall be available, in an amount not to exceed  
14 \$2,000, for expenses of attendance at meetings of organiza-  
15 tions concerned with the work of the United States Employ-  
16 ment Service when incurred on the written authority of the  
17 Secretary of Labor.

18 Employment office facilities and services: For neces-  
19 sary expenses in connection with the operation and mainte-  
20 nance of the United States Employment Service, and for  
21 carrying into effect section 602 of the Servicemen's Read-  
22 justment Act of 1944; including contract janitorial services,  
23 at not to exceed \$300 for any individual; not to exceed  
24 \$500 for newspapers; reimbursement, at not to exceed 3  
25 cents per mile, for official travel performed by employees in

1 privately owned automobiles within the limits of their official  
 2 station; printing and binding (not to exceed ~~(10)~~\$10,417  
 3 \$62,500); travel expenses (not to exceed ~~(11)~~\$149,200  
 4 \$895,220); and rent in the District of Columbia;  
 5 ~~(12)~~\$17,129,250 \$34,258,500 ~~(13)~~, and, without limita-  
 6 tion upon the availability of other funds for the same pur-  
 7 poses, \$11,000,000 for the liquidation of unrecorded and  
 8 contingent obligations, including the payment of accrued  
 9 annual leave, arising in connection with the transfer of em-  
 10 ployment office facilities and services to State operation; in all,  
 11 \$45,258,500: *Provided*, That payment of salaries may be  
 12 made to employees while taking annual and sick leave  
 13 based upon unused leave accrued under State regulations  
 14 found by the Social Security Board to conform to the  
 15 requirements of title III of the Social Security Act, as  
 16 amended, and on the basis of State employment which  
 17 had been financed in whole or in part from grants under  
 18 title III of said Act, including payment for accrued leave to  
 19 be substituted for leave without pay taken between January  
 20 1 and June 30, 1942, which payment shall not exceed in  
 21 any case the amount payable for such purposes under Fed-  
 22 eral laws with respect to the maximum accumulation of such  
 23 leave: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of Labor may  
 24 transfer funds from this appropriation to the Social Security  
 25 Board for "Grants to States for unemployment compensation



1 administration'' as authorized in title III of the Social Se-  
2 curity Act, as amended, to meet costs incurred by States  
3 in making available to the United States Employment  
4 Service premises, equipment, supplies, facilities, and services,  
5 needed by said Service in the operation and maintenance of  
6 employment office facilities and services, any sum so trans-  
7 ferred and not expended in accordance with this proviso to  
8 be retransferred to this appropriation: *Provided further*, That  
9 pending the return to State control of the Employment Serv-  
10 ice facilities, property, and personnel loaned by the States  
11 to the United States Employment Service, no portion of the  
12 sum herein appropriated shall be expended by any Federal  
13 agency for any salary, to any individual engaged in em-  
14 ployment service duties in any position within any local  
15 or field or State office, which substantially exceeds the salary  
16 which would apply to such position and individual if the  
17 relevant State merit system applied and if State operation  
18 of such office had continued without interruption: *Provided*  
19 *further*, That no portion of the sum herein appropriated  
20 shall be expended by any Federal agency for the salary of  
21 any person who is engaged for more than half of the time,  
22 as determined by the State director of unemployment com-  
23 pensation, including claims taking but excluding registration  
24 for work: *Provided further*, That the sum herein appro-  
25 priated shall not be subject to the apportionment require-

1 ments of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended  
2 (U. S. C., title 31, sec. 665).

3 **(14) GRANTS TO STATES FOR PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT**  
4 **OFFICES**

5 For payment to the several States, beginning October 1,  
6 1946, in accordance with the provisions of the Act of June 6,  
7 1933, as amended to January 1, 1942 (~~29 U S. C. 49-491~~)  
8 and for carrying into effect section 602 of the Servicemen's  
9 Readjustment Act of 1944, the sum of \$51,387,750: *Pro-*  
10 *vided*, That no State shall be required to make any appro-  
11 priation as provided in section 5 (a) of said Act of June 6,  
12 1933, as amended to January 1, 1942, prior to July 1, 1948.

13 *For grants to States (including Alaska and Hawaii)*  
14 *beginning January 1, 1947, to finance the proper and*  
15 *efficient administration of State-wide systems of public em-*  
16 *ployment offices, to carry out title IV of the Servicemen's*  
17 *Readjustment Act of 1944 and the purposes of the Act of*  
18 *Congress approved June 6, 1933, as amended (excluding*  
19 *section 5 thereof), and, upon the request of any State, for the*  
20 *payment of rental for space made available to such State in*  
21 *lieu of grants for such purpose, \$34,258,500, of which*  
22 *\$288,500 shall be available to the United States Employ-*  
23 *ment Service for all necessary expenses, including personal*  
24 *services, in connection with the operation of employment*  
25 *office facilities and services in the District of Columbia.*

1        *On December 31, 1946, the Secretary of Labor shall*  
2   *transfer, to the State agency in each State designated under*  
3   *section 4 of the Act of Congress approved June 6, 1933,*  
4   *as amended, as the agency to administer the State-wide sys-*  
5   *tem of public employment offices in cooperation with the*  
6   *United States Employment Service under said Act, the*  
7   *operation of State and local public employment office facili-*  
8   *ties and properties which were transferred by such State*  
9   *to the Federal Government in 1942 to promote the national*  
10   *war effort. The Secretary of Labor may also provide for*  
11   *the transfer and assignment to such State, without reimburse-*  
12   *ment therefor, of any other public employment office facili-*  
13   *ties and properties, including records, files, and office*  
14   *equipment: Provided, That as a condition to such transfer*  
15   *and assignment of Federal properties, the Secretary may*  
16   *require the recipient State to waive any claim which may*  
17   *then exist or thereafter arise out of the use made by the Fed-*  
18   *eral Government of, or for the loss of or damage to, property*  
19   *and facilities transferred to the Federal Government as*  
20   *hereinabove described.*

21        *The Secretary of Labor shall withhold or deny certifi-*  
22   *cations of funds for a State system of public employment*  
23   *offices unless he finds that the State—*

24            *(1) (a) has made provision for the transfer to and*  
25            *retention in the State-wide system of public employment*



1      *offices of employees of the Federal Government who (on*  
2      *the day preceding the effective date of the transfer of*  
3      *the employment offices to the State under this Act) have*  
4      *been employed in State or local employment service func-*  
5      *tions in such State, in the positions occupied by them*  
6      *under the Federal service or in reasonably comparable*  
7      *positions, except that individuals so transferred may be*  
8      *separated or terminated for good cause as determined*  
9      *in individual cases under the applicable State merit*  
10     *system, or separated or terminated under the applicable*  
11     *State merit system by reason of reductions in force found*  
12     *necessary in the interests of efficient operations, and*  
13     *may be separated (A) if they have failed to acquire*  
14     *eligibility for continued employment superior to that of*  
15     *any war veteran competing for appointment in the State-*  
16     *wide system of public employment offices under the State*  
17     *merit system in the positions occupied by them under the*  
18     *Federal service or in reasonably comparable positions,*  
19     *after having been given a reasonable opportunity to ac-*  
20     *quire such eligibility, or (B) if the Secretary has deter-*  
21     *mined that it is impracticable for them to be given an op-*  
22     *portunity to acquire such eligibility; and (b) has made*  
23     *provision for the extension to employees of the Federal*  
24     *Government who left employment-service positions in*

1     *such State in order to perform training and service in*  
2     *the land or naval forces of the United States or service*  
3     *in the merchant marine as defined in Public Law Num-*  
4     *bered 87, Seventy-eighth Congress, of the same em-*  
5     *ployment rights and privileges as those provided for*  
6     *Federal employees transferring to State employment in*  
7     *accordance with the provisions of this paragraph; or*

8             *(2) has requested the detail of the employees*  
9     *referred to in clause (1) (a) of this paragraph to the*  
10    *State agency under the following provisions: So much*  
11    *of the funds appropriated for State-wide systems of*  
12    *public employment offices as may be necessary shall be*  
13    *available to the Secretary of Labor, in lieu of any por-*  
14    *tion of the grant to the State, for the payment of com-*  
15    *ensation (under the salary scales applicable to such*  
16    *employees prior to the effective date of the transfer of*  
17    *the employment offices to the State under this Act) to*  
18    *employees of the United States Employment Service in*  
19    *the Department of Labor, who, upon the request of the*  
20    *State, and for the purpose of permitting continuity in*  
21    *their employment pending an opportunity to acquire*  
22    *eligibility for State employment in accordance with*  
23    *clause (1) (a) of this paragraph, may be detailed by*  
24    *the Secretary of Labor to the State agency for service in*  
25    *the State-wide system of public employment offices.*

1        *Notwithstanding any other provisions of the Civil Serv-*  
2 *ice Retirement Act approved May 29, 1930, as amended,*  
3 *any person who was appointed to a position in the Social*  
4 *Security Board under Executive Order 8990 of December*  
5 *23, 1941, and who shall have returned to employment with*  
6 *the State at any time prior to the end of one year after the*  
7 *return to State operation of the employment offices in such*  
8 *State, shall, if he so elects, be paid a refund of the total*  
9 *amount of his deductions and deposits under said Act,*  
10 *together with interest to the date of termination of his service*  
11 *with the Federal Government; and such person shall not*  
12 *receive any annuity benefits under said Act based on the*  
13 *service covered by the refund unless he is subsequently rein-*  
14 *stated, retransferred, or reappointed to a position coming*  
15 *within the purview of said Act and redeposits all moneys,*  
16 *except voluntary contributions, so refunded to him, together*  
17 *with interest at 4 per centum compounded on December 31*  
18 *of each year, except that interest shall not be required cov-*  
19 *ering any period of separation from the service.*

20        *In carrying out the provisions under this heading, the*  
21 *Secretary shall assure that each State agency operates under*  
22 *such methods of administration relating to the establish-*  
23 *ment and maintenance of personnel standards on a merit*  
24 *basis, as are found by the Secretary to be necessary to carry*  
25 *out the purposes of this heading (except that the Secretary*



1 shall exercise no authority with respect to the selection, tenure  
2 of office, and compensation of any individual employed in  
3 accordance with such methods), and has made reasonable  
4 provision for facilitating the free movement of workers seek-  
5 ing employment and employers seeking workers, and for  
6 the replacement of any funds appropriated by the Congress  
7 for State systems of public employment offices which, because  
8 of any action or contingency, have been lost or have been  
9 expended for purposes other than or in amounts in excess  
10 of those found necessary by the Secretary for the proper and  
11 efficient administration of the State system of public employ-  
12 ment offices.

13       The Secretary of Labor is authorized to expend in any  
14 State, after January 1, 1947, so much of the funds appro-  
15 priated for State systems of public employment offices as may  
16 be necessary to operate a State-wide system of public employ-  
17 ment offices under the control of the Secretary if no State  
18 system of public employment offices exists in such State or if,  
19 and for so long as, the State is not eligible for Federal funds  
20 for such purposes. Except to the extent that a system of  
21 employment offices under the control of the Secretary is oper-  
22 ated within a State either (1) pursuant to the specific request  
23 of the Governor of such State, or (2) with funds specifically  
24 appropriated by the Congress for the operation of such system  
25 under the control of the Secretary, the Secretary shall not

1 *expend more than \$1,000,000 in any fiscal year for the pur-*  
2 *poses of this paragraph or operate a system of employment*  
3 *offices in any State pursuant to this paragraph for more than*  
4 *three months in any fiscal year.*

5 *Whenever funds are paid to the same State agency for*  
6 *the purposes of this Act and of title III of the Social Security*  
7 *Act, as amended, (1) such State agency may, if it so elects,*  
8 *submit to the Secretary and the Social Security Board a*  
9 *joint budget covering both the functions for which grants*  
10 *are made under this Act and the functions for which grants*  
11 *are made under such title III; in such a case, the Secretary*  
12 *of Labor shall, if the State agency so elects, certify to the*  
13 *Social Security Board the amounts to be paid to the State*  
14 *for the purposes of this Act and upon receipt of such cer-*  
15 *tification, the Social Security Board shall certify such*  
16 *amounts to the Secretary of the Treasury, in addition to*  
17 *the amount, if any, payable by said Board under the pro-*  
18 *visions of section 302 (a) of the Social Security Act, as*  
19 *amended. Any additional amounts so certified by the Social*  
20 *Security Board shall be paid to the State by the Secretary*  
21 *of the Treasury out of the appropriation herein made avail-*  
22 *able; and (2) the State agency may commingle such funds*  
23 *and account therefor by such accounting, statistical, sam-*  
24 *pling, or other methods as may be found by the Secretary of*  
25 *Labor and the Social Security Board, respectively, to afford*

1 *reasonable assurance that the funds paid to the State agency*  
2 *for the purposes of this Act and the funds paid to the State*  
3 *agency under title III of the Social Security Act, as*  
4 *amended, are expended for the respective purposes of this*  
5 *Act and such title III.*

6 WOMEN'S BUREAU

7 Salaries and expenses: For carrying out the provisions  
8 of the Act entitled "An Act to establish in the Department of  
9 Labor a bureau to be known as the Women's Bureau",  
10 approved June 5, 1920 (29 U. S. C. 11-16), including per-  
11 sonal services in the District of Columbia; purchase of mate-  
12 rial for reports and educational exhibits; \$234,000.

13 The appropriation in this title for traveling expenses  
14 shall be available in an amount not to exceed \$2,500  
15 for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the  
16 work of the Women's Bureau when incurred on the written  
17 authority of the Secretary of Labor.

18 WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION

19 Salaries: For personal services for the Wage and Hour  
20 Division necessary in performing the duties imposed by the  
21 Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 and by the Act to pro-  
22 vide conditions for the purchase of supplies and the making  
23 of contracts by the United States, approved June 30, 1936  
24 (41 U. S. C. 38), including reimbursement to State, Fed-  
25 eral, and local agencies and their employees for services



1 rendered, \$4,203,700, of which amount not to exceed  
2 \$754,000 may be expended for departmental salaries.

3       Miscellaneous expenses (other than salaries): For  
4 necessary expenses, other than salaries, of the Wage and  
5 Hour Division in performing the duties imposed by the  
6 Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 and by the Act to pro-  
7 vide conditions for the purchase of supplies and the making  
8 of contracts by the United States, approved June 30, 1936  
9 (41 U. S. C. 38), including stenographic reporting services  
10 by contract or otherwise, and maintenance, repair, and  
11 operation outside the District of Columbia, of one passenger  
12 automobile, lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals,  
13 manuscripts and special reports, newspapers, and reimburse-  
14 ment to State, Federal, and local agencies and their em-  
15 ployees for services rendered, \$362,187.

16       The Secretary of Labor may allot or transfer, with the  
17 approval of the Bureau of the Budget, funds from the fore-  
18 going appropriations for the Wage and Hour Division to  
19 any other bureau or office of the Department of Labor to  
20 enable such bureau or office to perform services for the  
21 Wage and Hour Division.

22       The appropriation in this title for traveling expenses  
23 shall be available in an amount not to exceed \$4,750 for  
24 expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work

1 of the Wage and Hour Division when incurred on the written  
2 authority of the Secretary of Labor.

3 This title may be cited as the "Department of Labor  
4 Appropriation Act, 1947".

## 5 TITLE II—FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

### 6 AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND

7 To enable the American Printing House for the Blind  
8 more adequately to provide books and apparatus for the  
9 education of the blind in accordance with the provisions of  
10 the Act approved February 8, 1927 (20 U. S. C. 101),  
11 \$115,000.

### 12 COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF

13 For support of the Columbia Institution for the Deaf,  
14 including salaries and incidental expenses, books and illus-  
15 trative apparatus, and general repairs and improvements,  
16 \$221,800.

17 Plans and specifications: For the preparation of plans  
18 and specifications for construction, under the supervision of  
19 the Public Buildings Administration, of buildings and facil-  
20 ities on the grounds of Columbia Institution for the Deaf,  
21 printing, and travel, to remain available until expended,  
22 \$7,500.

### 23 FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

24 For all necessary expenses of the Food and Drug Ad-  
25 ministration in carrying out the investigations, including

1 collecting, reporting, and illustrating the results thereof, and  
 2 performing the functions required to carry into effect the  
 3 provisions of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act  
 4 (21 U. S. C. 301-392) ; the Tea Importation Act (21  
 5 U. S. C. 41-50) ; the Import Milk Act (21 U. S. C. 141-  
 6 149) ; the Federal Caustic Poison Act (15 U. S. C. 401-  
 7 411) ; and the Filled Milk Act (21 U. S. C. 61-64) ; as  
 8 follows:

9 Enforcement operations: To enable the Federal Security  
 10 Administrator to carry into effect the provisions of the above  
 11 statutes, including personal services in the District of Colum-  
 12 bia (not exceeding ~~(15)\$800,000~~ \$869,300) and elsewhere;  
 13 purchase (not to exceed ~~(16)\$5 85~~), operation, mainte-  
 14 nance, and repair of passenger automobiles; purchase of  
 15 chemicals, apparatus, and scientific equipment; contract  
 16 stenographic reporting services; books of reference and peri-  
 17 odicals; ~~(17)\$3,037,181~~ \$3,631,000.

18 Salaries, sea-food inspectors: For salaries of sea-food  
 19 inspectors designated in accordance with the provisions of  
 20 section 702A of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act,  
 21 \$40,000.

22 Certification services: To enable the Federal Security  
 23 Administrator to provide for the certification of certain prod-  
 24 ucts as required by the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic



1 Act, as amended, including personal services in the District  
 2 of Columbia and elsewhere; purchase (not to exceed eight),  
 3 operation, maintenance, and repair of passenger automobiles;  
 4 purchase of chemicals, apparatus, and scientific equipment  
 5 and supplies; traveling expenses; printing and binding; con-  
 6 tract stenographic reporting services; books of reference;  
 7 reprints and periodicals; \$292,000: *Provided*, That expendi-  
 8 tures hereunder shall not exceed the aggregate of fees covered  
 9 into the Treasury under said Act.

10 General administration: For general administration, in-  
 11 cluding personal services in the District of Columbia,  
 12 ~~(18)\$113,202~~ \$133,500.

13 FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL

14 Salaries and expenses: For all expenses necessary for  
 15 the operation and maintenance of Freedmen's Hospital, in-  
 16 cluding repairs to buildings; travel; operation and main-  
 17 tenance of passenger automobiles, including purchase of  
 18 one ambulance; purchase of cotton or duck suits for the  
 19 use of interns, and cotton or duck uniforms or aprons  
 20 for cooks, maids, and attendants, and laundering thereof; for  
 21 expenses of attendance at meetings of a technical nature,  
 22 pertaining to hospital administration and medical advance-  
 23 ment, when authorized by the Federal Security Adminis-  
 24 trator; not to exceed \$250 for the purchase of books, peri-  
 25 odicals, and newspapers; not to exceed \$2,000 for the special

1 ~~(19)instruction~~ *instruction* of student nurses; \$921,000, of  
 2 which \$25,000 shall be transferred to the Federal Works  
 3 Agency for repairs, alterations, and improvements to the  
 4 buildings and grounds of the hospital, and \$2,750 shall be  
 5 transferred to the appropriation "Salaries and miscellaneous  
 6 expenses, Public Health Service", for the procurement of  
 7 stationery and supplies: *Provided*, That hereafter the  
 8 amounts to be charged the District of Columbia and other  
 9 ~~(20)establishment~~ *establishments* of the Government for the  
 10 treatment of patients for which they are responsible shall be  
 11 calculated on the basis of a per diem rate approved by the  
 12 President: *Provided further*, That no intern or resident  
 13 physician receiving compensation from this appropriation on  
 14 a full-time basis shall receive compensation in the form of  
 15 wages or salary from any other appropriation in this Act.

#### 16 HOWARD UNIVERSITY

17 Salaries: For payment in full or in part of the salaries  
 18 of the officers, professors, teachers, and other regular em-  
 19 ployees of the university, the balance to be paid from pri-  
 20 vately contributed funds, \$941,700.

21 Expenses, Howard University: For necessary expenses,  
 22 including equipment, supplies, apparatus, furniture, cases  
 23 and shelving, stationery, ice, repairs to buildings and  
 24 grounds, \$258,830.

25 Construction of buildings: For the construction, under

1 the supervision of the Public Buildings Administration, of  
2 an engineering building and women's dormitory units, to-  
3 gether with alterations and installations in connection with  
4 this construction, including engineering and architectural  
5 services, printing, and travel, to remain available until ex-  
6 pended, \$1,377,920.

7 OFFICE OF EDUCATION

8 Further development of vocational education: For car-  
9 rying out the provisions of sections 1, 2, and 3 of the Act  
10 approved June 8, 1936 (20 U. S. C. 15h-j), \$14,200,000:  
11 *Provided*, That the apportionment to the States shall be  
12 computed on the basis of not to exceed \$14,483,000 for the  
13 fiscal year 1947, as authorized by the Act approved June 8,  
14 1936.

15 For extending to the Territory of Hawaii the benefits of  
16 the Act approved February 23, 1917 (20 U. S. C. 11-18),  
17 in accordance with the provisions of the Act approved  
18 March 10, 1924 (20 U. S. C. 29), \$30,000.

19 For extending to Puerto Rico the benefits of the Act  
20 approved February 23, 1917 (20 U. S. C. 11-18), in  
21 accordance with the provisions of the Act approved March  
22 3, 1931 (20 U. S. C. 11-18, 30; 29 U. S. C. 31-35),  
23 \$105,000.

24 Further endowment of colleges of agriculture and the



1 mechanic arts: For carrying out the provisions of section 22  
 2 of the Act approved June 29, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 343d),  
 3 \$2,480,000.

4 Salaries and Expenses: For all expenses necessary for  
 5 the work of the Office of Education as provided by law,  
 6 including surveys, studies, investigations, and reports  
 7 regarding libraries; fostering coordination of public and  
 8 school library service; coordination of library service on the  
 9 national level with other forms of adult education; developing  
 10 library participation in Federal projects; fostering Nation-  
 11 wide coordination of research materials among the more  
 12 scholarly libraries, inter-State library coordination and the  
 13 development of library service throughout the country; which  
 14 expenses may include personal services in the District of  
 15 Columbia; contract stenographic reporting services; purchase  
 16 of one, and maintenance, repair, and operation of passenger  
 17 automobiles; purchase of lawbooks, books of reference, and  
 18 periodicals; purchase, distribution, and exchange of educa-  
 19 tional documents, motion-picture films, and lantern slides;  
 20 collection, exchange, and cataloging of educational appa-  
 21 ratus and appliances, articles of school furniture and models  
 22 of school buildings illustrative of foreign and domestic  
 23 systems and methods of education, and requiring the same,  
 24 ~~(21)\$991,990~~ \$1,200,000, of which not to exceed \$403,500

1 shall be available for the Division of Vocational Education  
2 as authorized.

3 The appropriation in this title for traveling expenses  
4 shall be available for actual transportation and not to exceed  
5 \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence and other expenses of  
6 persons serving, while away from their homes without other  
7 compensation from the United States, in an advisory  
8 capacity to the Commissioner of Education, in an amount not  
9 exceeding \$35,300.

10 Food conservation: For all expenses necessary, includ-  
11 ing personal services in the District of Columbia and  
12 elsewhere, travel, and printing and binding, to enable the  
13 United States Commissioner of Education to make payments  
14 to the States to cover costs of education of the public in food  
15 conservation and the salary of one secretary for each State  
16 carrying on food-conservation activities, \$1,337,000.

17 The Commissioner may delegate to any officer in the  
18 Office of Education any of his powers or duties hereunder.

19 OFFICE OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

20 For payments, for carrying out the provisions of the  
21 Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended, to States (in-  
22 cluding Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico) which have  
23 submitted and had approved by the Federal Security  
24 Administrator State plans for vocational rehabilitation, as  
25 authorized by and in accordance with said Act, including

1 payments, in accordance with regulations of the Administra-  
2 tor, for one-half of necessary expenditures for the acquisition  
3 of vending stands or other equipment in accordance with  
4 section 3 (a) (3) (C) of said Act for the use of blind  
5 persons, such stands or other equipment to be controlled by  
6 the State agency, \$11,747,800, of which not to exceed  
7 \$132,961 shall be available to the Federal Security Admin-  
8 istrator for providing rehabilitation services to disabled  
9 residents of the District of Columbia, as authorized by  
10 section 6 of said Act, which latter amount shall be avail-  
11 able for administrative expenses in connection with such  
12 rehabilitation in the District of Columbia, including printing  
13 and binding, and travel and subsistence, and reimbursement,  
14 at not to exceed 5 cents per mile, for travel performed  
15 by employees of the Federal Security Agency in privately  
16 owned automobiles and within the limits of their official  
17 station, when engaged in providing vocational rehabilitation  
18 services to disabled residents of the District of Columbia:  
19 *Provided*, That not to exceed 15 per centum of the ap-  
20 propriation shall be used for administrative purposes: *And*  
21 *provided further*, That section 3709 of the Revised Statutes  
22 shall not apply to any purchase made or service rendered  
23 hereunder when the aggregate amount involved does not  
24 exceed \$400.

25 For general administrative expenses in carrying out the



1 provisions of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended,  
2 including personal services in the District of Columbia and  
3 elsewhere and not to exceed \$2,000 for temporary  
4 employment of specialists in the fields of medicine and  
5 surgery, by contract or otherwise, without regard to section  
6 3709 of the Revised Statutes and the civil-service and classi-  
7 fication laws; purchase of reprints of scientific and technical  
8 articles published in periodicals and journals; and purchase  
9 and exchange of books of reference and periodicals; and pur-  
10 chase and distribution of educational films (not to exceed  
11 \$30,000) ; \$564,300.

12 PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

13 For necessary expenses in carrying out the functions of  
14 the Public Health Service in accordance with the Act of  
15 July 1, 1944 (Public Law 410) (hereinafter referred to as  
16 the Act), and other acts, including (with the exception of  
17 the appropriation "Pay, and so forth, commissioned officers,  
18 Public Health Service") personal services in the District of  
19 Columbia; maintenance, repair, and operation of passenger  
20 automobiles; purchase of reports, documents, and other ma-  
21 terial for publication and of reprints from State, city, and  
22 private publications; lawbooks, books of reference, and  
23 periodicals, for use at the seat of government and elsewhere;  
24 contract stenographic services without regard to section 3709  
25 of the Revised Statutes or the civil-service or classification

1 laws; preparation and display of posters and exhibits by  
2 contract or otherwise; packing, unpacking, crating, uncrat-  
3 ing, drayage, and transportation of personal effects of com-  
4 missioned officers and transportation of their dependents on  
5 change of station; increased allowances to Reserve officers for  
6 foreign service; and transporting in Government-owned auto-  
7 motive equipment, to and from school, children of personnel  
8 who have quarters for themselves and their families at isolated  
9 stations; as follows:

10       Venereal diseases: To carry out the purposes of sections  
11 314 (a) and 363 of the Act with respect to venereal dis-  
12 eases, including the operation and maintenance of centers for  
13 the diagnosis, treatment, support, and clothing of persons  
14 afflicted with venereal diseases; transportation and subsistence  
15 of such persons and their attendants to and from the place of  
16 treatment or allowance in lieu thereof; diagnosis and treat-  
17 ment (including emergency treatment for other illnesses)  
18 of such persons through contracts with physicians and hos-  
19 pitals and other appropriate institutions without regard to  
20 section 3709 of the Revised Statutes; fees for case finding and  
21 referral to such centers of voluntary patients; reasonable  
22 expenses of preparing remains or burial of deceased patients;  
23 furnishing and laundering of uniforms and other distinctive  
24 wearing apparel necessary for employees in the performance  
25 of their official duties; recreational supplies and equipment;

1 leasing of facilities and repair and alteration of leased facili-  
2 ties; and for grants of money, services, supplies, equipment,  
3 and use of facilities to States, as defined in the Act, and with  
4 the approval of the respective State health authorities, to  
5 counties, health districts, and other political subdivisions of  
6 the States, for the foregoing purposes, in such amounts and  
7 upon such terms and conditions as the Surgeon General may  
8 determine; \$16,628,000.

9 Tuberculosis: To carry out the purposes of section 314  
10 (b) of the Act, \$7,994,000.

11 Assistance to States, general: To carry out the purposes  
12 of section 314 (c) of the Act; to provide consultative serv-  
13 ices to States pursuant to section 311 of the Act; and to  
14 make field investigations and demonstrations in industrial  
15 hygiene pursuant to section 301 of the Act, including the  
16 purchase of fourteen passenger automobiles; ~~(22)\$14,565,-~~  
17 ~~000~~ \$15,565,000.

18 Communicable diseases: To carry out those provisions  
19 of sections 311, 361, and 604 of the Act relating to  
20 the prevention and suppression of communicable diseases,  
21 the interstate transmission and spread thereof, and the en-  
22 forcement of any applicable quarantine laws, including the  
23 purchase of twenty-five passenger automobiles; and hire,  
24 maintenance, and operation of aircraft; \$7,372,000.

25 Hospitals and medical care: For carrying out the



1 purposes of section 301 with respect to mental diseases, and  
2 sections 302, 321, 322, 324, 326, 331, ~~(23)322~~ 332, 341,  
3 343, 344, 502, 504, and 610 of the Act, and Executive Order  
4 9079, dated February 26, 1942, including minor repairs  
5 and maintenance; purchase of eighteen passenger auto-  
6 mobiles, including four ambulances; transportation to  
7 their homes in the continental United States of re-  
8 covered indigent leper patients; court costs and other  
9 expenses incident to proceedings heretofore or here-  
10 after taken for commitment of mentally incompetent per-  
11 sons to hospitals for the care and treatment of the insane;  
12 expenses of preparing and transporting remains, or reason-  
13 able burial expenses, for any patient dying in hospital; fire-  
14 arms and ammunition; travel; reimbursement to the working  
15 capital fund for articles or services furnished by the in-  
16 dustrial activities; expenses incurred in pursuing, identifying,  
17 and returning escaped prisoners, including rewards for their  
18 capture; purchase and exchange of farm products and live-  
19 stock; not to exceed \$500 for newspapers; furnishing and  
20 laundering of uniforms and other distinctive wearing ap-  
21 parel necessary for employees in the performance of their  
22 official duties; transportation and subsistence allowance  
23 within continental United States, of any narcotic addict  
24 voluntarily admitted and discharged as cured; reimburse-  
25 ment to employees for the cost of repair or replacement

1 (where the damage exceeds \$2 and does not exceed \$100)  
2 of personal belongings damaged or destroyed by patients  
3 while employees were in line of duty; and tobacco for pa-  
4 tients; \$20,354,900, of which not to exceed \$115,514 shall  
5 be available for the furnishing by the Public Health Service  
6 to and at the request of any Federal department or inde-  
7 pendent establishment, including Government-owned corpo-  
8 rations, of coordinating and consultative services with respect  
9 to methods and standards for operating emergency health  
10 facilities in such department or establishment, including in-  
11 service training of such emergency health facility person-  
12 nel, and for providing employees of such agencies (1)  
13 tuberculosis and psychiatric examinations, and (2) health  
14 and nutrition instruction through lectures and demonstra-  
15 tions: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available  
16 for the expenses incurred in furnishing medical and hospital  
17 treatment, including dental care, to active-duty personnel  
18 of the Navy and Marine Corps in Marine hospitals and out-  
19 patient offices.

20 Foreign quarantine service: For the medical inspection  
21 of aliens, the maintenance and ordinary expenses of United  
22 States quarantine stations and supplementary activities  
23 abroad, and the care and treatment of quarantine detainees  
24 in private or other public hospitals when facilities of the  
25 Public Health Service are not available, including the pur-

1 chase of not to exceed twelve passenger automobiles,  
2 ~~(24)\$1,950,000~~ \$1,985,900.

3 National Institute of Health, operating expenses: For  
4 the activities of the National Institute of Health, not other-  
5 wise provided for, including research fellowships and grants  
6 for research projects pursuant to section 301 of the Act;  
7 the regulation and preparation of biologic products; the  
8 purchase of three passenger automobiles; the purchase, re-  
9 pair, and cleaning of uniforms for the guard force; and  
10 maintenance of buildings, \$5,966,948.

11 National Cancer Institute, operating expenses: To carry  
12 out the purposes of title IV of the Act, \$1,772,000.

13 Commissioned officers, pay, and so forth: For pay,  
14 uniforms and subsistence allowances, increased allowances  
15 for foreign service and commutation of quarters for not to  
16 exceed one thousand and twenty-one regular active com-  
17 missioned officers; for retired pay of regular ~~(25)~~and reserve  
18 commissioned officers; and for six months' death gratuity pay  
19 and burial payments for regular commissioned officers,  
20 \$5,318,400.

21 Training for nurses: For continuing in training student  
22 nurses enrolled prior to October 16, 1945, under the pro-  
23 visions of the Act of June 15, 1943 (Public Law 74, as  
24 amended), \$16,300,000, of which not to exceed \$436,777  
25 shall be available for administrative expenses, including print-



1 ing and binding and travel: *Provided*, That this appropriation  
 2 is hereby made available for transfer to and consolidation  
 3 with appropriations of Saint Elizabeths and Freedmen's  
 4 Hospitals, in such amounts as may be deemed necessary by  
 5 the Federal Security Administrator, to cover the cost of items  
 6 furnished to student nurses in training under plans approved  
 7 for such hospitals in accordance with said Act.

8 Salaries and miscellaneous expenses: For the divisions  
 9 and offices of the office of the Surgeon General and for miscel-  
 10 laneous and contingent expenses of the Public Health Service  
 11 not appropriated for elsewhere, including the supervision  
 12 of sanitary engineering and dental operations of the Public  
 13 Health Service; maintenance and operation of the water and  
 14 sanitary investigations station at Cincinnati, Ohio; surveys  
 15 and investigations concerned with problems of pollution of  
 16 the waters of lakes and rivers of the United States; collect-  
 17 ing and compiling mortality, morbidity, and vital statistics;  
 18 preparing information, articles, and publications related to  
 19 public health; conducting studies and demonstrations in pub-  
 20 lic health methods; nominal compensation of collaborating  
 21 epidemiologists and others; purchase of ~~(26)~~*two* *twenty*  
 22 passenger automobiles; and allowances for living quarters,  
 23 including fuel, heat, and light, as authorized by the Act  
 24 approved June 26, 1930 (5 U. S. C. 118 (a));  
 25 ~~(27)~~\$1,500,000 \$2,061,813.

1       Development of health facilities: To enable the Surgeon  
2 General, either independently or in cooperation with public  
3 and private agencies, including individuals, to make studies,  
4 investigations, and surveys and to furnish advisory assistance  
5 and consultative services regarding the need for, kind, loca-  
6 tion, design, construction, organization, equipment, operation,  
7 and administration of health and sanitation facilities, includ-  
8 ing the purchase of fifteen passenger automobiles, \$259,043.

9       Office of International Health Relations: To enable the  
10 Surgeon General to coordinate and carry out the activities  
11 of the Public Health Service in connection with international  
12 health work and the Public Health Service mission to Liberia,  
13 including the purchase of two passenger automobiles, and not  
14 to exceed \$750 for entertainment of officials of other coun-  
15 tries when specifically authorized by the Surgeon General  
16 \$290,700.

17                               SAINT ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL

18       Salaries and expenses: For support, clothing, and treat-  
19 ment in Saint Elizabeths Hospital of persons who have be-  
20 come insane since their entry into the armed forces of the  
21 United States, insane beneficiaries of the Bureau of Indian  
22 Affairs, insane beneficiaries of the United States Employees'  
23 Compensation Commission, and all other insane persons  
24 whose admission to the hospital is authorized by law, includ-  
25 ing reimbursement to employees for the cost of repair or

1 replacement (where the damage exceeds \$2 and does not  
2 exceed \$100) of personal belongings damaged or destroyed  
3 by patients while employees were in line of duty; travel  
4 expenses; printing and binding; and not exceeding \$3,000  
5 for maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled  
6 passenger-carrying vehicles; and not to exceed \$185,000  
7 for repairs and improvements to buildings and grounds;  
8 and not to exceed \$15,000 for furnishing and laundering of  
9 such wearing apparel as may be prescribed for employees  
10 in the performance of their official duties; \$3,729,358, in-  
11 cluding cooperation with organizations or individuals in  
12 scientific research into the nature, causes, prevention,  
13 and treatment of mental illness, and including main-  
14 tenance and operation of necessary facilities for feed-  
15 ing employees and others (at not less than cost), and  
16 the proceeds therefrom shall reimburse the appropriation  
17 for the institution; and not exceeding \$1,500 of this sum may  
18 be expended in the removal of patients to their friends; for  
19 expenses of attendance at meetings of a technical nature, per-  
20 taining to hospital administration and medical advancement,  
21 when authorized by the Federal Security Administrator;  
22 not exceeding \$2,500 for the purchase of such books,  
23 periodicals, and newspapers as may be required for the pur-  
24 poses of the hospital and for the medical library, not exceed-  
25 ing \$75,000 for transfer to the Federal Works Agency for



1 expenses incident to a survey of the buildings and grounds  
2 of the hospital; and not exceeding \$1,500 for the  
3 actual and necessary expenses incurred in the appre-  
4 hension and return to the hospital of escaped patients:  
5 *Provided*, That so much of this sum as may be re-  
6 quired shall be available for all necessary expenses in ascer-  
7 taining the residence of inmates who are not or who cease to  
8 be properly chargeable to Federal maintenance in the institu-  
9 tion and in returning them to such places of residence(28):  
10 *Provided further*, That not exceeding \$200 additional may be  
11 paid to two employees to provide mail facilities for patients in  
12 the hospital: *Provided further*, That during the fiscal year  
13 1947 the District of Columbia, or any branch of the  
14 Government requiring Saint Elizabeths Hospital to care  
15 for patients for which they are responsible, shall pay by  
16 check to the Superintendent upon his written request, either  
17 in advance or at the end of each month, such amounts  
18 as shall be calculated by the Superintendent to be due for  
19 such care on the basis of a per diem rate approved  
20 by the President and bills rendered by the Superin-  
21 tendent of Saint Elizabeths Hospital in accordance  
22 herewith shall not be subject to audit or certification in  
23 advance of payment; proper adjustments of such bills paid  
24 for in advance on the basis of such calculations shall be made  
25 monthly or quarterly, as may be agreed upon by the Super-

1   intendent of Saint Elizabeths Hospital and the District of  
2   Columbia government, department, or establishments con-  
3   cerned. All sums paid to the Superintendent of Saint Eliza-  
4   beths Hospital for the care of patients that he is authorized  
5   by law to receive shall be deposited to the credit on the books  
6   of the Treasury Department of the appropriation made for  
7   the care and maintenance of the patients at Saint Elizabeths  
8   Hospital for the year in which the support, clothing, and  
9   treatment is provided, and be subject to requisition upon the  
10  approval of the Superintendent of Saint Elizabeths Hospital.

#### 11                   SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD

12       Grants to States for old-age assistance, aid to dependent  
13  children, and aid to the blind: For grants to States for  
14  assistance to aged needy individuals, needy dependent chil-  
15  dren, and needy individuals who are blind, as authorized in  
16  titles I, IV, and X, respectively, of the Social Security Act  
17  approved August 14, 1935, as amended \$484,000,000, of  
18  which sum such amount as may be necessary shall be avail-  
19  able for grants under such titles I, IV, and X, respectively,  
20  for any period in the fiscal year 1946 subsequent to March  
21  31, 1946: *Provided*, That payments to States for the fourth  
22  quarter of the fiscal year 1946 and for any quarter in the  
23  fiscal year 1947 under such titles I, IV, and X, respectively,  
24  may be made with respect to any State plan approved under  
25  such titles I, IV, or X, respectively, by the Social Security

1 Board prior to or during such period, but no such payment  
2 shall be made with respect to any plan for any period prior  
3 to the quarter in which such plan was submitted to the Board  
4 for approval.

5 Salaries, Bureau of Public Assistance: For personal  
6 services in the Bureau of Public Assistance in the District  
7 of Columbia and elsewhere, \$965,000.

8 Grants to States for unemployment compensation ad-  
9 ministration: For grants to States for unemployment com-  
10 pensation administration, as authorized in title III of the  
11 Social Security Act, approved August 14, 1935, as amended,  
12 \$49,045,000, of which such amounts as may be agreed  
13 upon by the Board and the Postmaster General shall  
14 be used for the payment, in such manner as said parties  
15 may jointly determine, of postage for the transmission of  
16 official mail matter in connection with the unemployment  
17 compensation administration of States receiving grants here-  
18 from.

19 Salaries, Bureau of Employment Security: For personal  
20 services in the Bureau of Employment Security in the  
21 District of Columbia and elsewhere, \$900,000.

22 Salaries, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance:  
23 For personal services in the Bureau of Old-Age and Sur-  
24 vivors Insurance in the District of Columbia and elsewhere,



1 not more than \$22,987,000 may be expended from the Fed-  
 2 eral old-age and survivors insurance trust fund.

3 Salaries, consolidated operations, Social Security Board:  
 4 For personal services in the District of Columbia and else-  
 5 where of the Social Security Board and its several offices and  
 6 bureaus, not otherwise appropriated for herein, ~~(29)\$3,250,~~  
 7 ~~000~~ \$3,497,535.

8 Miscellaneous expenses, Social Security Board: For all  
 9 expenses, not otherwise appropriated for, necessary to enable  
 10 the Social Security Board to carry into effect the provisions  
 11 of the Social Security Act as amended (42 U. S. C. 301-  
 12 1305), including periodicals; purchase and exchange of law-  
 13 books and books of reference; library membership fees or  
 14 dues in organizations which issue publications to members  
 15 only or to members at a lower price than to others, payments  
 16 for which may be made in advance; alterations and repairs;  
 17 purchase (not exceeding three), operation, maintenance, and  
 18 repair of passenger-carrying automobiles; ~~(30)\$2,900,000~~  
 19 \$3,028,000.

20 If during the fiscal year 1946 or 1947 functions  
 21 are transferred by the Federal Security Administrator  
 22 from or between any of the said offices or bureaus,  
 23 the Administrator may transfer from or between the appro-  
 24 priations herein made for salaries for the Social Security

1 Board the amounts necessary for personal services in connec-  
 2 tion with the functions so transferred.

3 Not to exceed 5 per centum of any of the foregoing ap-  
 4 propriations for salaries for the Social Security Board may,  
 5 subject to the approval of the Director of the Bureau of  
 6 the Budget, be transferred by the Administrator to any other  
 7 of such appropriations, but no appropriation may be increased  
 8 more than 5 per centum thereby.

9 None of the moneys appropriated by this Act to the  
 10 Social Security Board or to the Children's Bureau of the  
 11 Department of Labor for grants-in-aid of State agencies to  
 12 cover, in whole or in part, the cost of operation of said  
 13 agencies, including the salaries and expenses of officers and  
 14 employees of said agencies, shall be withheld from the said  
 15 agencies of any States which have established by legislative  
 16 enactment and have in operation a merit system and classifi-  
 17 cation and compensation plan covering the selection, tenure  
 18 in office, and compensation of their employees, because of  
 19 any disapproval of their personnel or the manner of their  
 20 selection by the agencies of the said States, or the rates of  
 21 pay of said officers or employees.

22 OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR, FEDERAL SECURITY

23 AGENCY

24 Salaries, Office of the Administrator, including personal  
 25 services in the District of Columbia, (31)\$190,044 \$195,659,

1 of which \$9,700 is for personal services incident to the liqui-  
2 dation of the Civilian Conservation Corps in accordance  
3 with the applicable provisions under the head "Civilian  
4 Conservation Corps" in the Federal Security Agency Ap-  
5 propriation Act, 1944, and the National Youth Administra-  
6 tion in accordance with the applicable provisions under the  
7 head "National Youth Administration" in the Federal  
8 Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1945: *Provided*,  
9 That of the sum herein appropriated the Administra-  
10 tor may expend not to exceed \$4,075 for temporary em-  
11 ployment of persons, by contract or otherwise, for special  
12 services determined necessary by the Administrator, without  
13 regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes and the civil-  
14 service and classification laws.

15 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, OFFICE OF COMMUNITY WAR  
16 SERVICES, FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

17 Community War Services: For all expenses necessary to  
18 enable the Federal Security Administrator to carry out the  
19 recreation activities under the provisions of Executive  
20 Order 8890, dated September 3, 1941, including personal  
21 services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; ac-  
22 ceptance and utilization of voluntary and uncompensated  
23 services; printing and binding; maintenance, operation, and  
24 repair of passenger automobiles; and travel expenses;  
25 \$30,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall not be



1 available for purposes other than liquidation after Decem-  
 2 ber 31, 1946.

3 **(32)** *Salaries and miscellaneous expenses, social protection:*  
 4 *For all expenses necessary to enable the Federal Security*  
 5 *Administrator to carry out the provisions of Public Law*  
 6 *163, Seventy-seventh Congress, as amended by Public Law*  
 7 *381, Seventy-ninth Congress, and the provisions of the Act*  
 8 *entitled "An Act to authorize the Federal Security Admin-*  
 9 *istrator to assist the States in matters relating to social pro-*  
 10 *tection, and for other purposes" (S. 1779, Seventy-ninth*  
 11 *Congress, or H. R. 5234, Seventy-ninth Congress), when*  
 12 *and if such Act is enacted into law, including personal serv-*  
 13 *ices in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; not to exceed*  
 14 *\$15,000 for the temporary employment of persons by con-*  
 15 *tract or otherwise without regard to section 3709 of the*  
 16 *Revised Statutes and the civil-service and classification laws;*  
 17 *acceptance and utilization of voluntary and uncompensated*  
 18 *services; maintenance, operation, and repair of passenger*  
 19 *automobiles; to accept the cooperation of the authorities of*  
 20 *States and their counties, districts, and other political sub-*  
 21 *divisions, in carrying out the purposes of the Acts; \$460,000.*

22 Salaries, Division of Personnel Management, including  
 23 personal services in the District of Columbia, **(33)** \$109,885  
 24 \$126,000.

25 Salaries, Division of Service Operations, including per-

1 sonal services in the District of Columbia, (34)\$270,235  
 2 \$289,000.

3 Salaries, Office of the General Counsel, including personal  
 4 services in the District of Columbia, (35)\$575,000  
 5 \$649,000.

6 Miscellaneous expenses, Office of Administrator: For  
 7 miscellaneous expenses of the Office of the Administrator in  
 8 the District of Columbia and elsewhere (except printing  
 9 and binding) including \$500 for the liquidation of the  
 10 Civilian Conservation Corps in accordance with the ap-  
 11 plicable provisions under the head "Civilian Conservation  
 12 Corps" in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act,  
 13 1944, and the National Youth Administration in accordance  
 14 with the applicable provisions under the head "National  
 15 Youth Administration" in the Federal Security Agency  
 16 Appropriation Act, 1945; examination of estimates for  
 17 appropriations in the field; purchase and exchange of law-  
 18 books, other books of reference, and periodicals; library  
 19 membership fees or dues in organizations which issue pub-  
 20 lications to members only or to members at a lower price  
 21 than to others, payment for which may be made in advance;  
 22 and purchase (not to exceed two), operation, maintenance,  
 23 and repair of passenger automobiles; \$70,000: *Provided,*  
 24 That the Administrator may transfer to this appropriation  
 25 from appropriations of the constituent organizations of the

1 Federal Security Agency such sums as may be necessary  
2 to finance the purchase of duplicating materials required in  
3 performance of duplicating work for such constituent organ-  
4 izations, unused portions of which sums may, at any time, be  
5 retransferred by the Administrator to the original appropria-  
6 tions.

7       Traveling expenses, Federal Security Agency: For  
8 traveling expenses (not appropriated for elsewhere) for the  
9 Federal Security Agency and all bureaus, boards, and con-  
10 stituent organizations thereof, including expenses, when  
11 specifically authorized by the Federal Security Admin-  
12 istrator, of attendance at meetings concerned with the work  
13 of the Federal Security Agency (not to exceed \$1,500 for  
14 the Office of the Administrator); and reimbursement, at  
15 not to exceed 5 cents per mile, for travel performed by em-  
16 ployees (36) ~~by~~ of the Federal Security Agency in privately  
17 owned automobiles within the limits of their official stations;  
18 \$2,555,100: *Provided*, that all receipts from non-Federal  
19 agencies representing reimbursement for subsistence and  
20 other expenses of travel of employees of the Office of Educa-  
21 tion performing advisory functions to said agencies shall  
22 be deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the  
23 credit of this appropriation.

24       Printing and binding, Federal Security Agency: For  
25 printing and binding (not appropriated for elsewhere) for



1 the Federal Security Agency and all bureaus, boards, and  
2 constituent organizations thereof, including the purchase of  
3 reprints of scientific and technical articles published in  
4 periodicals and journals, ~~(37)\$900,000~~ \$1,000,000.

5       Penalty mail costs: For deposit in the general fund of  
6 the Treasury for cost of penalty mail of the Federal Security  
7 Agency as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944  
8 (Public Law 364), \$400,000.

9 ~~(38)~~*Civilian war benefits: For all expenses necessary, includ-*  
10 *ing personal services in the District of Columbia and*  
11 *elsewhere and travel, to enable the Federal Security Adminis-*  
12 *trator, in order to continue during the fiscal year 1947 the*  
13 *Civilian War Benefits program heretofore financed from the*  
14 *Emergency Fund for the President, to provide medical and*  
15 *hospital care (including prosthetic appliances and medical*  
16 *examinations) by contract without regard to section 3709,*  
17 *Revised Statutes, and money payments, to (a) civilians*  
18 *within the United States who have been injured as a result*  
19 *of enemy attack or of action to meet such attack or the danger*  
20 *thereof, or who have been injured while in the performance*  
21 *of their official duties as civilian defense workers, (b) civilians*  
22 *disabled as a result of illness, injury, or disease which oc-*  
23 *curred during detention by the enemy, and (c) the dependents*  
24 *within the United States of individuals injured or killed under*  
25 *circumstances described in clause (a) or (b) or reported as*

1 missing as a result of enemy action, \$158,000. Civilian  
2 war assistance: For all expenses necessary, including per-  
3 sonal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, to  
4 enable the Federal Security Administrator, in order to con-  
5 tinue during the fiscal year 1947 the Civilian War Assistance  
6 program heretofore financed from the Emergency Fund for  
7 the President, to provide (a) temporary aid (including  
8 medical care by contract, transportation, and other goods  
9 and services without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes,  
10 and money payments) to citizens of the United States or their  
11 children under eighteen years of age who have been interned  
12 or stranded, and returned to the United States, or who have  
13 been evacuated from any area under the direction of the  
14 civil or military authorities of the United States, and (b) for  
15 the return of civilians evacuated from the Philippine Islands  
16 or Hawaii to the United States under the direction of the  
17 civil or military authorities of the United States during the  
18 period from December 7, 1941, to September 15, 1945,  
19 \$5,495,000, which amount may be expended by advances or  
20 grants of funds or otherwise, to such Federal or other agencies  
21 as the Administrator may designate.

22 In order that the Administrator may effectuate reor-  
23 ganization plans submitted and approved pursuant to the  
24 Reorganization Act of 1939, he may transfer to the fore-  
25 going appropriations under this title from funds available for

1 administrative expenses of the constituent units of the Fed-  
2 eral Security Agency such sums as represent a consolidation  
3 in the Office of the Administrator of any of the administrative  
4 functions of said constituent units: *Provided*, That no such  
5 transfer of funds shall be made unless the consolidation of  
6 administrative functions will result in a reduction of adminis-  
7 trative salary and other expenses and such reduction is accom-  
8 panied by savings in funds appropriated to the Federal Secu-  
9 rity Agency, which savings shall not be expended for any  
10 other purpose but shall be impounded and returned to the  
11 Treasury.

12       The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to transfer  
13 to the constituent organizations of the Federal Security  
14 Agency from appropriations for traveling expenses and print-  
15 ing and binding, Federal Security Agency, such amounts as  
16 the Administrator may request; amounts so transferred shall  
17 be set up on the books of the Treasury under suitable titles  
18 and shall be available for the same purposes and subject to  
19 the same limitations as the appropriations from which trans-  
20 ferred: *Provided*, That balances of any amounts so trans-  
21 ferred, or any part of such balances shall, upon request of the  
22 Administrator, be retransferred to the appropriations for  
23 traveling expenses and printing and binding, Federal Secu-  
24 rity Agency.



1       This title may be cited as the “Federal Security Agency  
2       Appropriation Act, 1947”.

3           **TITLE III—EMPLOYEES’ COMPENSATION**

4                   **COMMISSION**

5       Salaries and expenses: For all necessary administrative  
6       expenses of the United States Employees’ Compensation  
7       Commission, including personal services and rent in the  
8       District of Columbia; lawbooks, books of reference, period-  
9       icals; fees and mileage of witnesses, including experts; con-  
10      tract stenographic reporting services; maintenance and repair  
11      of passenger automobiles; printing and binding, not to exceed  
12      \$25,000; and not to exceed \$15,000 for deposit in the  
13      general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as  
14      required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944; \$1,-  
15      500,000: *Provided*, That section 3709, Revised Statutes,  
16      shall not apply to any purchase or service outside continental  
17      United States when the aggregate amount involved does not  
18      exceed \$500.

19       Employees’ compensation fund: For the payment of  
20      compensation and other benefits and expenses (except ad-  
21      ministrative expenses authorized by law and accruing  
22      during the fiscal year 1947 or in any prior fiscal year,  
23      including payments to other Federal agencies for medi-  
24      cal and hospital services pursuant to agreement approved

1 by the Commission; the advancement of costs for enforce-  
2 ment of recoveries in third-party cases; rehabilita-  
3 tion expenses, including fees or other payments to other  
4 agencies of the United States and public or private agencies,  
5 including individuals, for services or facilities rendered or  
6 furnished pursuant to agreement approved by the Commis-  
7 sion; the furnishing of medical and hospital services and  
8 supplies, treatment, and funeral and burial expenses, includ-  
9 ing transportation and other expenses incidental to such  
10 services, treatment, and burial, to such enrollees of the  
11 Civilian Conservation Corps as were certified by the Director  
12 of such Corps as receiving hospital services and treatment  
13 at Government expense on June 30, 1943, and who are not  
14 otherwise entitled thereto as civilian employees of the United  
15 States, and the limitations and authority of the Act of Sep-  
16 tember 7, 1916, as amended (5 U. S. C. 796), shall apply  
17 in providing such services, treatment, and expenses in such  
18 cases; \$11,100,000.

19 This title may be cited as the "Employees' Compensation  
20 Commission Appropriation Act, 1947".

21 TITLE IV—NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

22 Salaries: For three Board members of the National  
23 Labor Relations Board and other personal services of the  
24 Board in the District of Columbia and elsewhere necessary  
25 in performing the duties authorized by law, \$2,991,000.

1       Miscellaneous expenses: For all necessary expenses,  
2 other than salaries, of the National Labor Relations Board  
3 in performing duties authorized by law, including repairs and  
4 alterations; contract stenographic reporting services; reim-  
5 bursement to employees, at not to exceed 3 cents per mile,  
6 for expenses of travel performed by them in privately owned  
7 automobiles within the limits of their official stations in the  
8 field; lawbooks; books of reference; and periodicals;  
9 \$895,000.

10       Penalty mail costs: For deposit in the general fund of  
11 the Treasury for cost of penalty mail of the National Labor  
12 Relations Board as required by section 2 of the Act of June  
13 28, 1944, Public Law 364, \$20,500.

14       Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the  
15 National Labor Relations Board, \$163,000.

16       No part of the funds appropriated in this title shall  
17 be used in any way in connection with a complaint case  
18 arising over an agreement, or a renewal thereof, between  
19 management and labor which has been in existence for three  
20 months or longer without complaint being filed by an  
21 employee or employees of such plant: *Provided, That,*  
22 hereafter, notice of such agreement or a renewal thereof  
23 shall have been posted in the plant affected for said period  
24 of three months, said notice containing information as to the  
25 location at an accessible place of such agreement where said



1 agreement shall be open for inspection by any interested  
 2 person: *Provided further*, That these limitations shall not  
 3 apply to agreements with labor organizations formed in  
 4 violation of section 158, paragraph 2, title 29, United States  
 5 Code: *Provided further*, That no part of the funds appro-  
 6 priated in this title shall be used by the National Labor  
 7 Relations Board in any way in connection with the per-  
 8 formance of the duties imposed upon it by the War Labor  
 9 Disputes Act (50 U. S. C. App. 1501-11) **(39)**: ~~*Provided*~~  
 10 ~~*further*~~, That no part of the funds appropriated in this title  
 11 shall be used in connection with investigation, hearings,  
 12 directives, or orders concerning bargaining units composed  
 13 in whole or in part of agricultural laborers as that term is  
 14 defined in the Social Security Act in section 409, title 42,  
 15 United States Code.

16 This title may be cited as the "National Labor Relations  
 17 Board Appropriation Act, 1947".

## 18 TITLE V—NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

19 Salaries and expenses: For three members of the Board,  
 20 and for other authorized expenditures of the National Media-  
 21 tion Board in performing the duties imposed by law, includ-  
 22 ing contract stenographic reporting services; supplies and  
 23 equipment; not to exceed \$200 for books of reference, and  
 24 periodicals, \$300,000, of which amount not to exceed

1 \$220,000 may be expended for personal services in the  
2 District of Columbia.

3       Penalty mail costs: For deposit in the general fund of  
4 the Treasury for cost of penalty mail of the National Media-  
5 tion Board and the National Railroad Adjustment Board  
6 as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944  
7 (Public Law 364), \$700.

8       Arbitration, emergency, and emergency panel boards:  
9 For necessary expenses of arbitration boards established  
10 under section 7 of the Railway Labor Act (45 U. S. C.  
11 157), emergency boards appointed by the President pursuant  
12 to section 10 of said Act (45 U. S. C. 160), and boards  
13 appointed from the National Railway Labor Panel under  
14 Executive Order 9172, including compensation of members  
15 and employees of such boards in the District of Columbia  
16 and elsewhere; personal services in the District of Columbia  
17 to enable the Chairman of the Railway Labor Panel to  
18 perform his functions under Executive Order 9299; neces-  
19 sary transportation expenses of Board members to and from  
20 their homes or regular places of business, and \$6 per diem  
21 in lieu of subsistence on such days as they are actually  
22 engaged in performance of the duties of said boards; print-  
23 ing and binding of awards and proceedings and testimony  
24 relating thereto; contract stenographic reporting services;

1 rent of quarters when suitable quarters cannot be supplied  
2 in any Federal building, \$110,000.

3 Printing and binding: For all printing and binding for  
4 the National Mediation Board, \$3,000.

#### 5 NATIONAL RAILROAD ADJUSTMENT BOARD

6 Salaries and expenses: For authorized expenditures of  
7 the National Railroad Adjustment Board, in performing the  
8 duties imposed by law, including contract stenographic re-  
9 porting services and supplies and equipment, \$280,000,  
10 of which \$65,000 shall be available only for compensation,  
11 not in excess of \$50 per day, and expenses of referees; and not  
12 more than \$150,000 for other personal services (40): *Pro-*  
13 *vided*, That compensation for any referee who is a public  
14 official of any Federal, State, or local government shall  
15 not be paid from this appropriation for any period of time  
16 during which any such referee is receiving compensation  
17 for his employment in any such Federal, State, or local  
18 government.

19 Printing and binding: For all printing and binding for  
20 the National Railroad Adjustment Board, \$17,500.

21 This title may be cited as the "National Mediation  
22 Board Appropriation Act, 1947".

#### 23 TITLE VI—RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

24 Salaries: For personal services in the District of Colum-



1   bia and elsewhere necessary in performing the duties imposed  
2   by law, \$2,171,000.

3       Miscellaneous expenses (other than salaries) : For all  
4   necessary expenditures, other than salaries and printing and  
5   binding, of the Railroad Retirement Board in performing  
6   the duties imposed by law, including rent in the District of  
7   Columbia and elsewhere; traveling expenses, including not  
8   to exceed \$1,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings  
9   concerned with the work of the Board when specifically  
10  authorized by the Board; repairs and alterations; contract  
11  stenographic reporting services; supplies and equipment (in-  
12  cluding photographic equipment) ; not to exceed \$5,000 for  
13  lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals; and for payment  
14  in advance when authorized by the Board for library member-  
15  ship in organizations which issue publications to members only  
16  or to members at a price lower than to the general public; and  
17  operation, maintenance, and repair of motor-propelled pas-  
18  senger-carrying vehicles; \$500,000.

19       Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the  
20  Railroad Retirement Board, \$30,000.

21       Penalty mail costs: For deposit in the general fund of  
22  the Treasury for cost of penalty mail of the Railroad Retire-  
23  ment Board as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28,  
24  1944 (Public Law 364), \$61,000.

25       Railroad retirement account: For an amount sufficient

1 as an annual premium for the payments required under the  
 2 Railroad Retirement Act, approved August 29, 1935, and  
 3 the Railroad Retirement Act, approved June 24, 1937, and  
 4 authorized to be appropriated to the railroad retirement ac-  
 5 count established under section 15 (a) of the latter Act,  
 6 \$298,233,000, of which \$67,337,800 shall be immediately  
 7 available: *Provided*, That such total amount shall be avail-  
 8 able until expended for making payments required under said  
 9 retirement Acts, and the amount not required for current  
 10 payments shall be invested by the Secretary of the Treasury  
 11 in accordance with the provisions of said Railroad Retire-  
 12 ment Act of June 24, 1937.

13 This title may be cited as the "Railroad Retirement  
 14 Board Appropriation Act, 1947".

## 15 TITLE VII—GENERAL PROVISIONS

16 (41)SEC. 801. No part of any appropriation contained  
 17 in this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of  
 18 any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organ-  
 19 ization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government  
 20 of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That  
 21 for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered  
 22 prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit  
 23 does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization  
 24 that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the  
 25 United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That

1 any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organ-  
2 ization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of  
3 the United States by force or violence and accepts employ-  
4 ment the salary or wages for which are paid from any  
5 appropriation contained in this Act shall be guilty of a  
6 felony, and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than  
7 \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both:  
8 *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause shall be  
9 in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provi-  
10 sions of existing law.

11 SEC. (42)802 701. No part of any appropriation con-  
12 tained in this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of  
13 any person who engages in a strike against the Government of  
14 the United States or who is a member of an organization  
15 of Government employees that asserts the right to strike  
16 against the Government of the United States, or who advo-  
17 cates, or is a member of an organization that advocates, the  
18 overthrow of the Government of the United States by force  
19 or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affi-  
20 davit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person  
21 making the affidavit has not contrary to the provisions of this  
22 section engaged in a strike against the Government of the  
23 United States, is not a member of an organization of Govern-  
24 ment employees that asserts the right to strike against the  
25 Government of the United States, or that such person does



1 not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that  
 2 advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United  
 3 States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any per-  
 4 son who engages in a strike against the Government of the  
 5 United States or who is a member of an organization of  
 6 Government employees that asserts the right to strike against  
 7 the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or  
 8 who is a member of an organization that advocates, the over-  
 9 throw of the Government of the United States by force or  
 10 violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for  
 11 which are paid from any appropriation contained in this Act  
 12 shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined  
 13 not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one  
 14 year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty  
 15 clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for,  
 16 any other provisions of existing law.

17 SEC. ~~(43)~~803 702. This Act may be cited as the  
 18 "Labor-Federal Security Appropriation Act, 1947".

Passed the House of Representatives June 11, 1946.

Attest:

SOUTH TRIMBLE,

*Clerk.*

By H. NEWLIN MEGILL.

Passed the Senate with amendments June 29 (legis-  
 lative day, March 5), 1946.

Attest:

LESLIE L. BIFFLE,

*Secretary.*



79<sup>TH</sup> CONGRESS  
2<sup>D</sup> SESSION

H. R. 6739

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## AN ACT

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Making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes.

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IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 29, 1946

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the  
Senate numbered







DIGEST OF  
CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS  
OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE

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HIGHLIGHTS: House passed measure to continue price control until July 20. Rep. Rich objected to TVA fertilizer-plant provision in Government corporations appropriation bill. House committee reported social security bill. Rep. Flannagan tried to get concurrency in Senate amendments to Land Bank Commissioner loans bill, but withdrew request at Rep. Martin's request. Senate conferees appointed on Coolidge farm-credit bill. House committee reported S. 1236, mineral-leasing bill. Sens. Kilgore and Smith discussed whether USDA research should be considered in connection with National Science Foundation bill.

HOUSE

1. PRICE CONTROL. Passed without amendment H. J. Res. 371, to continue the Price Control and Stabilization Acts until July 20, 1946, and to provide that Sec. 2 (e) of the Price Control Act, restricting subsidies, shall not apply to CCC and RFC operations until July 20, except that no new subsidy or purchase and sale operations shall be undertaken under the authority of this section and no change shall be made in the basis of any operations existing on June 29, 1946, for which funds are made available under this section which will increase the rate of any subsidy or the rate of loss incurred with respect to any commodity; (by a 283-61 vote (pp. 8175-204)). Rejected the following amendments: By Rep. Dirksen, Ill., to continue these Acts until July 10, 1946; by an 83-166 vote (pp. 8197-9). By Rep. Smith, Va., to continue the Acts until Sept. 1, 1946 (pp. 8198-9). By Rep. Baldwin, N. Y., to continue the Acts until Jan. 20, 1947; (by an 82-168 vote (pp. 8199-200)).
2. GOVERNMENT CORPORATIONS APPROPRIATION BILL. Rep. Whitten, Miss., asked for appointment of House conferees on this bill, H. R. 6777, but Rep. Rich, Pa., objected because Rep. Whitten would not agree to try to bring the TVA fertilizer-plant item back in disagreement (pp. 8174-5).
3. LABOR-FEDERAL SECURITY APPROPRIATION BILL. Reps. Hare, Tarver, Rooney, Neely, Engel of Mich., Keefe, and Andersen were appointed conferees on this bill, H. R. 6739 (p. 8175). Senate conferees were appointed June 29.
4. WAR DEPARTMENT MILITARY APPROPRIATION BILL. Received the conference report on this bill, H. R. 6837 (pp. 8205-6).



5. SOCIAL SECURITY. The Ways and Means Committee reported without amendment H. R. 6911, to amend the Social Security Act and the Internal Revenue Code (H. Rept. 2447)(p. 8207).
6. MINERALS. The Public Lands Committee reported with amendments S. 1236, to promote the development of oil and gas on the public domain (H. Rept. 2446)(p. 8207).
7. FARM CREDIT. Rep. Flannagan, Va., asked for concurrence in the Senate amendments to H. R. 6477, to continue Land Bank Commissioner loans, but withdrew the request temporarily at the suggestion of the minority leader (p. 8206).

#### SENATE

8. FARM CREDIT. Sens. Thomas (Okla.), Russell, Stewart, Capper, and Aiken were appointed conferees on H.R. 5991, the Cooley farm-credit bill (p. 8133). House conferees have not yet been appointed.
9. PRICE CONTROL. Sen. Berkley, K., inserted the President's and Sen. Taft's (Ohio) radio addresses on the price-control continuation bill (p. 8140-2).  
Sen. Capper, Kans., inserted a Wichita (Kans.) C of C telegram favoring H.R. 6042, the price-control bill (p. 8134).
10. RESEARCH. Continued debate on S. 1350, to create a National Science Foundation (pp. 8138, 8142-69). During the debate Sen. Kilgore, W.Va., questioned whether this Department's research program had been checked, and Sen. Smith, N.J., replied that this Department has a definitely "different program" (pp. 8150-1).
11. STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, AND JUDICIARY APPROPRIATION BILL. Agreed to the conference report on this bill H.R. 6056, and agreed to the House amendments to the Senate amendments (pp. 8138-40). This bill will now be sent to the President.
12. FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION. Agreed to Sen. George's (Ga.) request to remove the secrecy from the protocol transferring the functions and assets of the International Institute of Agriculture to the FAO (pp. 8170-1).

#### BILLS INTRODUCED

13. RENT CONTROL. S. J. Res. 171, by Sen. Byrd, Va., extending the rent-control provisions of the Emergency Price Control Act until June 30, 1947. To Banking and Currency Committee. (p. 8134.) Remarks of author (p. 8168).
14. FUR IMPORTS. H.R. 6939, by Rep. Byrnes, Wis., restricting importations of mink skins and fox skins, except red-fox skins. To Ways and Means Committee. (p. 8207.) Remarks of author (p. 84039).
15. RENT CONTROL. H.J. Res. 372, by Rep. Wolcott, Mich., reenacting and continuing the effective period of certain provisions of the Emergency Price Control Act in respect to the stabilization of rents for housing accommodations. To Banking and Currency Committee. (p. 8207.)
16. RESEARCH; MARKETING. H.R. 6932 (see Digest 127), in addition to the authorizations contained in H.R. 6548 (the Flannagan research bill), includes the following authorizations for marketing research and services: \$2,500,000 for 1947, an additional \$2,500,000 for 1948, an additional \$5,000,000 for 1949, an addi-



Mr. RICH. Unless you bring that back in disagreement so the House will vote on it, I am going to object.

Mr. WHITTEN. I cannot speak for the conferees. All I can do is to request the appointment of conferees so that we can go into conference with the Senate.

Mr. RICH. Unless you will agree to use your influence to bring that back in the House, then I object.

Mr. WHITTEN. Does the gentleman mean to say that he would bind the conferees in advance of their meeting?

Mr. RICH. I am opposed to the Government setting up a fertilizer plant or any other kind of plant. I am not going to permit it to go through by unanimous consent at this time. I am against the Government going into business in competition with private enterprise. That is communism.

Mr. Speaker, I object.

Mr. WHITTEN. If the gentleman will withhold his objection, I would like to make a further statement.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from Pennsylvania withhold his objection?

Mr. RICH. I withhold the objection.

Mr. WHITTEN. I am not making a request to approve the report. This is for the appointment of conferees for the very purpose that the gentleman has in mind, and that is to consider the amendments which the Senate put in the bill. It does not have to do with approving the conference report at all.

Mr. RICH. Will you bring it back in disagreement?

Mr. WHITTEN. I cannot promise the gentleman what action the committee will take. I can speak only for myself. We will go into the matter.

Mr. RICH. Poll your committee and find out.

Mr. WHITTEN. I am sorry but the gentleman can pursue whatever course seems advisable to him, but I cannot poll the committee in advance.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, I object.

#### LABOR AND FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY APPROPRIATIONS, 1947

Mr. HARE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill H. R. 6739, an act making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. HARE, TARVER, ROONEY, NEELY, ENGEL of Michigan, KEEFE, and H. CARL ANDERSEN.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. REED of New York asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial from the Houston Chronicle of June 28.

Mr. DONDERO asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances and to include a statement in one extension.

Mr. WOODRUFF asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial.

Mr. GEARHART asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances and to include with each a quotation and an editorial.

Mr. WILSON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in three separate instances and to include editorials.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances, in one to include a short newspaper article, and in the other two brief letters.

Mr. CLASON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include facts found by a department of the State of Massachusetts and also tables included in their report.

Mr. KEARNEY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a letter.

Mr. BRYSON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances, and in one to include a newspaper article.

Mr. HUBER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial from the Akron Journal.

Mr. PRICE of Illinois asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a newspaper article.

Mr. HUBER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an article from the Roane County Reporter of Spencer, W. Va.

Mr. CARNAHAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial.

Mr. KEOGH asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances, in one to include a resolution adopted by the Municipal Finance Officers Association, and in the other to include an article which appeared in the Meath Chronicle.

Mr. KELLEY of Pennsylvania asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a commencement address by Dr. Francis Crowley at the exercises at Trinity College, Washington, on June 3.

Mr. HAVENNER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances, in one to include a letter, and in the other a set of resolutions.

Mr. ROGERS of New York asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a speech given by Kent Hurley, graduate of East Roger High school, entitled "Our Challenge in This Atomic Age."

Mr. DE LACY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a letter from 19 Chinese.

Mr. RABAUT asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD, and include a letter from the Letter Box of the Detroit News.

Mr. GILLIE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a short letter from the president of the Farm Bureau.

Mr. MUNDT asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD, and include a newspaper article.

Mr. LATHAM asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

#### EMERGENCY PRICE CONTROL ACT, 1942

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I call up House Resolution 689 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

*Resolved*, That notwithstanding the provisions of any other rule of the House immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for consideration of the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 371, extending the effective period of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942), as amended, and the Stabilization Act of 1942, as amended, and all points of order against said joint resolution are hereby waived. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the joint resolution and continue not to exceed 1 hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Banking and Currency, the joint resolution shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the joint resolution for amendment the Committee shall rise and report the same to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the joint resolution and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

#### CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I make a point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently no quorum is present.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

#### [Roll No. 192]

Adams	Granger	Patterson
Anderson, Calif.	Grant, Ala.	Peterson, Ga.
Andresen	Gwinn, N. Y.	Ploeser
August H.	Hall,	Powell
Andrews, N. Y.	Leonard W.	Rankin
Barden	Harness, Ind.	Reece, Tenn.
Bates, Mass.	Harris	Robinson, Utah
Bell	Hoffman, Mich.	Rodgers, Pa.
Bonner	Hoffman, Pa.	Roe, N. Y.
Boren	Hollfield	Rooney
Boykin	Horan	Sheridan
Bradley, Mich.	Izac	Sikes
Bradley, Pa.	Jackson	Slaughter
Brumbaugh	Jennings	Stewart
Camp	Johanson, Okla.	Stigler
Clippinger	Kefauver	Tarver
Cochran	Kilburn	Thomas, N. J.
Coffee	LeCompte	Tolan
Corbett	Ludlow	Torrens
Cox	McGehee	Vinson
Crawford	McKenzie	Vursell
Curley	Mahon	Wadsworth
Daughton, Va.	Mankin	Welch
Drewry	Mansfield,	West
Eberharter	Mont.	White
Engel, Mich.	Mansfield, Tex.	Wickersham
Gardner	Miller, Calif.	Winstead
Gibson	Norrell	Wolfenden, Pa.
Gifford	Norton	Wood
Gillespie	Pace	Worley
Gossett	Patrick	



The SPEAKER. On this roll call, 345 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

#### EXTENDING EMERGENCY PRICE CONTROL AND STABILIZATION ACT

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 7 minutes. I shall later on yield the usual 30 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ALLEN].

Mr. Speaker, this resolution makes in order House Joint Resolution 371. It provides for 1 hour of general debate, after which the resolution will be read for amendment. Points of order against the resolution have been waived.

#### ACTION UNUSUAL

Some Members may ask whether the action of the Rules Committee was unusual. I will say without waiting for the query, yes it is, but we have precedents for the action that has been taken by the Rules Committee. You will recall that a rule was given to the Case bill, though it had not yet been introduced and had no number, while the bill made in order by this rule, House Joint Resolution 371, was already formally before the House.

The Committee on Banking and Currency was precluded under the rules from calling a meeting to consider the joint resolution that was introduced by the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. SPENCE]. Realizing the importance and the seriousness of conditions that existed throughout our country, I called a meeting of the Rules Committee, and I am pleased to say that I am thankful to the majority members of the committee that they agreed to report this rule making the joint resolution in order. They, too, realized that it is of the greatest importance that action be taken without delay.

#### THIS BILL OF VAST IMPORTANCE

As I stated, it was my intention to call up the resolution Saturday afternoon, but before we had an opportunity to act we were informed that the Senate had adjourned. Consequently there was no benefit to be derived in urging the House to act Saturday.

I consider that this joint resolution before us is of such vast importance to the American people that I expect all fair-minded Members, whether on this side of the aisle or on the other side, who have the interest of the American people at heart, and the interest of the consumers at heart, will vote for the rule and will vote for the joint resolution, without trying to delay action unnecessarily.

#### NEWS SHOWS PRICES SKYROCKET

Mr. Speaker, the facts stated in the President's message are so clear and so convincing that I feel all of us, without regard to party affiliation, must realize the need for immediate action to save the country from plunging into a ruinous inflation.

If there are any remaining doubts as to the need for continuation of price control, surely a perusal of the day's news will convince the most skeptical. The majority of American businessmen

are anxious to save the Nation from a boom that can end only in their own economic injury, but there are always some who, with a reckless disregard for their own and their country's welfare, will "get while the getting's good."

#### BEEF AT \$1.75—NYLONS, \$1.95

I have just been handed a brief summary of news from the news tickers. Let me mention a few of the items:

New York: Hindquarters of beef selling at 60 cents a pound wholesale, including waste, forces retail price up to \$1.75 a pound.

Rhode Island: Nylons up from \$1.35 to \$1.95.

Chicago: Livestock up \$1 to \$5 per hundredweight.

New York: Cotton up \$4 a bale.

New Orleans: Cotton up \$5 a bale.

Chicago: Corn up 41 cents, selling at \$1.85.

Boston: Room rentals up \$5 to \$10 weekly; residence rentals up, for instance, from \$36 monthly to \$45 monthly.

Memphis: Rents up 100 percent.

Philadelphia: Rents up. Example—from \$90 to \$150 a month, effective immediately, despite legal provision of 30-day notice.

St. Louis: Rents up 15 to 30 percent.

Chicago: Some rents more than doubled.

Miami: In one apartment hotel rent increased from \$55 monthly to \$160 monthly; maid and linen service eliminated.

Laguna Beach, Calif.: Resort rentals changed from \$35 monthly to \$10 a day.

#### BUTTER SELLING AT 99 CENTS

Here in the District of Columbia frying and roasting chickens are up 14 cents a pound. Oranges have jumped 50 cents a case. Fresh fruits and vegetables are selling to the highest bidders, with all price tags removed. Butter is selling at 99 cents in some stores in Washington and at \$1.10 in Maryland. The price of scallops and crab meat advanced 35 percent. Tires went up from \$16.25 to \$21.75.

These, as I have explained, are merely news stories hot off the ticker, and you will read more details in today's and tomorrow morning's papers. I am told that some restaurants have increased prices 50 percent.

#### SUCH ADVANCES UNFAIR

I think it is unfair and un-American on the part of the irresponsible dealers responsible for these breath-taking advances to take advantage of the emergency; and I appeal to the decent dealers, if they have their own interest and the interest of the country at heart, to resist, and to comply with the appeals of the President of the United States and their own business and trade leaders.

Surely they should realize that if a wild inflation comes with its aftermath of depression and panic it is the small businessman who will suffer most and the small manufacturer who will be wiped out.

#### SMALL COMPETITORS CAN BE WIPED OUT

It is not unreasonable to suspect that the enmity of the National Association of Manufacturers for price control is based in part on the belief of the huge

manufacturing interests that they can eliminate competition, and their virtual monopoly can be made absolute.

Certainly it will inure to the benefit of all business and all manufacturers if they will hold prices in check and not permit themselves to be swayed by greed to increase profits unfairly and without justification.

#### WARNING TO CONGRESS

At the same time these newspaper stories are a grave warning to us here in Congress to act promptly and fairly in protection of the people. Perhaps some of those who voted to sustain the President's veto did so under the misleading pressures of the National Association of Manufacturers and similar organizations and the powerful propaganda lobbies they have maintained to fight price controls. Surely they can see now that the anti-OPA lobbies have viciously misrepresented the facts.

As I stated here Saturday, this should not be a fight between Republicans and Democrats; it is a struggle between the desire of the people to make a living, and the desire of selfish interests to make a killing.

#### SHORTAGES ARTIFICIAL

I am not opposed to people making a fair return on their investments, Mr. Speaker. I believe in free enterprise; I myself have been in business. But free enterprise cannot be free if it uses its freedom to unjustifiably gouge the American people, as obviously some people in business are doing right now in this critical situation; and if that kind of freedom of enterprise is long indulged in it will lose its freedom entirely in the ultimate crash between the just anger of the people and being gobbled up by powerful trusts and monopolies who can ride out the crash.

We know that in all too many instances there has been no real shortages of goods where shortages were supposed to exist. The goods are being withheld from the market by greedy speculators and hoarders. If the food, the fabrics, and scores and scores of other high-demand articles had been put onto the market as they were produced there would have been few real shortages.

#### BUYERS CAN STRIKE ALSO

The American people can play that game too.

If the speculators think they can make a killing in the next few days, they are mistaken, because I know the consumers of the country will resent it, and they too can strike and can withhold their buying until these greedy men come to their senses.

I presume that my Republican friends who have been disarmed by the President's honest, straightforward, and positive presentation of evidence and facts will revert to name calling, and will charge that the Washington bureaucrats want OPA to be a continuing and permanent agency. Such insinuations and other unjustified charges are deplorable; they are unfair and anything but statesmanlike.

#### OPA DOES NOT DESTROY FREE ENTERPRISE

They will shout that free enterprise is being destroyed. I ask them: Have







"nonseviceable"). The Senate amendments concerning the proposed TVA fertilizer plant and the Watauga and South Holston Dams proposed by TVA were reported in disagreement.

11. TRADEMARKS. Agreed to the Senate amendment to H.R. 3424, to permit the removal of certain trademark registrations after expiry thereof (p. 8600). This bill will now be sent to the President.
12. RIVERS AND HARBORS. Agreed to the second conference report on H.R. 6407, the rivers and harbors omnibus bill (pp. 8650-1). The House had recommitted the bill to conference earlier in the day (pp. 8602-5).
13. TREASURY-POST OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL. Agreed to the conference report on this bill, H.R. 5452 (pp. 8605-13). The House insisted further on its disagreement to the Senate amendment to the bill setting a 90.3-cent price for silver (pp. 8613-21).
14. LABOR-FEDERAL SECURITY APPROPRIATION BILL. Received the conference report on this bill, H.R. 6739 (pp. 8647-50).
15. FLOOD CONTROL. Received the conference report on H.R. 6597, the omnibus flood-control bill of 1946 (pp. 8646-7).
16. BRITISH LOAN. Continued debate on S.J.Res.138, to authorize a loan to Great Britain (pp. 8622-46).
17. PRICE CONTROL. Rep. Phillips, Calif., spoke opposing consumer subsidies and discussed prices now as compared to OPA ceilings, and inserted sundry statements on the subject (pp. 8652-3).  
Received a Washington citizens' petition favoring OPA continuation without crippling amendments (p. 8653).
18. SURPLUS PROPERTY. Received the first quarterly progress report for 1946 from the War Assets Administration. To Expenditures in the Executive Departments Committee. (p. 8653.)

#### BILLS INTRODUCED

19. BUDGETING. H.R. 6984, by Rep. Whittington, Miss., to provide for balancing the Federal budget for the fiscal year 1947. To Expenditures in the Executive Departments Committee. (p. 8653.)
20. PUBLIC LANDS. S. 2412 (see Digest 130), to provide for site acquisition and design of Federal buildings, contains the same provisions as H.R. 6719, a summary of which appears in Digest 126.
21. PUBLIC LANDS; TAXATION. S. 2410 (see Digest 130) authorizes annual payment to each State of an amount equal to taxes on U.S. land in each State in which such lands include a national forest, a national wildlife refuge, lands administered under the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act or under the Taylor Grazing Act, lands in which title remains in the U.S. after sale until the purchase price is paid, Indian lands held in trust by the U.S., and lands leased by the U.S.; provides for apportionment to counties not to exceed 40% of the total expenditures of a county; and provides that each department head shall certify to the Secretary of the Treasury the acreage and fair value of lands under his jurisdiction.
22. HEALTH. H.R. 6922 (see Digest 126) creates a Department of Health to conduct research, experiments, and surveys and compile and disseminate information in cooperation with official agencies established in the several States; and transfers the Food and Drug Administration, Public Health Service, and others,



together with unexpended appropriations, to the new department.

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

23. DAIRY COOPERATIVES. Sen. Wiley, Wis., inserted a Country Gentleman article describing the operation of the Land O'Lakes Creameries, the world's largest dairy cooperative (pp. A4189-90).
24. MEAT SUBSIDIES. Extension of remarks of Rep. Vursell, Ill., criticizing meat subsidy payments and their relation to meat supplies and prices (p. A4190).
25. FERTILIZERS. Extension of remarks of Rep. Murray, Wis., criticizing Government operation of fertilizer plants and inserting a Wis. Council of Agriculture letter on the subject (p. A4197).  
Extension of remarks of Rep. Hope, Kans., criticizing Government operation of fertilizer plants and inserting a Farmer Cooperative letter on the subject (pp. A4212-3).
26. WATER POLLUTION. Extension of remarks of Rep. Mundt, S.Dak., including a Fox Lake (Ill.) news item, on the need for legislation for water pollution control and prevention (pp. A4197-8).
27. FOREIGN RELIEF. Speech in the House by Rep. Flood, Pa., stating that he feels that there are communistically-inclined employees in UNRRA and inserting numerous news items on the subject (pp. A4201-12).
28. PRICE CONTROL. Rep. Dondro, Mich., inserted a N.Y. Journal editorial, "OPA Bureaucrats' Claims Don't Jibe with Record" (p. A4191).  
Rep. Luce, Conn., inserted N.Y. Herald Tribune articles criticizing the President's veto of the price-control bill (pp. A4191-2).  
Extension of remarks of Rep. Carlson, Kans., including a constituent's letter, favoring subsidy removal and opposing price ceilings on livestock and grain (pp. A4200-1).  
Rep. Hand, N.J., inserted an Atlantic City C of C letter to the President supporting the "hold-the-line" policy on prices (p. A4201).

BILL APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT

29. D.C. APPROPRIATION ACT, 1947. H.R. 5990, includes appropriations for weight-measure investigations; inspection of foods; distribution of surplus commodities and relief milk; cooperation with this Department in providing milk for school children; administration of a food conservation program through Victory gardens, canning projects, etc.; and permits Federal purchases of products from D.C. penal institutions. Approved July 9 (Public Law 493, 79th Cong.).

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COMMITTEE-HEARINGS ANNOUNCEMENTS for July 10: S. Agriculture, wool and other bills (ex.); S. Education and Labor, health bill; S. Appropriations, third deficiency appropriation (ex.); H. Irrigation and Reclamation, Gila reclamation project; H. Expenditures in the Executive Departments, report of GAO on audit of RFC war activities (ex.).

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For supplemental information and copies of legislative material referred to, call Ext. 4654, or send to Room 113 Adm. Arrangements may be made to be kept advised, routinely, of developments on any particular bill.



tained in the report of the Chief of Engineers dated June 19, 1946, with such modifications as in the discretion of the Secretary of War and the Chief of Engineers may be advisable, at an estimated cost of \$7,194,000. The discretionary authority for modification of this project was included in the authorization in order that the Secretary of War and the Chief of Engineers could use every practicable means to limit the lands required to be inundated in the flood control reservoirs and to avoid damage and disruption of the local economy and facilities not absolutely necessary to securing an effective project.

Amendment No. 17: This amendment by the Senate is a clarifying amendment showing the method in which an affected retired officer shall receive his pay while holding membership on the Mississippi River Commission as provided for in the House bill. The method prescribed is the same as now prescribed by law for active officers holding membership on the Commission.

Amendment No. 18: This amendment of the Senate authorizes the President of the Mississippi River Commission to acquire an amphibian plane to facilitate inspection, supervision, and conduct of flood control and navigation operations on the extensive project for the lower Mississippi River and tributaries. It provides a type of visual inspection and rapid transit that cannot be secured by any other means, and will be an effective instrument in conducting flood fights. The amendment also places a limit on the expenditure that can be made for this purpose.

Amendment No. 19: This amendment of the Senate is a clarifying amendment which cites the document number of the report referred to which was not available at the time the bill passed the House.

Amendment No. 20: This amendment of the Senate provides for the allocation of 69,000 acre-feet of storage in the Canton Reservoir for irrigation purposes. There is a need for additional irrigation storage in the North Canadian River Basin in Oklahoma which can be made available without detriment to the operation of the Canton Reservoir for its primary function of flood control. The amendment provides for progressive reduction of the irrigation storage at such time as the siltation in the reservoir encroaches upon the useful storage unless compensatory storage is provided for in accordance with the provisions of the amendment.

Amendment No. 21: This amendment of the Senate authorizes construction of a local protection project at Carden's Bottoms drainage district No. 2, Yell County, Ark., at an estimated cost of \$1,485,000. The proposed works provide flood protection for a highly developed agricultural area which in its present condition is seriously affected by floods. This report was completed subsequent to hearings by the Flood Control Committee of the House.

Amendment No. 22: This amendment of the Senate authorizes construction of the Heyburn Reservoir on Polecat Creek, at an estimated cost of \$1,838,500. The Heyburn Reservoir will control flood peaks on Polecat Creek and thereby reduce flood damages at the city of Sapulpa, Okla., and to an agricultural area along Polecat Creek below the reservoir. This report was received subsequent to the Flood Control Committee hearings in the House.

Amendment No. 23: This amendment of the Senate is a clarifying amendment which cites the document number of the report referred to which was not available at the time the bill passed the House.

Amendment No. 24: This amendment of the Senate provides 45,000 acre-feet of storage for irrigation purposes in the Belton Reservoir as the Department of the Interior indicated that irrigation storage is needed in the Leon River Basin.

Amendment No. 25: This amendment of the Senate authorizes construction of the

Whitlow Ranch Reservoir on Queen Creek, Ariz., at an estimated cost of \$1,645,000. The Whitlow Ranch Reservoir will reduce flood flows in a highly productive agricultural section of the Queen Creek Basin. This report was not received in time for the House hearings.

Amendment No. 26: This is a clarifying amendment which inserts the name of the river basin to show clearly that the Salinas River, Calif., is not in the Los Angeles-San Gabriel and Ballona Creek Basin.

Amendment No. 27: This amendment of the Senate authorizes construction of the Lucky Peak Reservoir on Boise River, Idaho, at an estimated cost of \$10,684,000, and insures that the dam and reservoir, when constructed, will not substantially damage or materially interfere with the operation of the Arrowrock Dam. The Lucky Peak Reservoir will provide additional needed flood protection for the Boise Valley and will remove the threat of serious flood damage to the city of Boise. This report was not received in time for the House hearings.

Amendment No. 28: This amendment of the Senate is a clarifying amendment which cites the document number of the report referred to which was not available at the time the bill passed the House.

Amendments Nos. 29, 30, 31 and 32: These amendments of the Senate authorize preliminary examinations and surveys of certain streams not in the bill passed by the House.

Amendment No. 33: This amendment of the Senate is a clarifying amendment intended to bring out more clearly the desires of local interests as expressed subsequent to passage of the bill by the House.

Amendments Nos. 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, and 40: These amendments of the Senate authorize preliminary examinations and surveys of certain streams not in the bill as passed by the House.

Amendment No. 41: When this bill left the House it authorized a total appropriation of \$750,000,000, for the construction of projects having an estimated cost of \$748,479,744. There have been added by the Senate five projects, totaling an estimated cost of \$22,846,500, as shown on page 14 of the report of the Senate Committee on Commerce on this bill. The authority has therefore been increased to \$772,000,000 to provide for the additional projects.

WILL M. WHITTINGTON,  
A. LEONARD ALLEN,  
A. J. ELLIOTT,  
CHARLES R. CLASON,  
EARL WILSON,

*Managers on the Part of the House.*

#### MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT APPROPRIATION BILL, 1947—FURTHER CONFERENCE

Mr. KERR. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 6837) making appropriations for the Military Establishment for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments, further disagree to Senate amendments Nos. 27 and 28, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none and appoints the following conferees: MESSRS. KERR, MCGHEE, NORRELL, HENDRICKS, KIRWAN, O'NEAL, RABAUT, CASE of South Dakota, TIBBOTT, and TABER.

#### LABOR-FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1947—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. HARE submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (H. R. 6739) making appropriations

for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes:

#### CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6739) making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendment numbered 32.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 19, 20, 20½, 22, 23, 24, 25, 28, 31, 33, 36, 40, 41, 42 and 43, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$900,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 2: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$953,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 3: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 3, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$711,316"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 4: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 4, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$3,154,007"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 5: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 5, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$653,596"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 6: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 6, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$4,907,793"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 7: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 7, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$3,031,827"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 8: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 8, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$340,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 9: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 9, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$477,535"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 15: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 15, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$834,650"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 16: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 16, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment insert "60"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 17: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 17, and agree



to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert: \$3,335,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 18: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 18, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$123,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 21: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 21, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$1,157,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 26: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 26, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment insert "fifteen"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 27: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 27, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,931,625"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 29: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 29, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$3,448,162"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 30: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 30, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$2,972,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 34: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 34, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$279,617"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 35: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 35, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$615,765"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 37: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 37, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$950,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

BUTLER B. HARE,  
MALCOLM C. TARVER,  
M. M. NEELY,  
FRANK B. KEEFE,  
H. CARL ANDERSEN,

*Managers on the Part of the House.*

PAT MCCARRAN,  
KENNETH MCKELLAR,  
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,  
ABE MURDOCK,  
JAS. M. MEAD,  
JOSEPH H. BALL,  
WALLACE H. WHITE, Jr.,  
STYLES BRIDGES,

*Managers on the Part of the Senate.*

#### STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6739) making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, submit the following report in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

#### DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Amendment No. 1: Appropriates \$900,000 for salaries, Office of the Secretary, instead of \$862,000 as proposed by the House and \$937,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 2: Appropriates \$953,000 for salaries and expenses, Office of the Solicitor, instead of \$925,000 as proposed by the House and \$979,645 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 3: Appropriates \$711,316 for contingent expenses, instead of \$695,528 as proposed by the House and \$727,104 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 4: Appropriates \$3,154,007 for traveling expenses, instead of \$3,137,033 as proposed by the House and \$3,170,981 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 5: Appropriates \$653,596 for printing and binding, instead of \$652,410 as proposed by the House and \$654,782 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 6: Appropriates \$4,907,793 for salaries and expenses, Bureau of Labor Statistics, instead of \$4,772,000 as proposed by the House and \$5,043,587 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 7: Limits the amount proposed for expenditure for personal services in the District of Columbia from the appropriation for salaries and expenses, Bureau of Labor Statistics, to \$3,081,827, instead of \$3,050,000 as proposed by the House and \$3,113,654 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 8: Directs that \$840,000 of the appropriation for salaries and expenses, Bureau of Labor Statistics, shall be used for a cost-of-living study and report, instead of \$685,913 as proposed by the House and \$857,500 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 9: Appropriates \$477,535 for salaries and expenses, maternal and child welfare, Children's Bureau, instead of \$438,535 as proposed by the House and \$501,664 as proposed by the Senate. Included within the total approved is the sum of \$5,000 for the employment of a pediatrician specialist in rheumatic fever.

Amendments Nos. 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14: Reported in disagreement.

#### FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

Amendment No. 15: Limits the amount which may be expended from the appropriation for enforcement operations, Food and Drug Administration, for personal services in the District of Columbia to \$834,650, instead of \$800,000 as proposed by the House and \$869,300 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 16: Limits the number of automobiles which may be purchased from the appropriation for enforcement operations, Food and Drug Administration, to 60, instead of 35 as proposed by the House and 85 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 17: Appropriates \$3,335,000 for enforcement operations, Food and Drug Administration, instead of \$3,037,181 as proposed by the House and \$3,631,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 18: Appropriates \$123,500 for general administration, Food and Drug Administration, instead of \$113,202 as proposed by the House and \$133,500 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 19: Corrects typographical error.

Amendment No. 20: Corrects typographical error.

Amendment No. 20½: Deletes three words as proposed by the Senate under the appropriation for salaries and expenses, Office of Education.

Amendment No. 21: Appropriates \$1,157,000 for salaries and expenses, Office of Education, instead of \$991,990 as proposed by the House and \$1,200,000 as proposed by the Senate. The sum allowed provides \$60,000 for additional positions for the elementary and secondary educational programs. It is the

intention of the conferees that the sum of \$403,500 carried in this paragraph for the Division of Vocational Education as a limitation shall definitely be expended for the work of such Division.

Amendment No. 22: Appropriates \$15,565,000 for assistance to States, general, Public Health Service, as proposed by the Senate instead of \$14,565,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 23: Corrects typographical error.

Amendment No. 24: Appropriates \$1,985,900 for foreign quarantine service, Public Health Service, as proposed by the Senate instead of \$1,950,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 25: Inserts one word as proposed by the Senate under the appropriation for commissioned officers, pay, and so forth, Public Health Service.

Amendment No. 26: Limits the number of automobiles which may be purchased from the appropriation for salaries and miscellaneous expenses, Public Health Service, to 15, instead of 2 as proposed by the House and 20 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 27: Appropriates \$1,931,625 for salaries and miscellaneous expenses, Public Health Service, instead of \$1,500,000 as proposed by the House and \$2,061,813 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 28: Deletes a provision, as proposed by the Senate, under the appropriation for salaries and expenses, St. Elizabeths Hospital.

Amendment No. 29: Appropriates \$3,448,162 for salaries, consolidated operations, Social Security Board, instead of \$3,250,000 as proposed by the House and \$3,497,535 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 30: Appropriates \$2,972,000 for miscellaneous expenses, Social Security Board, instead of \$2,900,000 as proposed by the House and \$3,028,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 31: Appropriates \$195,659 for salaries, Office of the Administrator, as proposed by the Senate instead of \$190,044 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 32: Deletes the paragraph inserted by the Senate pertaining to an appropriation for salaries and miscellaneous expenses, social protection.

Amendment No. 33: Appropriates \$126,000 for salaries, Division of Personnel Management, as proposed by the Senate instead of \$109,885 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 34: Appropriates \$279,617 for salaries, Division of Service Operations, instead of \$270,235 as proposed by the House and \$289,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 35: Appropriates \$615,765 for salaries, Office of the General Counsel, instead of \$575,000 as proposed by the House and \$649,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 36: Corrects typographical error.

Amendment No. 37: Appropriates \$950,000 for printing and binding, Federal Security Agency, instead of \$900,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 38: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 38½: Reported in disagreement.

#### NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

Amendment No. 39: Reported in disagreement.

#### NATIONAL RAILROAD ADJUSTMENT BOARD

Amendment No. 40: Eliminates, as proposed by the Senate, language inserted by the House which would have prohibited the use of funds by the National Railroad Adjustment Board for compensation for any referee who is a public official of any Federal, State, or local government for any period of time during which any such referee is receiving



compensation for his employment in any such Federal, State, or local government.

#### GENERAL PROVISIONS

Amendment No. 41: Eliminates, as proposed by the Senate, surplus language inserted by the House.

Amendment No. 42: Corrects clerical error.

Amendment No. 43: Corrects clerical error.

#### AMENDMENTS IN DISAGREEMENT

Amendment No. 10: Places a limit on expenditures for printing and binding out of the appropriation for employment office facilities and services. The House managers will move to recede and concur with an amendment, fixing the amount limitation at \$46,875.

Amendment No. 11: Places a limit on expenditures for travel expenses out of the appropriation for employment office facilities and services. The House managers will move to recede and concur with an amendment, fixing the amount limitation at \$671,415.

Amendments Nos. 12 and 13: Deal with the total of appropriation for employment office facilities and services, and amendment No. 13 makes \$11,000,000 of the appropriation available for certain expenses incident to the transfer of employment office facilities and services to State operation. The House managers will move to recede and concur with an amendment, agreeing to the \$11,000,000 for such incidental expenses and to an appropriation of \$36,693,875.

Amendment No. 14: Provides for the transfer of the Federal Employment Service to the States on January 1, 1947, with certain limitations and legislation incorporated in the amendment as a means of accomplishing such transfer. The House managers will move to recede and concur with an amendment as follows:

#### "GRANTS TO STATES FOR PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT OFFICES

"For grants to the several States (including Alaska and Hawaii), beginning November 16, 1946, in accordance with the provisions of the Act of June 6, 1933, as amended (29 U. S. C. 49-49i) and for carrying into effect section 602 of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, including, upon the request of any State, the payment of rental for space made available to such State in lieu of grants for such purpose, \$42,823,125, of which \$360,625 shall be available to the United States Employment Service for all necessary expenses, including personal services, in connection with the operation of employment office facilities and services in the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That no State shall be required to make any appropriation as provided in section 5 (a) of said Act of June 6, 1933, as amended, prior to July 1, 1948: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding the provisions of section 5 (a) and section 6 of the Act of June 6, 1933, as amended, the Secretary of Labor shall from time to time certify to the Secretary of the Treasury for payment to each State found to be in compliance with the requirements of the Act of June 6, 1933, as amended, such amounts as he determines to be necessary for the proper and efficient administration of its public employment offices.

"On November 15, 1946, the Secretary of Labor shall transfer, to the State agency in each State designated under section 4 of the Act of Congress approved June 6, 1933, as amended, as the agency to administer the State-wide system of public employment offices in cooperation with the United States Employment Service under said Act, the operation of State and local public employment office facilities and properties which were transferred by such State to the Federal Government in 1942 to promote the national war effort. The Secretary of Labor shall, on request of the State agency, also provide for the transfer and assignment to such State, without reimbursement, therefor, of any other public employment office facilities

and properties within such State, including records, files, and office equipment: *Provided*, That as a condition to such transfer and assignment of Federal properties, the Secretary may require the recipient State to waive any claim which may then exist or thereafter arise out of the use made by the Federal Government of, or for the loss of or damage to, property and facilities transferred to the Federal Government as hereinabove described.

"The Secretary of Labor may withhold or deny certifications of funds for a State system of public employment offices unless he finds that the State—

"(1) (a) has made provision for the transfer to and retention in the State-wide system of public employment offices of employees of the Federal Government who (on the effective date of this Act) were employed in State or local employment service functions in such State, in the positions occupied by them under the Federal service or in reasonably comparable positions, except that individuals so transferred may be separated or terminated for good cause as determined in individual cases under the applicable State merit system, or separated or terminated under the applicable State merit system by reason of reductions in force found necessary in the interests of efficient operations, and may be separated (A) if they have failed to acquire eligibility to be certified for appointment superior to that of any war veteran competing for the same appointment in the State-wide system of public employment offices under the State merit system in the positions occupied by them under the Federal service or in reasonably comparable positions, after having been given a reasonable opportunity to acquire such eligibility, or (B) if the Secretary has determined that it is impossible for them to be given an opportunity to acquire such eligibility because of State constitutional or statutory provisions in force on the effective date of this Act; and (b) has made provision for the extension to employees of the Federal Government who left employment-service positions in such State in order to perform training and service in the land or naval forces of the United States or service in the merchant marine as defined in Public Law Numbered 87, Seventy-eighth Congress, of the same employment rights and privileges as those provided for Federal employees transferring to State employment in accordance with the provisions of this paragraph; or

"(2) has requested the detail of such employees to the State agency under the following provisions: So much of the funds appropriated for State-wide systems of public employment offices as may be necessary shall be available to the Secretary of Labor, in lieu of any portion of the grant to the State, for the payment of compensation (under the salary scales applicable to such employees prior to the effective date of this Act) to employees of the United States Employment Service in the Department of Labor, who, upon the request of the State, and for the purpose of permitting continuity in their employment pending an opportunity to acquire eligibility for State employment in accordance with clause (1) (a) of this paragraph, may be detailed by the Secretary of Labor to the State agency for service in the State-wide system of public employment offices.

"Notwithstanding any other provisions of the Civil Service Retirement Act approved May 29, 1930, as amended, any person who was appointed to a position in the Social Security Board under Executive Order 8990 of December 23, 1941, and who shall have returned to employment with the State at any time prior to the end of one year after the return to State operation of the employment offices in such State, shall, if he so elects, be paid a refund of the total amount of his deductions and deposits under said Act, together with interest to the date of

termination of his service with the Federal Government; and such person shall not receive any annuity benefits under said Act based on the service covered by the refund unless he is subsequently reinstated, retransferred, or reappointed to a position coming within the purview of said Act and redeposits all moneys, except voluntary contributions, so refunded to him, together with interest at 4 per centum compounded on December 31 of each year, except that interest shall not be required covering any period of separation from the service.

"In carrying out the provisions under this heading, the Secretary shall assure that each State agency operates under such methods of administration relating to the establishment and maintenance of personnel standards on a merit basis, as are found by the Secretary to be necessary to carry out the purposes of this heading, and such methods shall not deviate from, and shall be consistent with, the methods required pursuant to section 303 (a) (1) of the Social Security Act, as amended.

"Whenever funds are paid to the same State agency under this heading and title III of the Social Security Act, as amended, (1) such State agency may, if it so elects, submit to the Secretary and the Social Security Board a joint budget covering both the functions for which grants are made under this heading and the functions for which grants are made under such title III; in such a case, the Secretary of Labor shall, if the State agency so elects, certify to the Social Security Board the amounts to be paid to the State under this heading and upon receipt of such certification, the Social Security Board shall certify such amounts to the Secretary of the Treasury, in addition to the amount, if any, payable by said Board under the provisions of section 302 (a) of the Social Security Act, as amended. Any additional amounts so certified by the Social Security Board shall be paid to the State by the Secretary of the Treasury out of the appropriation herein made available; and (2) the State agency may commingle such funds and account therefor by such accounting, statistical, sampling, or other methods as may be found by the Secretary of Labor and the Social Security Board, respectively, to afford reasonable assurance that the funds paid to the State agency under this heading and the funds paid to the State agency under title III of the Social Security Act, as amended, are expended for the respective purposes of this heading and of such title III."

Amendment No. 38: This amendment provides funds to compensate individuals occupying quasi police or military responsibilities during the war for injuries sustained by them during the course of their duties. It is the intention of the House managers to move to recede and concur in this amendment.

Amendment No. 38½: This amendment provides funds for the Federal Security Agency to cooperate with the State Department in the repatriation of American citizens and provides funds for the return to their home country of "civilians evacuated from the Philippine Islands and Hawaii. It is the intention of the House managers to move to recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment which permits temporary aid to be rendered to the Philippine and Hawaiian evacuees until such time as they can be returned, and which will fix the size of the appropriation at \$4,750,000 instead of \$5,495,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 39: This amendment strikes out language which prevents the use of the funds appropriated to the National Labor Relations Board from being used in connection with investigation, hearings, etc., concerning bargaining units composed in whole or in part of agricultural workers. It is the intention of the House managers to



move to further insist upon its disagreement to the action of the Senate in deleting this limitation.

BUTLER B. HARE,  
MALCOLM C. TARVER,  
M. M. NEELY,  
FRANK B. KEEFE,  
H. CARL ANDERSEN,

*Managers on the Part of the House.*

#### REENROLLMENT OF S. 1746

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk for immediate consideration Senate Concurrent Resolution 71 authorizing the reenrollment of the bill of the Senate 1746 to govern distribution of war trophies and devices, for the purpose of making a correction.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, will the gentleman explain what this resolution is?

Mr. BROOKS. It is entirely corrective in nature. Several words—four, I believe—were omitted from the original bill, S. 1746. In order to make good sense and make the bill intelligible it is necessary that these words be inserted. It is corrective only.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the Senate resolution?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, requested to return to the Senate the enrolled bill (S. 1746) to govern distribution of war trophies and devices; that if and when the said bill is returned by the President, the action of the Presiding Officers of the two Houses in signing the said bill be deemed to be rescinded; and that the Secretary of the Senate be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed, in the reenrollment of the said bill, to make the following correction, namely, on page 1, line 8, of the Senate engrossed bill, after the word "all" insert the words "war devices and trophies suitable for distribution,"; so that as amended the section will read:*

*That the Secretary of War is authorized and directed to apportion and distribute pro rata among the several States in the ratio that the total number of persons who have served or are serving in the Army of the United States from each State bears to the total number of such persons from all States, all war devices and trophies suitable for distribution, with the exception of such trophies as may be required for experimental purposes or for other use by the United States or any department or agency thereof, and the further exception of such trophies as may be required for display in national museums, at national homes for disabled members of the armed forces, or for monumental purposes in Arlington National Cemetery and in other national cemeteries, national parks, and national monuments wheresoever situated.*

The Senate resolution was agreed to. A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### ATTENDANCE OF MARINE BAND AT SPANISH WAR VETERANS CONVENTION

Mr. DREWRY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 5641) to

authorize the attendance of the Marine Band at the national convention of the United Spanish War Veterans, to be held in Milwaukee, Wis., August 4 to 10, inclusive, 1946, with Senate amendments and concur in the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendments as follows:

Page 1, line 4, after "concerts", insert "at the department convention of The American Legion to be held at Racine, Wis., on August 3, 1946, and."

Page 1, lines 9 and 10, strike out "convention" and insert "conventions."

Page 2, line 1, strike out "\$9,408.26" and insert "\$9,986.26."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendments were agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### PROVIDING ASSISTANCE TO CHINA IN AUGMENTING AND MAINTAINING A NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT

Mr. DREWRY. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 5356) to provide assistance to the Republic of China in augmenting and maintaining a naval establishment, and for other purposes, and I ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of June 25, 1946.)

Mr. DREWRY. Mr. Speaker, this is a bill to provide assistance to the Republic of China in augmenting and maintaining a naval establishment. China is absolutely helpless at the present time as far as naval vessels are concerned. This bill provides that the Government, in the discretion of the President and when he thinks such course is advisable, shall assist in relieving the United States forces by giving ships of certain classification to China, or selling them, or transferring them, or whatever may be the course to proceed upon. It is limited to not more than 271 vessels which are in excess of the naval needs of the United States. It does not include battleships or any of the larger type ships without the consent of the committee and the Congress.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. The bill is in practically the same form as it passed the House?

Mr. DREWRY. Very much the same. There were four amendments. In connection with three of them the Senate receded and they concurred in the House amendment.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### CONSTRUCTION, REPAIR, AND PRESERVATION OF CERTAIN PUBLIC WORKS ON RIVERS AND HARBORS

Mr. RANKIN submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (H. R. 6407) authorizing the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors:

#### CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6407) authorizing the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendment numbered 11.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, and 41.

Amendment numbered 18: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 18, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

Restore the language stricken out and omit the language inserted; and, on page 8, lines 10 and 11, of the House engrossed bill, strike out "in accordance with the report of the Chief of Engineers, dated April 24, 1946;" and insert in lieu thereof "House Document Numbered 692, Seventy-ninth Congress;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 20: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 20, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

On page 8, lines 18, 19, and 20, of the House engrossed bill, strike out "in accordance with the report of the Chief of Engineers dated April 9, 1946;" and insert in lieu thereof "House Document Numbered 693, Seventy-ninth Congress;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 22: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 22, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In line 3 of the amendment, after the words "persons engaged on the", insert the words "construction of the"; and the Senate agree to the same.

HUGH PETERSON,  
J. E. RANKIN,  
O. C. FISHER,  
J. HARDIN PETERSON,  
GEO. A. DONDERO,  
W. A. PITTENGER,  
HOMER D. ANGELL,  
ROBERT L. RODGERS,  
HENRY M. JACKSON,

*Managers on the Part of the House.*

JOHN H. OVERTON,  
THEO. G. BILBO,  
GEO. L. RADCLIFFE,  
CLAUDE PEPPER,  
JAMES M. MEAD,  
ALEXANDER WILEY,  
C. WAYLAND BROOKS,

*Managers on the Part of the Senate.*

#### STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6407) authorizing the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors, and for other purposes, submit the following statement explaining the effect of the action agreed upon:

## LABOR-FEDERAL SECURITY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1947

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JULY 9, 1946.—Ordered to be printed

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Mr. HARE, from the committee of conference, submitted the following

### CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 6739]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6739) making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendment numbered 32.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 19, 20, 20½, 22, 23, 24, 25, 28, 31, 33, 36, 40, 41, 42 and 43, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$900,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 2:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$953,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 3:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 3, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$711,316; and the Senate agree to the same.



Amendment numbered 4:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 4, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$3,154,007; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 5:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 5, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$653,596; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 6:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 6, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$4,907,793; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 7:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 7, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$3,081,827; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 8:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 8, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$840,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 9:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 9, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$477,535; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 15:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 15, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$834,650; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 16:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 16, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment insert 60; and the Senate agree to the same.

## Amendment numbered 17:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 17, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$3,335,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

## Amendment numbered 18:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 18, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$123,500; and the Senate agree to the same.

## Amendment numbered 21:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 21, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$1,157,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

## Amendment numbered 26:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 26, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment insert *fifteen*; and the Senate agree to the same.

## Amendment numbered 27:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 27, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$1,931,625; and the Senate agree to the same.

## Amendment numbered 29:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 29, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$3,448,162; and the Senate agree to the same.

## Amendment numbered 30:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 30, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$2,972,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

## Amendment numbered 34:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 34, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$279,617; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 35:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 35, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$615,765; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 37:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 37, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$950,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

BUTLER B. HARE,  
MALCOLM C. TARVER,  
M. M. NEELY,  
FRANK B. KEEFE,  
H. CARL ANDERSEN,

*Managers on the Part of the House.*

PAT McCARRAN,  
KENNETH McKELLAR,  
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,  
ABE MURDOCK,  
JAS. M. MEAD,  
JOSEPH H. BALL,  
WALLACE H. WHITE, Jr.,  
STYLES BRIDGES,

*Managers on the Part of the Senate.*



## STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6739) making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, submit the following report in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

### DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Amendment No. 1: Appropriates \$900,000 for salaries, Office of the Secretary, instead of \$862,000 as proposed by the House and \$937,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 2: Appropriates \$953,000 for salaries and expenses, Office of the Solicitor, instead of \$925,000 as proposed by the House and \$979,645 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 3: Appropriates \$711,316 for contingent expenses, instead of \$695,528 as proposed by the House and \$727,104 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 4: Appropriates \$3,154,007 for traveling expenses, instead of \$3,137,033 as proposed by the House and \$3,170,981 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 5: Appropriates \$653,596 for printing and binding, instead of \$652,410 as proposed by the House and \$654,782 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 6: Appropriates \$4,907,793 for salaries and expenses, Bureau of Labor Statistics, instead of \$4,772,000 as proposed by the House and \$5,043,587 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 7: Limits the amount proposed for expenditure for personal services in the District of Columbia from the appropriation for salaries and expenses, Bureau of Labor Statistics, to \$3,081,827, instead of \$3,050,000 as proposed by the House and \$3,113,654 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 8: Directs that \$840,000 of the appropriation for salaries and expenses, Bureau of Labor Statistics, shall be used for a cost-of-living study and report, instead of \$685,913 as proposed by the House and \$857,500 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 9: Appropriates \$477,535 for salaries and expenses, maternal and child welfare, Children's Bureau, instead of \$438,535 as proposed by the House and \$501,664 as proposed by the Senate. Included within the total approved is the sum of \$5,000 for the employment of a pediatrician specialist in rheumatic fever.

Amendments Nos. 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14: Reported in disagreement.

## FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

Amendment No. 15: Limits the amount which may be expended from the appropriation for enforcement operations, Food and Drug Administration, for personal services in the District of Columbia to \$834,650, instead of \$800,000 as proposed by the House and \$869,300 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 16: Limits the number of automobiles which may be purchased from the appropriation for enforcement operations, Food and Drug Administration, to 60, instead of 35 as proposed by the House and 85 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 17: Appropriates \$3,335,000 for enforcement operations, Food and Drug Administration, instead of \$3,037,181 as proposed by the House and \$3,631,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 18: Appropriates \$123,500 for general administration, Food and Drug Administration, instead of \$113,202 as proposed by the House and \$133,500 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 19: Corrects typographical error.

Amendment No. 20: Corrects typographical error.

Amendment No. 20½: Deletes three words as proposed by the Senate under the appropriation for salaries and expenses, Office of Education.

Amendment No. 21: Appropriates \$1,157,000 for salaries and expenses, Office of Education, instead of \$991,990 as proposed by the House and \$1,200,000 as proposed by the Senate. The sum allowed provides \$60,000 for additional positions for the elementary and secondary educational programs. It is the intention of the conferees that the sum of \$403,500 carried in this paragraph for the Division of Vocational Education as a limitation shall definitely be expended for the work of such Division.

Amendment No. 22: Appropriates \$15,565,000 for assistance to States, general, Public Health Service, as proposed by the Senate instead of \$14,565,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 23: Corrects typographical error.

Amendment No. 24: Appropriates \$1,985,900 for foreign quarantine service, Public Health Service, as proposed by the Senate instead of \$1,950,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 25: Inserts one word as proposed by the Senate under the appropriation for commissioned officers, pay, and so forth, Public Health Service.

Amendment No. 26: Limits the number of automobiles which may be purchased from the appropriation for salaries and miscellaneous expenses, Public Health Service, to 15, instead of 2 as proposed by the House and 20 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 27: Appropriates \$1,931,625 for salaries and miscellaneous expenses, Public Health Service, instead of \$1,500,000 as proposed by the House and \$2,061,813 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 28: Deletes a provision, as proposed by the Senate, under the appropriation for salaries and expenses, St. Elizabeths Hospital.

Amendment No. 29: Appropriates \$3,448,162 for salaries, consolidated operations, Social Security Board, instead of \$3,250,000 as proposed by the House and \$3,497,535 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 30: Appropriates \$2,972,000 for miscellaneous expenses, Social Security Board, instead of \$2,900,000 as proposed by the House and \$3,028,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 31: Appropriates \$195,659 for salaries, Office of the Administrator, as proposed by the Senate instead of \$190,044 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 32: Deletes the paragraph inserted by the Senate pertaining to an appropriation for salaries and miscellaneous expenses, social protection.

Amendment No. 33: Appropriates \$126,000 for salaries, Division of Personnel Management, as proposed by the Senate instead of \$109,885 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 34: Appropriates \$279,617 for salaries, Division of Service Operations, instead of \$270,235 as proposed by the House and \$289,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 35: Appropriates \$615,765 for salaries, Office of the General Counsel, instead of \$575,000 as proposed by the House and \$649,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 36: Corrects typographical error.

Amendment No. 37: Appropriates \$950,000 for printing and binding, Federal Security Agency, instead of \$900,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 38: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 38½: Reported in disagreement.

#### NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

Amendment No. 39: Reported in disagreement.

#### NATIONAL RAILROAD ADJUSTMENT BOARD

Amendment No. 40: Eliminates, as proposed by the Senate, language inserted by the House which would have prohibited the use of funds by the National Railroad Adjustment Board for compensation for any referee who is a public official of any Federal, State, or local government for any period of time during which any such referee is receiving compensation for his employment in any such Federal, State, or local government.

#### GENERAL PROVISIONS

Amendment No. 41: Eliminates, as proposed by the Senate, surplus language inserted by the House.

Amendment No. 42: Corrects clerical error.

Amendment No. 43: Corrects clerical error.

#### AMENDMENTS IN DISAGREEMENT

Amendment No. 10: Places a limit on expenditures for printing and binding out of the appropriation for employment office facilities and services. The House managers will move to recede and concur with an amendment, fixing the amount limitation at \$46,875.

Amendment No. 11: Places a limit on expenditures for travel expenses out of the appropriation for employment office facilities and services. The House managers will move to recede and concur with an amendment, fixing the amount limitation at \$671,415.

Amendments Nos. 12 and 13: Deal with the total of appropriation for employment office facilities and services, and amendment No. 13



makes \$11,000,000 of the appropriation available for certain expenses incident to the transfer of employment office facilities and services to State operation. The House managers will move to recede and concur with an amendment, agreeing to the \$11,000,000 for such incidental expenses and to an appropriation of \$36,693,875.

Amendment No. 14: Provides for the transfer of the Federal Employment Service to the States on January 1, 1947, with certain limitations and legislation incorporated in the amendment as a means of accomplishing such transfer. The House managers will move to recede and concur with an amendment as follows:

#### GRANTS TO STATES FOR PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT OFFICES

For grants to the several States (including Alaska and Hawaii), beginning November 16, 1946, in accordance with the provisions of the Act of June 6, 1933, as amended (29 U. S. C. 49-49i), and for carrying into effect section 602 of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, including, upon the request of any State, the payment of rental for space made available to such State in lieu of grants for such purpose, \$42,823,125, of which \$360,625 shall be available to the United States Employment Service for all necessary expenses, including personal services, in connection with the operation of employment office facilities and services in the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That no State shall be required to make any appropriation as provided in section 5 (a) of said Act of June 6, 1932, as amended, prior to July 1, 1948: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding the provisions of section 5 (a) and section 6 of the Act of June 6, 1933, as amended, the Secretary of Labor shall from time to time certify to the Secretary of the Treasury for payment to each State found to be in compliance with the requirements of the Act of June 6, 1933, as amended, such amounts as he determines to be necessary for the proper and efficient administration of its public employment offices.

On November 15, 1946, the Secretary of Labor shall transfer, to the State agency in each State designated under section 4 of the Act of Congress approved June 6, 1933, as amended, as the agency to administer the State-wide system of public employment offices in cooperation with the United States Employment Service under said Act, the operation of State and local public employment office facilities and properties which were transferred by such State to the Federal Government in 1942 to promote the national war effort. The Secretary of Labor shall, on request of the State agency, also provide for the transfer and assignment to such State, without reimbursement therefor, of any other public employment office facilities and properties within such State, including records, files, and office equipment: *Provided*, That as a condition to such transfer and assignment of Federal properties, the Secretary may require the recipient State to waive any claim which may then exist or thereafter arise out of the use made by the Federal Government of, or for the loss of or damage to, property and facilities transferred to the Federal Government as hereinabove described.

The Secretary of Labor may withhold or deny certifications of funds for a State system of public employment offices unless he finds that the State—

- (1) (a) has made provision for the transfer to and retention in the State-wide system of public employment offices of employees of the Federal Government who (on the effective date of this Act) were employed in State or local employment service functions in such State, in the positions occupied by them under the Federal service or in reasonably comparable positions, except that individuals so transferred may be separated or terminated for good cause as determined in individual cases under the applicable State merit system, or separated or terminated under the applicable State merit system by reason of reductions in force found necessary in the interests of efficient operations, and may be separated (A) if they have failed to acquire eligibility to be certified for appointment superior to that of any war veteran competing for the same appointment in the State-wide system of public employment offices under the State merit system in the positions occupied by them under the Federal service or in reasonably comparable positions, after having been given a reasonable opportunity to acquire such eligibility, or (B) if the Secretary has determined that it is impossible for them to be given an opportunity to acquire such eligibility because of State constitutional or statutory provisions in force on the effective date of this Act; and (b) has made provision

for the extension to employees of the Federal Government who left employment-service positions in such State in order to perform training and service in the land or naval forces of the United States or service in the merchant marine as defined in Public Law Numbered 87, Seventy-eighth Congress, of the same employment rights and privileges as those provided for Federal employees transferring to State employment in accordance with the provisions of this paragraph; or

(2) has requested the detail of such employees to the State agency under the following provisions: So much of the funds appropriated for State-wide systems of public employment offices as may be necessary shall be available to the Secretary of Labor, in lieu of any portion of the grant to the State, for the payment of compensation (under the salary scales applicable to such employees prior to the effective date of this Act) to employees of the United States Employment Service in the Department of Labor, who, upon the request of the State, and for the purpose of permitting continuity in their employment pending an opportunity to acquire eligibility for State employment in accordance with clause (1) (a) of this paragraph, may be detailed by the Secretary of Labor to the State agency for service in the State-wide system of public employment offices.

Notwithstanding any other provisions of the Civil Service Retirement Act approved May 29, 1930, as amended, any person who was appointed to a position in the Social Security Board under Executive Order 8990 of December 23, 1941, and who shall have returned to employment with the State at any time prior to the end of one year after the return to State operation of the employment offices in such State, shall, if he so elects, be paid a refund of the total amount of his deductions and deposits under said Act, together with interest to the date of termination of his service with the Federal Government; and such person shall not receive any annuity benefits under said Act based on the service covered by the refund unless he is subsequently reinstated, retransferred, or reappointed to a position coming within the purview of said Act and redeposits all moneys, except voluntary contributions, so refunded to him, together with interest at 4 per centum compounded on December 31 of each year, except that interest shall not be required covering any period of separation from the service.

In carrying out the provisions under this heading, the Secretary shall assure that each State agency operates under such methods of administration relating to the establishment and maintenance of personnel standards on a merit basis, as are found by the Secretary to be necessary to carry out the purposes of this heading, and such methods shall not deviate from, and shall be consistent with, the methods required pursuant to section 303 (a) (1) of the Social Security Act, as amended.

Whenever funds are paid to the same State agency under this heading and title III of the Social Security Act, as amended, (1) such State agency may, if it so elects, submit to the Secretary and the Social Security Board a joint budget covering both the functions for which grants are made under this heading and the functions for which grants are made under such title III; in such a case, the Secretary of Labor shall, if the State agency so elects, certify to the Social Security Board the amounts to be paid to the State under this heading and upon receipt of such certification, the Social Security Board shall certify such amounts to the Secretary of the Treasury, in addition to the amount, if any, payable by said Board, under the provisions of section 302 (a) of the Social Security Act, as amended. Any additional amounts so certified by the Social Security Board shall be paid to the State by the Secretary of the Treasury out of the appropriation herein made available; and (2) the State agency may commingle such funds and account therefor by such accounting, statistical, sampling, or other methods as may be found by the Secretary of Labor and the Social Security Board, respectively, to afford reasonable assurance that the funds paid to the State agency under this heading and the funds paid to the State agency under title III of the Social Security Act, as amended, are expended for the respective purposes of this heading and of such title III.

Amendment No. 38: This amendment provides funds to compensate individuals occupying quasi police or military responsibilities during the war for injuries sustained by them during the course of their duties. It is the intention of the House managers to move to recede and concur in this amendment.

Amendment No. 38½: This amendment provides funds for the Federal Security Agency to cooperate with the State Department in the repatriation of American citizens and provides funds for the return to their home country of civilians evacuated from the Philippine Islands and Hawaii. It is the intention of the House managers to move to recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment which permits temporary aid to be rendered to the Philippine and Hawaiian evacuees until such time as they can be returned, and which will fix the size of the appropriation at \$4,750,000 instead of \$5,495,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 39: This amendment strikes out language which prevents the use of the funds appropriated to the National Labor Relations Board from being used in connection with investigation, hearings, etc., concerning bargaining units composed in whole or in part of agricultural workers. It is the intention of the House managers to move to further insist upon its disagreement to the action of the Senate in deleting this limitation.

BUTLER B. HARE,  
MALCOLM C. TARVER,  
M. M. NEELY,  
FRANK B. KEEFE,  
H. CARL ANDERSEN,  
*Managers on the Part of the House.*















DIGEST OF  
CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS  
OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE  
Legislative Reports and Service Section  
(For Department staff only)

Issued July 12, 1946  
For actions of July 11, 1946  
79th-2nd, No. 135

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HIGHLIGHTS; Senate debated price-control measure, rejected Taft cost-plus amendment, agreed to McClellan amendment to require ceilings on forestry products to permit 90% of producers to recover costs. Both Houses agreed to conference report on omnibus flood control bill. Senate passed measure to prohibit disposal of most synthetic rubber plants pending study. Sen. Wiley announced that he will move to consider President's reorganization plans today. Sen. Wherry discussed meat-grain situation, indicating belief that price increases have been reasonable and supply is better. House received conference report on bill to slow liquidation of rural-rehabilitation projects. House further insisted on Elliott amendment to exclude packing and canning employees from NLRB.

SENATE

1. PRICE CONTROL. Continued debate on H. J. Res. 371, to extend and amend the Price Control and Stabilization Acts (pp. 8742-82). Rejected, 40-40, the Taft amendment providing a cost-plus pricing formula with a 1940 base (pp. 8758-78). Agreed to the McClellan amendment to provide that maximum prices of forestry products shall permit producers of at least 90% of such products to recover current costs (pp. 8779-82).
2. FLOOD CONTROL. Both Houses agreed to the conference report on H. R. 6597, the omnibus flood-control bill (pp. 8739, 8786-7). This bill will now be sent to the President.
3. RUBBER. Passed without amendment S. J. Res. 174, prohibiting WAA from disposing of synthetic-rubber plants costing the Government over \$5,000,000 until 6 months after an OWMR report to Congress on establishment of a rubber program to protect against complete dependence on foreign sources; exceptions to this provision are provided in the case of certain plants (pp. 8736-7).
4. REORGANIZATION. Sen. Wiley moved consideration of S. Con. Res. 64, 65, and 66, to disapprove the President's reorganization plans, but withdrew it until today, at the request of Majority Leader Barkley, with the thought that action on the price-control measure may be completed today (pp. 8738-9).
5. MEAT AND GRAIN SITUATION. Sen. Wherry, Nebr., discussed this matter, indicating his belief that price increases since July 1 have not been unreasonable and that the supply situation is better (pp. 8739-42).  
Sen. Tunnell, Del., quoted meat-price increases and said cattle "are coming in for a reason" (p. 8739).



6. FORESTRY. Both Houses received from this Department proposed legislation to facilitate and simplify the work of the Forest Service. To Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee and House Agriculture Committee. (pp. 8735, 8859.)
7. OWMR REPORT on the production and price-control situation, etc., was received (p. 8735).
8. PURCHASING. Received from the President "a proposed provision pertaining to the General Supply Fund, Procurement Division." To Appropriations Committee. (p. 8735) (S. Doc. 239)
9. FWA APPROPRIATION. Received from the President a supplemental appropriation estimate of \$100,000,000 for FWA (no purpose shown in Record) (S. Doc. 238). To Appropriations Committee. (p. 8735.)
10. EXPORT CONTROL. Received a letter from the Commerce Department "relating to the administration of the export control law during the next fiscal year." To Appropriations Committee. (p. 8735.)

#### HOUSE

11. RURAL REHABILITATION. Received the conference report on S. 704, to authorize the Secretary to continue administration of and ultimately liquidate Federal rural rehabilitation projects (p. 9787). This bill as contained in the conference report authorizes the Secretary to make preferential disposition to veterans of War II and present occupants to whom previous commitments to purchase have been made of the project lands within a three-year period following the effective date of the Act; and eliminates "lands in the so-called water conservation and utility projects," which are operated jointly by this Department and the Department of Interior.
12. LABOR-FEDERAL SECURITY APPROPRIATION BILL. Agreed to the conference report on this bill, H.R. 6739 (pp. 8787-97). The House further insisted on its disagreement to the Senate amendment striking out the so-called Elliott rider which would exclude packing and canning workers from NLRB regulations (p. 8791-7).
13. TREASURY-POST OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL. Further insisted on its disagreement to the Senate amendment to this bill, H.R. 5452 (pp. 8797). The amendment in disagreement raises the price of silver to 90.3¢.
14. RECLAMATION. The Irrigation and Reclamation Committee reported with amendment H.R. 6876, to authorize Interior to construct the Lewiston Orchards project, Idaho, in accordance with Federal reclamation laws (H.Rept. 2497) (p. 8859).
15. POSTAL SERVICE. The Post Office and Post Roads Committee reported without amendment H.R. 6970, to provide for an air parcel post service (H.Rept. 2498) (p. 8859).
16. MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT APPROPRIATION BILL. Agreed to the second conference report on this bill, H.R. 6837 (pp. 8856-7).
17. BRITISH LOAN. Continued debate on S.J.Res. 138, to authorize a loan to Great Britain (pp. 8799-855).
18. GRAIN SHORTAGE. Received Richmond County, N.Y., and Little Rock, Ark., citizens' petitions opposing use of grain by breweries during the grain shortage (p. 8860).
19. PRICE CONTROL. Rep. White Idaho, urged caution in consideration of price-control continuation and inserted sundry letters for and against OPA continuation (p. 8858).



It is only necessary to comment on one of these projects. I refer to the Yadkin-Pee Dee River Basin project to say that the Chief of Engineers submitted a comprehensive report in House Document No. 652, Seventy-eighth Congress. This report has been available to the public. In 1944 the Senate Committee on Commerce included a multiple-purpose reservoir tentatively in the flood-control bill of 1944, but at the request of the senior Senator from North Carolina, Senator BAILEY, the authorization was eliminated and a resolution was adopted by the Senate Committee on Commerce asking for a restudy and for a report for flood protection. The Chief of Engineers submitted a favorable report on June 19, 1946, after the bill had passed the House, and recommended for flood control for detention reservoirs. The House conferees carefully considered both the report and the hearings, as well as all information submitted to them by those advocating and opposing the project.

All interests are protected by the authorization. It authorizes, substantially in accordance with the plans contained in this report of the Chief of Engineers, the construction of four detention reservoirs with such modifications thereof as, in the discretion of the Secretary of War and the Chief of Engineers, may be advisable. As emphasized by the House conferees in the statement on the part of the managers of the House, the discretionary authority for the modification of this project was included in the authorization in order that the Secretary of War and the Chief of Engineers could use every practicable means to limit the lands required to be inundated in the flood-control reservoirs and to avoid damage and disruption of the local economy and facilities not absolutely necessary in securing flood control. According to the report of the Chief of Engineers, and as shown by the hearings, about 7,825 acres of lands are in the reservoir sites and only about 2,920 acres of this land is cultivated.

The Senate approved all of the projects contained in the bill as it was passed by the House with a modification of the Salem Church Reservoir which really effectuates the authorization in the House bill as set forth in the statement on the part of the managers of the House. The Senate amended the project for the Leon River Basin to provide for 45,000 acre-feet of storage for irrigation purposes as recommended by the Department of the Interior, and the Senate also amended the project in the North Canadian River Basin in Oklahoma by the allocation of 69,000 acre-feet of storage in the Canton Reservoir for irrigation purposes.

As in previous flood-control bills, the House utilizes the hearings conducted by the Senate Committee on Commerce on projects on which favorable reports have been submitted by the Chief of Engineers, after the passage of the bill by the House. The Senate utilizes the hearings conducted by the House on all projects on which the Chief of Engineers submitted favorable reports included in the bill passed by the House.

There were some amendments to other provisions of the bill as passed by the

House and there were adjustments and yielding by both the Senate and the House. There was no material change made in the substance of the bill as it was passed by the House by any of the amendments adopted by the Senate or the modifications thereof as approved by the conferees.

A great number of the amendments adopted by the Senate consisted of clarification of the sections of the House bill by inserting the numbers of reports that were not available to the House at the time the bill was passed and by including preliminary examinations and surveys in many sections of the United States. All the preliminary examinations and surveys included in Senate amendments are retained in the bill.

When the bill left the House, it authorized construction of projects at an estimated cost of \$748,479,744 by the Chief of Engineers. As stated, the Senate added five projects at a total estimated cost of \$22,846,500. The total authorizations in the bill as passed by the House amounted to \$750,000,000. The conference report increased the total authorization to \$772,000,000. The conference report, as I have stated, is unanimous and should be promptly and unanimously approved. I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

(Mr. WHITTINGTON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

#### LABOR-FEDERAL SECURITY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1947

Mr. HARE. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 6739) making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, and I ask unanimous consent that the statement may be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. HARE]?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House July 9, 1946.)

Mr. HARE. Mr. Speaker, there is no dispute among the conferees about the subjects embraced in this conference report. There are one or two items in disagreement that will be reported to the House for action after we dispose of this conference report.

The report, as it is presented to you, carries a total appropriation of \$1,155,000,000 in round figures; although this sum is approximately \$20,000,000 in excess of the total contained in the bill as it passed the House, it is nevertheless \$2,000,000 under the total as approved by the Senate and is approximately \$23,000,000 less than the Budget estimates.

This increase over the House figures is explained in the main by the inclusion

of two appropriations not carried in the bill as it passed the House. One item is for \$11,000,000, to meet the cost of terminal leave pay to employees of the United States Employment Service when the Employment Service is returned to the States and the Federal employees are separated from their Federal positions. The other item is one of \$4,750,000 to enable the Federal Security Agency to render temporary assistance to certain citizens in destitute circumstances who are brought back from foreign countries and for aid to evacuated Filipinos and Hawaiians awaiting return to their countries.

The other items forming a part of this conference report were, in the main, compromised and, inasmuch as there is no dispute as far as I know over the report, and unless the minority conferees have some comment to make, I shall move the previous question on the report.

Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the first amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 10: Page 13, line 2, strike out "\$10,417" and insert "\$62,500."

Mr. HARE. Mr. Speaker, I move to recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. HARE moves to recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum inserted by the said Senate amendment, insert "\$46,875."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the second amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 11: On page 13, line 3, strike out "\$149,200" and insert "\$895,220."

Mr. HARE. Mr. Speaker, I move to recede and concur with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. HARE moves to recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum inserted by said Senate amendment, insert "\$671,415."

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HARE. I yield.

Mr. RICH. Are we going to yield to everything that the other body wants, increasing this amount \$600,000? Again I ask you, Where are you going to get the money? If you are going to permit the Senate to increase all these appropriations and then agree to it, it is not right and we should not do it.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HARE. I yield.

Mr. KEEFE. In answer to the gentleman from Pennsylvania, if he is at all familiar with this bill he will know that this is not an increase in the appropriation at all. It is merely a reallocation of funds, due to the fact that the return of the USES was put over until November 15, rather than the date originally set by the House, requiring reallocation of funds, but no increase at all.

Mr. RICH. If we reallocate funds that we previously appropriated and we can



save that amount of money, it is certainly a saving, if I know anything about finances at all. We ought to save every dollar we can. If we do not, we will be wrecked.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from South Carolina.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 12: Page 13, line 5, strike out "\$17,129,250" and insert in lieu thereof "\$34,258,500."

Mr. HARE. Mr. Speaker, I move to recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. HARE moves to recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum inserted by said Senate amendment insert "\$25,693,875."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 13: On page 13, line 5, insert "and, without limitation upon the availability of other funds for the same purposes, \$11,000,000 for the liquidation of unrecorded and contingent obligations, including the payment of accrued annual leave, arising in connection with the transfer of employment office facilities and services to State operation; in all, \$45,258,500."

Mr. HARE. Mr. Speaker, I move to recede and concur with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. HARE moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 13, and concur in the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the figure "\$45,258,500" contained in said Senate amendment insert "\$36,693,875."

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HARE. I yield.

Mr. RICH. I can see where you have cut down a little on the Senate amendment, but it is not the amount the House voted, and the conferees on the part of the House should have stuck to those amounts if they are ever going to try to balance the budget. Unless these things are done the budget will not be balanced for years to come. All these items should be held down to the minimum.

Mr. HARE. May I say to the gentleman from Pennsylvania that if he will examine the record he will find that this amendment in the last analysis is identical with what passed the House. This item provides for \$11,000,000 if the United States Employment Service is returned to the States, and it is to allow these employees to be paid their terminal or accumulated leave earned while in the Federal service. Otherwise this is the item as it passed the House a few weeks ago.

Mr. RICH. It seems to me you ought to start the shave and cut them all down.

Mr. HARE. I may say to the gentleman further that if he has kept up with the record he will see that for the past several years this appropriation has been reduced annually. It is now reduced some \$23,000,000 below the Budget estimate, and the gentleman will find that the total appropriation is reduced some-

thing like \$70,000,000 as compared with last year.

Mr. RICH. The gentleman talks about reducing items. The Appropriations Committee is the one great organization of this Congress which can practice economy.

For the last fiscal year our deficit was \$21,000,000,000, and it is my prediction that you will go in the red \$10,000,000,000 this year.

Mr. HARE. Now will the gentleman yield to me to make a statement? I can give the gentleman this assurance, that if he is here next year and sees to it that no additional appropriations are requested of the Congress we will see to it that none are made.

Mr. RICH. You are not talking to me, brother; I am not the fellow who increased these items. You ought to talk to the Members on that side of the House.

Mr. HARE. The gentleman is always ready to find fault and criticize someone else, but when it comes to assuming his own responsibility he wants to shift it.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion to recede and concur with an amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 14: Page 15, strike out lines 5 to 12 inclusive and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"For grants to States (including Alaska and Hawaii) beginning January 1, 1947, to finance the proper and efficient administration of State-wide systems of public employment offices, to carry out title IV of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 and the purposes of the act of Congress approved June 6, 1933, as amended (excluding sec. 5 thereof), and, upon the request of any State, for the payment of rental for space made available to such State in lieu of grants for such purpose, \$34,258,500, of which \$288,500 shall be available to the United States Employment Service for all necessary expenses, including personal services, in connection with the operation of employment office facilities and services in the District of Columbia.

"On December 31, 1946, the Secretary of Labor shall transfer, to the State agency in each State designated under section 4 of the act of Congress approved June 6, 1933, as amended, as the agency to administer the State-wide system of public employment offices in cooperation with the United States Employment Service under said act, the operation of State and local public employment office facilities and properties which were transferred by such State to the Federal Government in 1942 to promote the national war effort. The Secretary of Labor may also provide for the transfer and assignment to such State, without reimbursement therefor, of any other public employment office facilities and properties, including records, files, and office equipment: *Provided*, That as a condition to such transfer and assignment of Federal properties, the Secretary may require the recipient State to waive any claim which may then exist or thereafter arise out of the use made by the Federal Government of, or for the loss of or damage to, property and facilities transferred to the Federal Government as hereinabove described.

"The Secretary of Labor shall withhold or deny certifications of funds for a State system of public employment offices unless he finds that the State—

"(1) (a) has made provision for the transfer to and retention in the State-wide

system of public employment offices of employees of the Federal Government who (on the day preceding the effective date of the transfer of the employment offices to the State under this Act) have been employed in State or local employment service functions in such State, in the positions occupied by them under the Federal service or in reasonably comparable positions, except that individuals so transferred may be separated or terminated for good cause as determined in individual cases under the applicable State merit system, or separated or terminated under the applicable State merit system by reason of reductions in force found necessary in the interests of efficient operations, and may be separated (A) if they have failed to acquire eligibility for continued employment superior to that of any war veteran competing for appointment in the State-wide system of public employment offices under the State merit system in the positions occupied by them under the Federal service or in reasonably comparable positions, after having been given a reasonable opportunity to acquire such eligibility, or (B) if the Secretary has determined that it is impracticable for them to be given an opportunity to acquire such eligibility; and (b) has made provision for the extension to employees of the Federal Government who left employment-service positions in such State in order to perform training and service in the land or naval forces of the United States or service in the merchant marine as defined in Public Law Numbered 87, Seventy-eighth Congress, of the same employment rights and privileges as those provided for Federal employees transferring to State employment in accordance with the provisions of this paragraph; or

"(2) has requested the detail of the employees referred to in clause (1) (a) of this paragraph to the State agency under the following provisions: So much of the funds appropriated for State-wide systems of public employment offices as may be necessary shall be available to the Secretary of Labor, in lieu of any portion of the grant to the State, for the payment of compensation (under the salary scales applicable to such employees prior to the effective date of the transfer of the employment offices to the State under this Act) to employees of the United States Employment Service in the Department of Labor, who, upon the request of the State, and for the purpose of permitting continuity in their employment pending an opportunity to acquire eligibility for State employment in accordance with clause (1) (a) of this paragraph, may be detailed by the Secretary of Labor to the State agency for service in the State-wide system of public employment offices.

"Notwithstanding any other provisions of the Civil Service Retirement Act approved May 29, 1930, as amended, any person who was appointed to a position in the Social Security Board under Executive Order 8990 of December 23, 1941, and who shall have returned to employment with the State at any time prior to the end of 1 year after the return to State operation of the employment offices in such State, shall, if he so elects, be paid a refund of the total amount of his deductions and deposits under said Act, together with interest to the date of termination of his service with the Federal Government; and such person shall not receive any annuity benefits under said act based on the service covered by the refund unless he is subsequently reinstated, retransferred, or reappointed to a position coming within the purview of said act and redeposits all moneys, except voluntary contributions, so refunded to him, together with interest at 4 percent compounded on December 31 of each year, except that interest shall not be required covering any period of separation from the service.

"In carrying out the provisions under this heading, the Secretary shall assure that each



State agency operates under such methods of administration relating to the establishment and maintenance of personnel standards on a merit basis, as are found by the Secretary to be necessary to carry out the purposes of this heading (except that the Secretary shall exercise no authority with respect to the selection, tenure of office, and compensation of any individual employed in accordance with such methods), and has made reasonable provision for facilitating the free movement of workers seeking employment and employers seeking workers, and for the replacement of any funds appropriated by the Congress for State systems of public employment offices which, because of any action or contingency, have been lost or have been expended for purposes other than or in amounts in excess of those found necessary by the Secretary for the proper and efficient administration of the State system of public employment offices.

"The Secretary of Labor is authorized to expend in any State, after January 1, 1947, so much of the funds appropriated for State systems of public employment offices as may be necessary to operate a State-wide system of public employment offices under the control of the Secretary if no State system of public employment offices exists in such State or if, and for so long as, the State is not eligible for Federal funds for such purposes. Except to the extent that a system of employment offices under the control of the Secretary is operated within a State either (1) pursuant to the specific request of the Governor of such State, or (2) with funds specifically appropriated by the Congress for the operation of such system under the control of the Secretary, the Secretary shall not expend more than \$1,000,000 in any fiscal year for the purposes of this paragraph or operate a system of employment offices in any State pursuant to this paragraph for more than 3 months in any fiscal year.

"Whenever funds are paid to the same State agency for the purposes of this act and of title III of the Social Security Act, as amended, (1) such State agency may, if it so elects, submit to the Secretary and the Social Security Board a joint budget covering both the functions for which grants are made under this act and the functions for which grants are made under such title III; in such a case, the Secretary of Labor shall, if the State agency so elects, certify to the Social Security Board the amounts to be paid to the State for the purposes of this act and upon receipt of such certification, the Social Security Board shall certify such amounts to the Secretary of the Treasury, in addition to the amount, if any, payable by said Board under the provisions of section 302 (a) of the Social Security Act, as amended. Any additional amounts so certified by the Social Security Board shall be paid to the State by the Secretary of the Treasury out of the appropriation herein made available; and (2) the State agency may commingle such funds and account therefor by such accounting, statistical, sampling, or other methods as may be found by the Secretary of Labor and the Social Security Board, respectively, to afford reasonable assurance that the funds paid to the State agency for the purposes of this act and the funds paid to the State agency under title III of the Social Security Act, as amended, are expended for the respective purposes of this act and such title III."

Mr. HARE. Mr. Speaker, I move to recede and concur with an amendment. The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. HARE moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 14 and concur in the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the

matter stricken out and inserted by said Senate amendment, insert the following:

**"GRANTS TO STATES FOR PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT OFFICES**

"For grants to the several States (including Alaska and Hawaii), beginning November 16, 1946, in accordance with the provisions of the act of June 6, 1933, as amended (29 U. S. C. 49-49i), and for carrying into effect section 602 of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, including, upon the request of any State, the payment of rental for space made available to such State in lieu of grants for such purpose, \$42,823,125, of which \$360,625 shall be available to the United States Employment Service for all necessary expenses, including personal services, in connection with the operation of employment office facilities and services in the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That no State shall be required to make any appropriation as provided in section 5 (a) of said act of June 6, 1933, as amended, prior to July 1, 1948: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding the provisions of section 5 (a) and section 6 of the act of June 6, 1933, as amended, the Secretary of Labor shall from time to time certify to the Secretary of the Treasury for payment to each State found to be in compliance with the requirements of the act of June 6, 1933, as amended, such amounts as he determines to be necessary for the proper and efficient administration of its public employment offices.

"On November 15, 1946, the Secretary of Labor shall transfer, to the State agency in each State designated under section 4 of the act of Congress approved June 6, 1933, as amended, as the agency to administer the State-wide system of public employment offices in cooperation with the United States Employment Service under said act, the operation of State and local public employment office facilities and properties which were transferred by such State to the Federal Government in 1942 to promote the national war effort. The Secretary of Labor shall, on request of the State agency, also provide for the transfer and assignment to such State, without reimbursement therefor, of any other public employment office facilities and properties within such State, including records, files, and office equipment: *Provided*, That as a condition to such transfer and assignment of Federal properties, the Secretary may require the recipient State to waive any claim which may then exist or thereafter arise out of the use made by the Federal Government of, or for the loss of or damage to, property and facilities transferred to the Federal Government as hereinabove described.

"The Secretary of Labor may withhold or deny certifications of funds for a State system of public employment offices unless he finds that the State—

"(1) (a) has made provision for the transfer to and retention in the State-wide system of public employment offices of employees of the Federal Government who (on the effective date of this act) were employed in State or local employment service functions in such State, in the positions occupied by them under the Federal service or in reasonably comparable positions, except that individuals so transferred may be separated or terminated for good cause as determined in individual cases under the applicable State merit system, or separated or terminated under the applicable State merit system by reason of reductions in force found necessary in the interests of efficient operations, and may be separated (A) if they have failed to acquire eligibility to be certified for appointment superior to that of any war veteran competing for the same appointment in the State-wide system of public employment offices under the State merit system in the positions occupied by them under the Federal service or in reasonably comparable posi-

tions, after having been given a reasonable opportunity to acquire such eligibility, or (B) if the Secretary has determined that it is impossible for them to be given an opportunity to acquire such eligibility because of State constitutional or statutory provisions in force on the effective date of this act; and (b) has made provisions for the extension to employees of the Federal Government who left employment-service positions in such State in order to perform training and service in the land or naval forces of the United States or service in the merchant marine as defined in Public Law No. 87, Seventy-eighth Congress, of the same employment rights and privileges as those provided for Federal employees transferring to State employment in accordance with the provisions of this paragraph; or

"(2) has requested the detail of such employees to the State agency under the following provisions: So much of the funds appropriated for State-wide systems of public employment offices as may be necessary shall be available to the Secretary of Labor, in lieu of any portion of the grant to the State, for the payment of compensation (under the salary scales applicable to such employees prior to the effective date of this act) to employees of the United States Employment Service in the Department of Labor, who, upon the request of the State, and for the purpose of permitting continuity in their employment pending an opportunity to acquire eligibility for State employment in accordance with clause (1) (a) of this paragraph, may be detailed by the Secretary of Labor to the State agency for service in the State-wide system of public employment offices.

"Notwithstanding any other provisions of the Civil Service Retirement Act approved May 29, 1930, as amended, any person who was appointed to a position in the Social Security Board under Executive Order 8990 of December 23, 1941, and who shall have returned to employment with the State at any time prior to the end of 1 year after the return to State operation of the employment offices in such State, shall, if he so elects, be paid a refund of the total amount of his deductions and deposits under said act, together with interest to the date of termination of his service with the Federal Government; and such person shall not receive any annuity benefits under said act based on the service covered by the refund unless he is subsequently reinstated, retransferred, or reappointed to a position coming within the purview of said act and redeposits all moneys, except voluntary contributions, so refunded to him, together with interest at 4 percent compounded on December 31 of each year, except that interest shall not be required covering any period of separation from the service.

"In carrying out the provisions under this heading, the Secretary shall assure that each State agency operates under such methods of administration relating to the establishment and maintenance of personnel standards on a merit basis, as are found by the Secretary to be necessary to carry out the purposes of this heading, and such methods shall not deviate from, and shall be consistent with, the methods required pursuant to section 303 (a) (1) of the Social Security Act, as amended.

"Whenever funds are paid to the same State agency under this heading and title III of the Social Security Act, as amended, (1) such State agency may, if it so elects, submit to the Secretary and the Social Security Board a joint budget covering both the functions for which grants are made under this heading and the functions for which grants are made under such title III; in such a case, the Secretary of Labor shall, if the State agency so elects, certify to the Social Security Board the amounts to be paid to the State under this heading and upon



receipt of such certification, the Social Security Board shall certify such amounts to the Secretary of the Treasury, in addition to the amount, if any, payable by said Board, under the provisions of section 302 (a) of the Social Security Act, as amended. Any additional amounts so certified by the Social Security Board shall be paid to the State by the Secretary of the Treasury out of the appropriation herein made available; and (2) the State agency may commingle such funds and account therefor by such accounting, statistical, sampling, or other methods as may be found by the Secretary of Labor and the Social Security Board, respectively, to afford reasonable assurance that the funds paid to the State agency under this heading and the funds paid to the State agency under title III of the Social Security Act, as amended, are expended for the respective purposes of this heading and of such title III."

Mr. HARE. Mr. Speaker, this is the amendment which provides for the return of the United States Employment Service to the States on November 15, 1946.

Without going into any general discussion of the proposal I am authorized by the conferees to make this statement, and I think the statement should be sufficient:

The interpretation of the conferees of the language used in the amendment providing for the transfer of the United States Employment Service to the States is that all persons employed in the Service on the date of the passage of this act will be transferred pending their permanent appointment or release under the provisions of the State merit system, it being understood that preference rights of returning war veterans will be recognized in a manner similar to that accorded by Federal statute.

This statement was agreed to and initialed by both the Senate and House conferees. It simply means that all persons on the roll the date this bill becomes a law shall be returned and have equal opportunity to be retained under the State merit system, and I assume they will be if they qualify and are certified. The bill provides that all shall be returned as of November 15, 1946.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN].

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, I concur in the conference report and in the clarifying language submitted by the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. HARE]. The conferees have performed an extraordinary service in piloting this bill through conference and deserve the commendation of the House. I take this time only for the purpose of refreshing a little upon the difficulty of having a function or an agency returned to the States after it has been lodged in the hands of the Federal Government. This conference report represents a most interesting bit of legislative history which deserves to be summarized.

You will remember that on December 19, 1941, President Roosevelt telegraphed the governors of the various States asking them to loan the United States Employment Service to the Federal Government to aid in recruiting manpower for the war effort. This transfer was consummated in the short space of 11 days.

The second episode in the career of this proposal came in the appropriation bill for the Labor-Security Agency which clearly recognized that the transfer of

United States Employment Service to the Federal Government was only a loan and that this function should be returned to the States not later than 3 months after the termination of hostilities in the war with Japan as determined by the President or the Congress. However, no action was taken in that direction.

The third episode came in the form of a bill introduced by Representative Ramspeck, of Georgia, on October 18, 1945, to keep the Employment Service in the hands of the Federal Government until June 30, 1947, and to beset it with such restrictions as to make it virtually under continued Federal control.

The fourth episode came in the form of a substitute which I offered and which was passed by the House on January 29, 1946, by a vote of 254 to 125. This substitute was free from the objections to the Ramspeck bill and set the date for returning this service to the States on June 30, 1946.

The fifth episode was a quiet one indeed as the bill slumbered peacefully in a Senate pigeonhole. At long last it was reported by a Senate committee and languished for another sustained period before action was taken by the whole Senate.

Episode No. 6 came when the House passed the Labor-Security Agency appropriation bill on June 11, 1946, and so dividing the funds for the operation of the United States Employment Service that it would have automatically reverted to the States on September 30, 1946.

Episode No. 7 came when the Senate passed the original Ramspeck bill and deleted all of the provisions or most of the provisions of the Dirksen substitute. Objection was made to sending that bill to conference and at this very good hour it is contained in the bosom of the Rules Committee.

Episode 8 came when the Senate passed the Labor-Security appropriation bill and wrote into that measure almost all of the provisions of the Ramspeck legislative bill. It was on this bill that innumerable conferences were held and at long last it has come back here for final action. The date of the transfer is now fixed at November 15, 1946.

What a long and tortuous course this has been. The very dates fixed for the transfer—namely, June 30, 1947, June 30, 1946, September 30, 1946, and finally November 15, 1946—speak so eloquently of the art of compromise. The conferees have performed a patient labor and deserve the highest commendation.

By way of epilog one might say that when a public function or an agency falls into the hands of the Federal Government and becomes centralized it is about as difficult to get it back into State hands by means of a legislative transfer as it is to push a spirited bull calf through a barn door.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield to the gentleman from West Virginia.

Mr. RANDOLPH. The RECORD should show that there were several of us who were members of the House Labor Committee and also many other Members of Congress who felt that the legislative proposal for the disposition of USES and

the difference in approach between the Senate and House versions should have gone to conference. I want my colleagues to know that we believe that would have been the orderly manner to handle the problem.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Illinois has expired.

Mr. HARE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE].

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Speaker, I shall not take the 5 minutes, but I want the RECORD to show that this ultimate determination which you now find written in this conference report is the result of a long effort. It has finally resolved itself into a unanimous report of the conferees, and these Employment Services are to go back to the States on November 15, 1946, and thus close a chapter that has agitated the Governors of the 48 States, lo, for a long period of time.

The interpretation that the distinguished gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. HARE] has put into this RECORD, was placed there for a specific purpose. The conferees unanimously agreed that that interpretation of certain language in this amendment should be placed in the RECORD so that there can be no mistake as to the intention of the conferees or the Congress in writing this language. The great difficulty that we had was the question as to the disposition of the employees that the now in the service of the Federal Government, and under the interpretation that the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee put into this RECORD there can be no question in the minds of any persons as to what the plain mandate and intent of the Congress of the United States was.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Notwithstanding what the gentleman has said, it is not the function of the Supreme Court to interpret the laws that we pass?

Mr. KEEFE. I do not think we will have any question about the Supreme Court becoming involved in it at all. It is a question of interpretation for the guidance of the Secretary of Labor in the future in his relations with the State governments in the matter of granting or withholding of funds allocated to the States for the administration of the Employment Services.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. RICH. The gentleman thinks, then, that the Labor Department will agree to the language as written by the gentleman from South Carolina without any trouble?

Mr. KEEFE. There is no question about the Labor Department agreeing to it. The Labor Department does not make the laws. That is what I am seeking to impress upon you—that the Congress makes the laws. The Congress is writing this law, and so that there can be no chance for misinterpretation as to what the Congress intended, we have written that interpretation in this record in language so clear and so plain that



neither the Secretary of Labor nor anybody else can be deceived as to what the Congress meant. I might say that the conferees were absolutely in harmony—unanimously—and signed this document which the chairman of the subcommittee, the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. HARE] has read into the RECORD.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. DIRKSEN. If there ever was any doubt about the language that is carried in the bill, the clarification that was read into the RECORD by the chairman certainly reaffirms the intent of Congress as expressed all along for not only the return of these services but for the return of the employees under the State merit systems.

Mr. KEEFE. That is right.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield to the gentleman from West Virginia.

Mr. RANDOLPH. I think I must make a second observation because I know it was only through inadvertence that the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] did not make response to my thought on proper procedure in this matter. I am not especially critical—and my words must not be so construed—of what the Committee on Appropriations has done in this matter. You speak about your obligations to make the law very clear. That action is from the standpoint of the conference entered into between the Senate and the House Committees on Appropriations. But there was an equal responsibility on the part of the legislative committees of the Senate and the House who reported this legislation to our respective floors and who handled it. I believe it would have been better and more in keeping with the rules of the House had the legislative committees had an opportunity to go into conference on this bill.

Mr. KEEFE. May I say to the distinguished gentleman that as a general proposition, and as I will state later on in connection with the argument on this report, I am opposed to the Committee on Appropriations legislating on appropriation bills. That was not the work of the House Committee on Appropriations, may I say. This legislation was put into this bill by the other body. We had to go into the conference in order to get the legislation ironed out so as to have the House position reflected in the legislation which the other body placed in this appropriation bill.

Mr. RANDOLPH. I would remind the able gentleman that the request made for this bill to go to conference, that is, legislatively, was denied.

Mr. KEEFE. I do not recall that.

Mr. HARE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield to the gentleman from South Carolina.

Mr. HARE. Of course it is clear from the language used that any rights the present employees might have in the way of protection will not be lost if they go in.

Mr. KEEFE. That is right.

Mr. HARE. They lose no rights just because they go in; they have the same rights.

Mr. KEEFE. They have the same rights as the State employees. When they go in they are to be governed by the provisions of the State merit system and be subjected to competitive examination the same as anyone else.

Mr. HENRY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. HENRY. They have no preference over other State employees, either?

Mr. KEEFE. Of course it is true they have no such preference.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from South Carolina.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 38: On page 50, line 9, insert:

"Civilian war benefits: For all expenses necessary, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere and travel, to enable the Federal Security Administrator, in order to continue during the fiscal year 1947 the Civilian War Benefits program heretofore financed from the Emergency Fund for the President, to provide medical and hospital care (including prosthetic appliances and medical examinations) by contract without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, and money payments, to (a) civilians within the United States who have been injured as a result of enemy attack or of action to meet such attack or the danger thereof, or who have been injured while in the performance of their official duties as civilian defense workers, (b) civilians disabled as a result of illness, injury, or disease which occurred during detention by the enemy, and (c) the dependents within the United States of individuals injured or killed under circumstances described in clause (a) or (b) or reported as missing as a result of enemy action, \$158,000."

Mr. HARE. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

Mr. Speaker, in connection with this amendment I wish to state that it is the considered opinion of the conferees of both the House and Senate that these civilian war benefits should be administered by the Employees Compensation Commission and that this appropriation to the Federal Security Agency for this purpose is only a stop gap until legislation is passed making these payments the responsibility of the Employees Compensation Commission.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from South Carolina.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 38½: On page 51, line 1, insert:

"Civilian war assistance: For all expenses necessary, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, to enable the Federal Security Administrator, in order to continue during the fiscal year 1947 the Civilian War Assistance program heretofore financed from the Emergency Fund for

the President, to provide (a) temporary aid (including medical care by contract, transportation, and other goods and services without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, and money payments) to citizens of the United States or their children under 18 years of age who have been interned or stranded, and returned to the United States, or who have been evacuated from any area under the direction of the civil or military authorities of the United States, and (b) for the return of civilians evacuated from the Philippine Islands or Hawaii to the United States under the direction of the civil or military authorities of the United States during the period from December 7, 1941, to September 15, 1945, \$5,495,000, which amount may be expended by advances or grants of funds or otherwise, to such Federal or other agencies as the Administrator may designate."

Mr. HARE. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. HARE moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 38½ and concur in the same with an amendment as follows: Immediately following the word "for" after "(b)" in said Senate amendment insert the following language "temporary aid to and," and in lieu of the sum "\$5,495,000" contained in said Senate amendment, insert the sum "\$4,750,000."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 39: Page 56, line 9, strike out the following: "Provided further, That no part of the funds appropriated in this title shall be used in connection with investigation, hearings, directives, or orders concerning bargaining units composed in whole or in part of agricultural laborers as that term is defined in the Social Security Act in section 409, title 42, United States Code."

Mr. HARE. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House insist upon its disagreement to the Senate amendment.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Speaker, I offer a preferential motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. KEEFE moves that the House recede and concur in Senate amendment No. 39.

Mr. HARE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. LANE].

Mr. LANE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to speak out of order and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. LANE. Mr. Speaker, the proposed loan of \$3,750,000,000 to Great Britain, is a matter of such vital concern to the American people, that I feel the high responsibility of considering all of the arguments in this debate, before making a final decision.

Because of this, I want to repudiate in no uncertain terms the impression conveyed in a large advertisement appearing in the Boston Globe on July 10 of this year, and in other newspapers throughout the Nation. It represents me as opposed to the British loan on the mere assumption that, because I oppose British policy in Palestine, I must therefore vote against the loan.



The two issues are separate and distinct and must be decided on their individual merits. The Political Action Committee for Palestine has taken advantage of my sympathy for the Jewish homeland to fabricate a statement from me under the false and misleading headline in the *Globe's* advertisement reading "Kill that loan."

The advance copy, or proof of this advertisement, reached me on Tuesday, July 9, the day following its appearance in the New York papers. Across the top of it, in the handwriting and above the signature of Rabbi Baruch Korff, executive vice president of the Political Action Committee for Palestine, was the comment:

DEAR MR. LANE: I trust that the composition will meet with your approval, since it is in accordance with your policy as leader of this militant movement for Palestine. This advertisement will appear in the leading newspapers of the Nation. We will welcome any change you may suggest.

Kindest regards,

B. KORFF.

This copy used the headline: "Bonds for Britain translated into bonds for Palestine." It quoted from a letter allegedly written by me, asking for assistance for the cause of an independent Jewish Palestine. At no time did I write such a letter. Under no circumstances would I permit my frequently expressed concern for the plight of the Jews in Palestine to be used for the unrelated purpose of defeating the British loan.

Seeing that it was to be so used, I immediately sent a telegram on that same Tuesday, July 9, to Rabbi Baruch Korff. From a copy of that telegram in my possession I quote:

To Rabbi BARUCH KORFF,

*Political Action Committee for Palestine, Inc., 104 West Seventieth Street, New York City:*

In no event print letter allegedly signed by me. This letter has never been brought to my attention personally and I hope you will see to it that statement made by someone other than myself is not publicized. Please attend to this matter immediately.

Congressman THOMAS J. LANE.

LAWRENCE, MASS.

My instructions were disregarded. On the following day, Wednesday, July 10, 1946, large advertisements appeared in many leading newspapers, making an unwarranted use of my name in the political campaign to defeat the loan. The Political Action Committee for Palestine, as represented by Rabbi Korff, took the extreme liberty of quoting a letter allegedly written by me, in the context of an advertisement calling for defeat of the loan. This was done in spite of my denial of the letter and my emphatic refusal to authorize its use over by name before publication.

As a Congressman of the United States, beholden only to the people whom I represent, I will not have others speak for me. In the present case, an officer of the Political Action Committee for Palestine has overreached himself and has made use of my name in a misleading manner which I did not authorize.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LANE. I yield.

Mr. McCORMACK. I find I am in the same position as the gentleman from Massachusetts. I knew nothing about the advertisement and was not consulted. I find that the letter was addressed to me to change my position, and I am shown as one of those who signed the ad urging myself to change my position. I had no knowledge of it. While I do not want to be too critical, nevertheless the decent thing to do when a person's name is used is to let that person know and ask if his permission is granted for it to be used.

Mr. LANE. I thank the majority leader.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. LANE] has expired.

Mr. HARE. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman one additional minute.

Mr. LANE. Such devious tactics leave me but one recourse. I am this day dissociating myself from any affiliation with the Political Action Committee for Palestine. I want my many Jewish friends to know that I will continue to work, as I have in the past, for the great goal of the Jewish homeland. This is an issue which all right-thinking men cannot fail to support. My convictions on this point remain unchanged. But I cannot, in all conscience, lend the dignity of the office which I have the honor to hold to an organization which tries to use it, without my consent, to serve other political ends.

The British loan will be decided on its merits—or demerits—as they affect the American people and as they may affect world-wide economic recovery.

That—and that alone—is the present issue.

The case for the Jewish homeland is worthy enough to win through on its own facts. It will be weakened—and not strengthened—if it allows itself to be drawn into other issues which are foreign to it.

The executive vice president of the Political Action Committee for Palestine, through questionable methods, has tried to force my hand. He has sought to translate my support of one issue—freedom for Palestine—into automatic opposition to the British loan. In this attempt he has done a great disservice to the cause of the Jewish homeland and has forfeited the cooperation which I have hitherto given to his organization.

I welcome this opportunity to set the record straight. I am, as always, a supporter of the American policy to establish a homeland for the Jews in Palestine. But I will not permit the use of my name as a blanket endorsement of any and all means, including the one which is as far from the mark as the misuse of my name in this ad, to serve those ends.

I want to remind all whom it may concern that the representatives of the American people in Congress are here to stand on their own feet and not to be railroaded by any pressure group.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Massachusetts has again expired.

Mr. HARE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE].

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Speaker, there seems to be some little misapprehension as to the so-called Elliott amendment which was put into this bill by the House on a roll-call vote when the bill was under consideration in the House.

You will recall that the so-called Elliott amendment, which is found on page 56 of the bill, is the identical amendment that was written into the law a year previous, when offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. LEA]. It was then known as the Lea amendment. That went into the bill and finally received the approval of the Senate and was made a part of the law. It is now in the bill, and was in the bill when it left the House. The other body struck it out. The chairman of the subcommittee has made a motion to insist upon the position of the House that it remain in the bill. I voted against that amendment going into the bill when it was under consideration in the House and I have offered a preferential motion to recede and concur in the Senate amendment, and thus eliminate this rider from the bill.

I opposed this amendment when it was first offered and have never changed my position with reference thereto. If we adopt this amendment, what are we actually doing? I think there are many Members of this House who have emotionally voted on this question, who have not considered the great question involved. The Congress passed the National Labor Relations Act for a specific purpose. The passage of that act involved labor relations and bringing certain industries, individuals, and workers under the provisions of that act. Labor relations was the question involved, along with the question of minimum wages and maximum hours. At the time the National Labor Relations Act was passed there was a fight made to exclude agricultural labor from the provisions of the National Labor Relations Act. So in response to that demand there were exemptions provided in the National Labor Relations Act. In order that there might not be any question as to what those exemptions apply to, the Congress defined the term "agriculture." That definition will be found in section 203 (f) chapter 8, title 29, United States Code. This is what Congress said; this is the definition they wrote into the law when they wrote the National Labor Relations Act:

Agriculture includes farming in all its branches and among other things includes the cultivation and tillage of the soil, the production, cultivation, marketing, and harvesting of any agricultural or horticultural commodity including commodities defined as agricultural commodities in section 1141 (g) of title 12 as amended, the raising of livestock, bees, fur-bearing animals or poultry (including any forestry or lumbering operations) performed by a farmer or on a farm as an incident to or in conjunction with such farming operations, including preparation for market, delivery to storage or to market or to carriers for transportation to market.

Thus the Congress wrote into the National Labor Relations Act its definition as to what was to be excluded, and I think it is a pretty broad definition in its



exclusion. It has been the law for a long time.

The National Labor Relations Board was charged with responsibility of seeing to it that that law was carried out. They attempted to carry it out and immediately some question arose as to whether or not they were not extending their authority under this definition and including people within the jurisdiction of the National Labor Relations Board that ought not to be included. The question arose distinctly out in California where the processing of fruits and vegetables in canning plants became a very serious question and so they wanted to go beyond the definition that Congress itself had placed in the National Labor Relations Act and to extend the exclusion to employees that it never was intended should be excluded when Congress wrote the National Labor Relations Act.

How they seek to achieve that purpose? Instead of attacking the National Labor Relations Act and asking this Congress to amend that act, change the wording, increase the exemptions under the definition as set forth in the National Labor Relations Act, they ask in this Elliott amendment that the Senate has stricken from this bill, they ask the House to write a new definition of agricultural labor into the National Labor Relations Act so as to increase and tremendously extend the exemptions that will be granted under the definition contained in a definition of agriculture as defined in the Social Security Act.

Bear in mind, Mr. Speaker, that when we wrote the Social Security Act we were writing an entirely different law than the National Labor Relations Act. The reason for broadening the exemptions so as to take a greater number of people out from under the provisions of the Social Security Act is perfectly apparent; and so when you wrote the Social Security Act you excluded from its provisions a large group of people that it was never intended to include from coverage under the National Labor Relations Act.

The Elliott amendment takes the definition of agriculture that is found in the Social Security Act and which was put there for an entirely different purpose and in effect writes that definition into the National Labor Relations Act as a definition of agriculture, and thus excludes from the provisions of the National Labor Relations Act a huge number of employees that it never intended should be excluded when the National Labor Relations Act was written.

My position on that matter is simply this: If you want to amend the National Labor Relations Act, let us do so affirmatively. Let us know what we are doing. Let it be known that we are amending the National Labor Relations Act. Let it be known that the Congress is affirmatively determined to take out from under the protection of the National Labor Relations Act this great, broad group of people who are engaged in the packing and canning industries that Congress did not see fit to exclude when it wrote the National Labor Relations Act originally. As one Member of Congress I cannot, as a member of the Appropriations Committee, delegate to myself the right to legislate on this subject. I

think it is bad practice, and I have maintained that position consistently. That is the purpose of the legislative committee. If the Congress wants to legislate, and I believe it does, because it adopted the Elliott amendment by an overwhelming majority, why not bring the legislation in here, amend the National Labor Relations Act, and then let the Appropriations Committee appropriate in accord with the provisions of substantive law. But if we carry this practice forward by which we can write these legislative riders on appropriation bills, then we are adopting a practice that will continuously and forever rise to haunt us.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin has expired.

Mr. HARE. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman four additional minutes.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Speaker, I have not discussed the merits or the demerits of the objectives that my friend from California seeks to achieve. Perhaps they are worthy objectives, but if it is a worthy objective, let us do it in a worthy manner. Let us achieve that objective in a worthy manner. Let us achieve it legislatively and amend the National Labor Relations Act instead of doing it in this sub rosa manner in which we are doing it and constantly writing these limitations on appropriation bills.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. RICH. I quite agree with the statement the gentleman has just made, but when you have a Labor Committee that will not bring in legislation to change the Wagner Act, and that is the only way you can do it in order to aid and assist people in trying to do the right thing, sometimes you have to vote for something you do not like and which may not be the proper way to accomplish the end sought.

Mr. KEEFE. May I say to the distinguished gentleman that there is some justice and perhaps some logic in what he says; but, if we are to pursue that to the end, then you might just as well fold up your legislative committees and not have them at all.

Mr. LAFOLLETTE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. LAFOLLETTE. I simply want to say to the gentleman from Wisconsin that he is making, as he always makes, an excellent presentation of a very logical position and I compliment him upon it.

Mr. KEEFE. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Is it not a fact that the Appropriations Committee has several times brought in limitations on bills providing that the appropriation shall not be used in the event certain unions followed a certain practice, also the Congress has said that the money shall not be used for certain communistic activities?

Mr. KEEFE. There is no question about that. Under the Holman rule, as

I understand it, and as it has been repeatedly interpreted by the Speaker of this House, limitations on appropriation language which are in fact limitations on the expenditure of money are proper and there is no impropriety, perhaps, under the rules in doing that. If it was an impropriety and in violation of the rules, the Chairman would have ruled, no doubt, that the amendment was subject to a point of order; but that does not change the fundamental purpose I have tried to announce.

Mr. Speaker, I did not have time to read this long definition of the term "agricultural labor" as contained in the Social Security Act, and I ask unanimous consent that at this point I may be permitted to revise and extend my remarks and include therein the definition of "agricultural labor" as found in the Social Security Act.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

Mr. KEEFE. The definition referred to is as follows:

The term "agricultural labor" is defined in the Social Security Act, title II, United States Code, in subsection L of section 409, as follows:

(1) On a farm, in the employ of any person, in connection with cultivating the soil, or in connection with raising or harvesting any agricultural or horticultural commodity, including the raising, shearing, feeding, caring for, training, and management of livestock, bees, poultry, and fur-bearing animals and wildlife.

(2) In the employ of the owner or tenant or other operator of a farm, in connection with the operation, management, conservation, improvement, or maintenance of such farm and its tools and equipment, or in salvaging timber or clearing land of brush and other debris left by a hurricane, if the major part of such service is performed on a farm.

(3) In connection with the production or harvesting of maple sirup or maple sugar or any commodity defined as an agricultural commodity in section 1141j (g) title 12, as amended, or in connection with the raising or harvesting of mushrooms, or in connection with the hatching of poultry, or in connection with the ginning of cotton, or in connection with the operation or maintenance of ditches, canals, reservoirs, or waterways used exclusively for supplying and storing water for farming purposes.

(4) In handling, planting, drying, packing, packaging, processing, freezing, grading, storing, or delivering to storage or to market or to a carrier for transportation to market, any agricultural or horticultural commodity; but only if such service is performed as an incident to ordinary farming operations or in the case of fruits and vegetables, as an incident to the preparation of such fruits and vegetables for market. The provisions of this paragraph shall not be deemed to be applicable with respect to service performed in connection with commercial canning or commercial freezing or in connection with any agricultural or horticultural commodity after its delivery to a terminal market for distribution for consumption.

Mr. HARE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. PHILLIPS].

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman who preceded me, and for whom I have the very highest regard, said he thought perhaps there was some mis-



apprehension when this amendment was previously adopted by the House. I choose to believe, in respect to the House, that there was no misapprehension at all. This amendment was adopted 2 years ago. It was then introduced by the gentleman from California [Mr. LEA] for whose integrity and for whose judgment this House has high regard. The same amendment was introduced and again adopted by an overwhelming vote when it was introduced this year by the gentleman from California [Mr. ELLIOTT].

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PHILLIPS. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. The gentleman is entirely correct. A year ago this amendment was adopted by the House on a roll call vote of 203 to 103, while last year when this bill was before the House we adopted it by a roll call vote of 202 to 134, and I sincerely hope that the motion offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin is defeated.

Mr. PHILLIPS. I thank the gentleman for his contribution.

I hope that the amendment introduced by the gentleman from Wisconsin will be rejected and the motion offered by the chairman of the committee, the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. HARE], will be adopted, for these reasons: If the gentleman from Wisconsin wishes, as an academic matter, to discuss whether or not we should adopt a clear definition of "agricultural labor" I will not only agree with him, but I will call his attention to the fact that a bill for that purpose, to decide this question once and for all, was introduced in the Seventy-eighth Congress, and again in the Seventy-ninth Congress, by the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. HOPE], the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. FLANNAGAN], the gentleman from California [Mr. LEA], and myself, and I have no doubt that when the pressure on Congress is somewhat relaxed, it will be possible to get that bill up for discussion. Until that time, it is essential for the preservation of the crops, and the continuity of the food supply that this amendment be protected.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PHILLIPS. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. KEEFE. Does not the gentleman agree with me that the definition of agriculture found in the Social Security Act was put there for an entirely different purpose than the definition in the National Labor Relations Board Act?

Mr. PHILLIPS. In two different bills, of course; but the point is that, while you speak about a definition, we speak of interpretations of definitions by various agencies. We should define "agriculture" in this House. This is the place to define it. We have had, up to the present time, a War Labor Board and a National Labor Relations Board, acting as agencies for certain labor unions.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PHILLIPS. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. RANKIN. I want to ask the gentleman from California, if the Keefe amendment is adopted and the amend-

ment offered by the chairman is voted down, will it not enable a few labor racketeers to paralyze every processing plant in the agricultural belt.

Mr. PHILLIPS. That is correct—

Mr. RANKIN. Here is another thing—

Mr. PHILLIPS. I do not know that they will do it, but that is a possibility.

Mr. RANKIN. I understand, but I am not willing to put the American farmers at the mercy of a gang of labor racketeers that are not interested in the farmer, or in the laboring man himself. I hold in my hand a letter that has been sent to every Congressman by a Communist-front organization, branded as a Communist-front organization time and time again, that calls itself the Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions, Inc., denouncing the amendment which the gentleman from California is now supporting, and which I am supporting, and demanding that these farmers be left to their mercy whenever it comes to labor in the farmer-owned processing plants of America, processing beans, fruits, vegetables, and other agricultural products.

Mr. PHILLIPS. May I say that this is not in the least an academic matter. It is a very necessary interpretation of a confused agricultural situation. I ask for a "no" vote upon the motion offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE], and I ask for an "aye" vote upon the motion offered by the chairman the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. HARE].

Mr. HARE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN].

(Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, this issue has come before the House several times previously. To me it is simply a question of whether we care to permit labor unions to approach the border line of actual farm operations of this Nation. Personally, I feel that the further I can keep them away from interfering with the first handling of our farm commodities the better it is for the people of America so far as food production is concerned.

I reiterate that just last month this House defeated a similar motion as offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin by a vote of 202 to 134, a vote practically identical with that of the vote of a year previous, when the House originally accepted the Elliott amendment.

I sincerely hope the motion offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin will be defeated. The conferees should be instructed to insist upon the retention of the Elliott amendment in the bill.

Mr. HARE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. OUTLAND].

(Mr. OUTLAND asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. OUTLAND. Mr. Speaker, I have never heard a more clear and complete picture given of just what lies back of this amendment and all the implications contained in it than was given a few moments ago by the gentleman from Wis-

consin [Mr. KEEFE]. He outlined the background of the problem, he told what the situation was, and he very clearly pointed out that if we in this House thought it best to rewrite the definition of agricultural labor which should be included in the National Labor Relations Act, we should do it through legislative action and not through a rider on an appropriation bill. As he pointed out, also, the definition of agricultural labor is for one purpose under the Social Security Act and for another purpose under the National Labor Relations Act.

I call to the attention of the House that this amendment as written uses the following language: "composed in whole or in part of agricultural labor as defined in the Social Security Act."

Mr. Speaker, that would mean that if one man happened to fall in this category in a bargaining unit the National Labor Relations Board would have no jurisdiction whatsoever—only one person. I hope the House can imagine just what would happen as far as conditions in the various packing plants and processing sheds are concerned. This House does not touch one farmer directly or one hired man. That is the issue that has not been fully clarified here until the gentleman from Wisconsin clarified it. It is those in the secondary level, those that are packing and processing the goods, that are concerned. I represent a district that has thousands upon thousands of these workers and dozens upon dozens of these processing plants. The owner or the manager of not one packing shed has written me asking me to support this. Not one single manager has requested my backing for this particular bill. The gentleman from Minnesota talked about the need for food supplies. If you want to cut down the food supply of America and bring about chaos in the packing-shed industry where, for the last 4 years, there has not been one strike or one industrial stoppage, the adoption of the motion to insist upon disagreement with the Senate will bring about such a condition. The gentlemen from California who represent that State and who are in favor of this amendment realize that as well as I do. Why is this legislation being asked for at this time? Who wants it? Who has requested it? If we put this amendment into effect, we are going to have strikes and work stoppages that are going to cause all kinds of lessening of our food supplies at this critical time. I think that issue should be very clearly understood.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. OUTLAND. I yield.

Mr. MURDOCK. The gentleman has described the condition that exists in my State and I agree with him thoroughly.

Mr. OUTLAND. And the gentleman's State has many thousands of these people coming under this jurisdiction. He knows what he is talking about.

Mr. MURDOCK. Yes.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. OUTLAND. I yield.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. May I ask the gentleman whether it is not



true furthermore that the issue here is not one of preventing strikes nor even of whether some of these people are going to organize. It is only a question of the circumstances under which such organization will take place because that is going to happen in some instances anyway since in many cases these workers are employed in operations similar to factory operations. The only issue raised by this amendment is whether the organization will take place under the law or under circumstances which are much more likely to cause strikes and conflict.

Mr. OUTLAND. The issue is whether they are going to be organized under the jurisdiction of the National Labor Relations Board under legal peaceful methods or whether we are going to revert to the old-time types of labor organization.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. That is the point I was going to make.

Mr. OUTLAND. Yes.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Does the gentleman not believe also that the board itself is quite a different proposition from what it was at some periods in the past and that the board has handled this whole question in a much more understanding and careful way in recent months than was the case at certain times in the past.

Mr. OUTLAND. I think the gentleman is right.

Mr. PRICE of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. OUTLAND. I yield.

Mr. PRICE of Illinois. If you go this far, is it not possible that the next step will be the exemption of the meat packing plants?

Mr. OUTLAND. I am quite sure this is only one step in the drive against organized labor all over the country, I will say to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. Speaker, if we want to preserve decent and fair relationships in the packing-shed industry and if we want to maintain the maximum food supply, I hope we will vote for the preferential motion offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE].

Mr. HARE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN].

(Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan asked and was given permission to revise and extend the remarks he made previously as well as his instant remarks.)

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, this is the old, old fight that has been here so many, many times. The adoption of the Keefe amendment and the rejection of the motion of the committee chairman means another step in the effort to give a license to labor organizations to force farm workers and ultimately the farmers themselves to pay tribute in order to do business. The collection of tribute from grocer and their employees was the purpose of the teamsters union in its recent drive in Detroit and western Michigan. That is what it means. The chairman's motion has for its purpose the same objective as the amendment offered by the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. HOPE] to protect farmers and their employees when the Case bill was before the House.

That amendment was adopted by an overwhelming vote.

Today, in my district, at the crossroads in the country where a canning plant and a manufacturing plant seek to operate and where in one plant the average wage is \$1.48 an hour, the CIO is trying to force the farmer workers—every farm man or woman in that plant to join the union. Few of them want to go in but the plant has been picketed and some of them have been threatened in the effort to force them to join and pay.

Notwithstanding the fact that the company involved went to this country crossroads and those living in the surrounding area had no opportunity for local industrial employment, built a canning plant and a manufacturing plant; created a market for hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of farm products; gave steady employment at high wages and in spite of the fact that the employees were as a rule satisfied, the CIO moved in and created dissatisfaction.

Let me give you a sample of its tactics. I quote:

— Co. does not believe in the law!

Neither did Dillinger or Al Capone or Sam Insull! You know what happened to them.

Perhaps — Co. officials are ignorant of the law. That you know is no excuse for crime.

The union has filed a complaint charging unfair labor practice on the part of the company but evidently its officials did not know the difference between a violation—if there was a violation—of the NLRA and the commission of a crime. Perhaps before it gets through it will learn. Perhaps it depends upon the biased and unfair activities of some of the NLRB or some subordinate which has a record of maladministration of the Act itself.

The purpose of the motion of the chairman of the committee is to afford to farmers and to farm workers and to workers generally some protection from the vicious actions of some international union officials, some protection against the unfair practices of the NLRB.

The argument of the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE] is beside the point. It has nothing to do, as he, himself, said with the merits of the proposition. His argument should have no effect on the vote here, for time and again similar amendments have been written into appropriation bills; and if I mistake not, the gentleman from Wisconsin has supported them.

The effect of the Keefe amendment is to give a license to the CIO to compel these farmers and farm workers who work part time on their own products in the canning plant to pay tribute in order to exercise the American right to work. I say the Keefe amendment should be defeated and the motion of the chairman adopted.

Mr. HARE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. LEA].

Mr. LEA. Mr. Speaker, I think the trouble here is not in the definition of "agriculture" in the National Labor Relations Act. The National Labor Relations Board has ignored the plain man-

date of the Congress. This argument that the definition in the National Labor Relations Act is for an entirely different purpose from that in the Social Security Act has no substantial foundation whatever. The plain purpose of Congress in each case was to exempt agricultural labor. The definition that we offer now is nothing more than to make doubly certain what Congress has already prescribed for these agencies.

Let me illustrate the reason for what is offered here. A farmer up in New Jersey produced milk. The National Labor Relations Act specifically declared milk to be an agricultural product. This particular farmer in New Jersey produced a large quantity of milk. He bottled all his own milk on his farm. He hired union truckers to deliver it to his distributors. An attorney in New York representing the National Labor Relations Board, notwithstanding this clear declaration of Congress as to milk, held that the farmer bottling his own milk on his own farm would be subject to the National Labor Relations Act.

Dealing with bureaus of Government that insist on so recklessly administering the law, I think it is up to Congress to avail itself of any opportunity available to force such agencies to comply with the will of Congress.

Members of this House were circularized under date of July 5 with a circular in which appears this statement, referring to the Elliott amendment:

This definition applies to industrial workers employed in the nut, fruit, and vegetable packing industries. These individuals are not farm workers. They are employed in industrial processes, just as workers in steel mills or automobile plants are employed.

That statement is entirely misleading in its inference. Let us look at the definition of "agricultural labor" as it is proposed in the Elliott amendment. This amendment proposes simply to write into this appropriation bill a definition of agricultural labor that is already in section 1426 (15) (h) of the Social Security Act. It is a simple, practical definition of modern agricultural labor.

The term "agricultural labor" includes all services performed—

When it defines various classes of agricultural labor and includes:

(4) In handling, planting, drying, packing, packaging, processing, freezing, grading, storing, or delivering to storage or to market or to a carrier for transportation to market, any agricultural or horticultural commodity; but only if such service is performed as an incident to ordinary farming operations or, in the case of fruits and vegetables, as an incident to the preparation of such fruits or vegetables for market. The provisions of this paragraph shall not be deemed to be applicable with respect to service performed in connection with commercial canning or commercial freezing or in connection with any agricultural or horticultural commodity after its delivery to a terminal market for distribution for consumption.

Thus, commercial canning is specifically exempted from the definition.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LEA. I yield.

Mr. RANKIN. Who was that letter from, condemning this amendment?



Mr. LEA. That circular was signed by Charles S. Bouslog, legislative director, Independent Citizens' Committee of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions, Inc.

Mr. RANKIN. As I pointed out a while ago, that organization is a Communist-front organization, and joins those forces that want to destroy this Government. That has been condemned by every investigator that has investigated it.

Mr. LEA. Thank you. Those primarily interested in promoting the perversion of the definition of agricultural labor are those who would like to place the farmer with his perishable crops at the complete mercy of their aggressive demands.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

Mr. HARE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. ELLIOTT].

Mr. ELLIOTT. Mr. Speaker, I want to point out to the membership why I believe we should retain this amendment, to show you that the National Labor Relations Board, time and again in my Congressional District, has not even tried to cooperate with the laboring men or the farmers. On numerous occasions when they were called upon in disputes they would come into the District and help organize to put that concern under certain labor conditions that they desired. They would bring outside workers in and after the outside workers had been there 6 days would permit them to vote. If they won the election it would be 12 months before the packing house people could call another one but if they lost they would permit another election to be called within 10 to 15 days.

Now, Mr. Speaker, this is still America and if we have people in our departments who will permit that kind of business to go on we should get them out. I have been here 9 years trying to do something to correct this. One gets no cooperation. There is a way that it can be done and that is to take their funds away from them. We could do it that way. Now, we, the Congress, are going to run this country part of the time or we might as well fold up and go home. It is time for people who send their representatives here to get some results and I for one am sick and tired of hearing this propaganda put out about sneak amendments put on from the floor. I offered the amendment the first time 2 years ago and the second time a few weeks ago. The gentleman from California [Mr. LEA] introduced it the first time 2 years ago and I introduced it myself recently.

The Elliott amendment was not a sneak amendment. I do not like that characterization. I have never sneaked around to do anything, and I certainly have not seen anybody in Washington I am afraid to meet face to face. That goes for anybody in the departments or any other place who walks on two legs in any capacity. I do not like this kind of expression to be used which has been used against my character time and again in an effort to win their point.

I hope the motion of the gentleman from Wisconsin is defeated.

Mr. HARE. Mr. Speaker, I yield my-

self the remainder of the time, 2 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, this provision in controversy was not before your committee, that is your House Committee on Appropriations. The provision was placed in the bill as an amendment in the House not only this year but last year and was carried in both instances by a large majority both times on yeas and nays votes. When we went to conference, therefore, I felt called upon to insist upon retaining this provision in the bill.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HARE. I yield.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Is it not a fact also that the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE] felt called upon as far as the conference report was concerned to bring the question before the House and that he has acted in line with the action of the House last month? I wish to compliment the gentleman from Wisconsin for upholding the dignity of the House in this connection.

Mr. HARE. I appreciate his cooperation in the matter; and the gentleman from Minnesota has stated the facts correctly.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the preferential motion.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion to recede and concur.

The question was taken; and the Chair being on doubt, the House divided; and there were—ayes 61, noes 114.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 106, nays 204, not voting 122, as follows:

[Roll No. 215]

YEAS—106

Angell	Gordon	Murray, Wis.
Bailey	Gorski	Neely
Barrett, Pa.	Granahan	O'Brien, Ill.
Barry	Green	O'Brien, Mich.
Bates, Mass.	Hand	O'Toole
Biemiller	Havener	Outland
Bishop	Hedrick	Patterson
Buchanan	Heffernan	Pittenger
Buckley	Heslton	Price, Ill.
Bunker	Hoch	Rabin
Butler	Hook	Ramey
Canfield	Huber	Rayfield
Carnahan	Hull	Resa
Case, N. J.	Izac	Roe, N. Y.
Celler	Jackson	Rogers, Mass.
Clason	Judd	Rogers, N. Y.
Clements	Kean	Rowan
Clippinger	Kee	Ryter
Corbett	Keefe	Sabath
Crosser	Kelley, Pa.	Sadowski
D'Alesandro	Kelly, Ill.	Sasscer
Delaney,	King	Savage
James J.	Kirwan	Smith, Maine
Delaney,	Klein	Somers, N. Y.
John J.	Kunkel	Spence
Dirksen	LaFollette	Starkey
Douglas, Ill.	Lane	Sullivan
Doyle	Link	Thom
Ellis	Lynch	Thomas, Tex.
Fallon	McCormack	Traynor
Feighan	McGlinchey	Voorhis, Calif.
Flood	Madden	Vorys, Ohio
Forand	Marcantonio	Wasielowski
Fulton	Monroney	Wigglesworth
Gallagher	Morgan	Wolverton, N. J.
Gardner	Murdock	Woodhouse

NAYS—204

Abernethy	Gille	Mundt
Allen, Ill.	Goodwin	Murray, Tenn.
Allen, La.	Gore	Norblad
Andersen,	Graham	O'Hara
H. Carl	Grant, Ind.	O'Konski
Andresen,	Gregory	O'Neal
August H.	Griffiths	Pace
Arends	Gross	Patman
Arnold	Gwynn, N. Y.	Peterson, Fla.
Auchincloss	Gwynne, Iowa	Phillips
Barrett, Wyo.	Hagen	Pickett
Beall	Hale	Poage
Bennett, Mo.	Hall	Pratt
Blackney	Edwin Arthur	Price, Fla.
Bland	Hall	Rains
Bolton	Leonard W.	Randolph
Bonner	Halleck	Rankin
Bradley, Mich.	Hare	Reed, Ill.
Brooks	Hartley	Reed, N. Y.
Brown, Ga.	Hays	Rees, Kans.
Brown, Ohio	Henry	Rich
Buck	Herter	Richards
Bulwinkle	Hess	Riley
Byrnes, Wis.	Hill	Rivers
Campbell	Hinshaw	Rizley
Cannon, Mo.	Hobbs	Robertson,
Carlson	Hoeven	N. Dak.
Case, S. Dak.	Hoffman, Mich.	Robertson, Va.
Chelf	Hoffman, Pa.	Robson, Ky.
Chenoweth	Holmes, Mass.	Rockwell
Chiperfield	Hope	Rodgers, Pa.
Church	Howell	Rogers, Fla.
Clark	Jarman	Russell
Clevenger	Jenkins	Schwabe, Mo.
Cole, Kans.	Jennings	Schwabe, Okla.
Cole, Mo.	Jensen	Scrivner
Cole, N. Y.	Johnson, Calif.	Shafer
Cooley	Johnson, Ill.	Sharp
Courtney	Johnson, Ind.	Short
Cunningham	Johnson,	Sikes
Curtis	Luther A	Simpson, Pa.
Davis	Johnson, Okla.	Slaughter
Dolliver	Jones	Smith, Ohio
Domengeaux	Jonkman	Smith, Va.
Dondero	Kearney	Springer
Doughton, N. C.	Kerr	Stefan
Drewry	Kilburn	Stevenson
Durham	Kinzer	Stockman
Dworshak	Knutson	Sumner, Ill.
Eaton	Landis	Sumners, Tex.
Elliott	Lanham	Sundstrom
Ellsworth	Larcade	Taber
Elssaesser	Lea	Talbot
Elston	LeFevre	Talle
Engle, Calif.	Lemke	Thomas, N. J.
Ervin	Lewis	Thomason
Fellows	Lyle	Tibbott
Fenton	McConnell	Towe
Fernandez	McDonough	Trimble
Fisher	McKenzie	Vursell
Flannagan	McMillen, Ill.	Wadsworth
Folger	Maloney	Weaver
Fuller	Manasco	Weichel
Gamble	Martin, Iowa	Whitten
Gary	Martin, Mass.	Whittington
Gavin	Mathews	Wilson
Gearhart	Merrow	Winter
Gerlach	Michener	Wolcott
Gifford	Miller, Nebr.	Woodruff
Gillette	Mills	Zimmerman

NOT VOTING—122

Adams	Daughton, Va.	Latham
Almond	Dawson	LeCompte
Anderson, Calif.	De Lacy	Lesinski
Andrews, Ala.	D'Ewart	Luce
Andrews, N. Y.	Dingell	Ludlow
Baldwin, Md.	Douglas, Calif.	McCowen
Baldwin, N. Y.	Earlman	McGehee
Barden	Eberhart	McGregor
Bates, Ky.	Engel, Mich.	McMillan, S. C.
Beckworth	Fogarty	Mahon
Bell	Gathings	Mankin
Bender	Geelan	Mansfield.
Bennet, N. Y.	Gibson	Mont.
Bloom	Gillespie	Mansfield, Tex.
Boren	Gossett	Mason
Boykin	Granger	May
Bradley, Pa.	Grant, Ala.	Miller, Calif.
Brehm	Hancock	Morrison
Brumbaugh	Harless, Ariz.	Murphy
Bryson	Harness, Ind.	Norrell
Buffett	Harris	Norton
Byrne, N. Y.	Hart	Patrick
Camp	Healy	Peterson, Ga.
Cannon, Fla.	Hébert	Pfeifer
Chapman	Hendricks	Philbin
Cochran	Holifield	Ploeser
Coffee	Holmes, Wash.	Plumley
Colmer	Horan	Powell
Combs	Johnson,	Priest
Cooper	Lyndon B.	Quinn, N. Y.
Cox	Kefauver	Rabaut
Cravens	Keogh	Reece, Tenn.
Crawford	Kilday	Robinson, Utah
Curley	Kopplemann	Roe, Md.



Rooney	Tarver	White
Sheppard	Taylor	Wickersham
Sheridan	Tolan	Winstead
Simpson, Ill.	Torrens	Wolfenden, Pa.
Smith, Wis.	Vinson	Wood
Sparkman	Walter	Worley
Stewart	Welch	
Stigler	West	

So the motion was rejected.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Ploeser for, with Mr. Bennet of New York against.

Mr. Bender for, with Mr. McGregor against.

Mr. Adams for, with Mr. Horan against.

Mr. Sheridan for, with Mr. Camp against.

Mr. Rabaut for, with Mr. Wood against.

Mrs. Douglas of California for, with Mr. Vinson against.

Mr. Engel of Michigan for, with Mr. Anderson of California against.

Mr. Sparkman for, with Mr. Brehm against.

Mr. Keogh for, with Mr. Buffett against.

Mr. Rooney for, with Mr. Gillespie against.

Mr. Dingell for, with Mr. Harness of Indiana against.

Mr. Eberharter for, with Mr. Latham against.

Mr. Priest for, with Mr. McCowen against.

Mr. Quinn of New York for, with Mr. Simpson of Illinois against.

Mr. Pfeifer for, with Mr. Smith of Wisconsin against.

Mr. Bradley of Pennsylvania for, with Mr. Taylor against.

Mr. De Lacy for, with Mr. Beckworth against.

Mr. Hart for, with Mr. Boykin against.

General pairs until further notice:

Mr. Sheppard with Mr. Mason.

Mr. Colmer with Mr. Reece of Tennessee.

Mr. Hendricks with Mr. Welch.

Mr. Morrison with Mr. Holmes of Washington.

Mr. Roe of Maryland with Mr. Crawford.

Mr. Kefauver with Mr. Brumbaugh.

Mr. Holifield with Mr. Andrews of New York.

Mr. Coffee with Mr. D'Ewart.

Mr. Miller of California with Mr. Baldwin of New York.

Mr. Byrne of New York with Mr. Hancock.

Mr. Mansfield of Montana with Mr. Plumley.

Mr. Powell with Mr. Wolfenden of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Wickersham with Mr. LeCompte.

Mr. CHIPERFIELD changed his vote from "aye" to "no."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The doors were opened.

The SPEAKER. The question recurs on the motion to further insist.

The motion was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider the votes by which action was taken on the several motions was laid on the table.

#### LIQUIDATION OF RURAL REHABILITATION PROJECTS—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. FLANNAGAN submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (S. 704) to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to continue administration of and ultimately liquidate Federal rural rehabilitation projects, and for other purposes:

##### CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 704) to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to continue administration of and ultimately liquidate Federal rural rehabilitation projects, and for other purposes, having met,

after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the House amendment insert the following:

"That, notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of Agriculture, in order to assure the maximum preferential disposition for a period not to exceed three years from the date of this act to veterans of the present war and present project occupants to whom previous commitments to purchase have been made, is hereby authorized and directed to dispose of lands herein-after described as expeditiously as possible and within such three-year period such of the lands (improved and unimproved) comprising or incident to those resettlement projects and rural rehabilitation projects for resettlement purposes, and other like enterprises heretofore initiated for similar purposes and financed, in whole or in part, with funds made available to the Secretary, War Food Administrator, Farm Security Administration, Resettlement Administration, or Federal Emergency Relief Administration, as he determines are suitable for ultimate disposition in economic farm units. Nothing contained herein shall be deemed to authorize retardation of the expeditious liquidation of such lands and all other lands or property comprising such projects insofar as is deemed practicable by the Secretary consistent with the purpose of this Act.

"SEC. 2. The Secretary, during the period specified in section 1 of this Act, shall sell or cause to be sold, units not to exceed six hundred and forty acres in any one sale, those of such lands as are suitable for disposition in economic farm units at the earning capacity value as determined by him and otherwise on such terms as he may deem advisable, to veterans as defined in the Surplus Property Act of 1944 (Public Law 457, Seventy-eighth Congress), and present project occupants to whom previous commitments to purchase have been made or who have existing contracts to purchase and who meet the requirements of eligibility specified in title I of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act (7 U. S. C. 1000-1006), as amended.

"SEC. 3. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated such amounts as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act, including and making betterments and improvements deemed necessary to accomplish the purpose of this Act: *Provided*, That no expenditures shall be made for improvements on any farm unit in excess of one-third of the earning capacity value.

"SEC. 4. Any conveyance by the Government of title to land under this Act shall convey all of the right, title, and interest of the Government in and to such land, including all mineral rights."

And the House agree to the same.

JOHN W. FLANNAGAN,  
STEPHEN PACE,  
CLIFFORD R. HOPE,  
J. ROLAND KINZER,  
HAROLD D. COOLEY,

*Managers on the Part of the House.*

ELMER THOMAS,  
HARLAN J. BUSHFIELD,  
GEORGE D. AIKEN,  
CLYDE R. HOEY,

*Managers on the Part of the Senate.*

##### STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 704) to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to continue administration of and ultimately liquidate Federal rural rehabilitation projects, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed

upon by the conferees and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

The amendment of the House strikes out all of the Senate bill after the enacting clause. The committee of conference recommends that the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House, with an amendment which is a substitute for both the Senate bill and the House amendment, and that the House agree to the same.

Except for the differences noted in the following statement, the conference substitute is the same in substance as the House amendment.

The language contained in the first section of the House amendment which fixes a 3-year period after the termination of the war as a period for preferential disposition of project lands under the act has been changed to a period of 3 years from the effective date of the act and has been shifted to make it clear that it is a period for preferential disposition and a period within which such project lands shall be disposed of.

The House amendment provided for preferential disposition of project lands to present occupants who have entered into contracts to purchase the lands. The conference agreement provides for such disposition also to present occupants to whom previous commitments to purchase have been made.

Section 1 of the House amendment included in the category of projects to which the act would apply the "lands in the so-called water conservation and utility projects." The conference agreement eliminates these projects which are constructed and operated jointly by the Department of the Interior and the Department of Agriculture. The inclusion of such lands in this act would amend existing authority for the disposition of water conservation and utility project lands, some of which are not ready for disposition because irrigation water is not yet available.

Section 2 of the House amendment directed the Secretary to make sales under the act from time to time. The conference agreement deletes the words "from time to time" and substitutes language which directs the making of such sales during the period, referred to in section 1 of the act, expiring 3 years after the act becomes law.

JOHN W. FLANNAGAN, JR.  
STEPHEN PACE,  
CLIFFORD R. HOPE,  
J. ROLAND KINZER,  
HAROLD D. COOLEY,

*Managers on the Part of the House.*

#### TREASURY-POST OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL—SENATE AMENDMENT NO. 7 IN DISAGREEMENT

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 5452) making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, for the purpose of further considering Senate amendment No. 7.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Page 25, strike out lines 7 to 20, inclusive, and insert:

"(a) Subsection (b) of section 4 of the act entitled 'An act to extend the time within which the powers relating to the stabilization fund and alteration of the weight of the dollar may be exercised,' approved July 6, 1939, is amended to read as follows:

"(b) (1) Until June 30, 1948, the Director of such mint with the consent of the owner shall deduct and retain of such silver



so received 30 percent as seigniorage for services performed by the Government of the United States relative to the coinage and delivery of silver dollars. The balance of such silver so received, that is, 70 percent, shall be coined into standard silver dollars and the same or any equal number of other standard silver dollars shall be delivered to the owner or depositor of such silver. The 30 percent of such silver so deducted shall be retained as bullion by the Treasury or coined into standard silver dollars and held or disposed of in the same manner as other bullion or silver dollars held in or belonging to the Treasury.

"(2) On and after July 1, 1948, there shall be delivered therefor in standard silver dollars or any other coin or coinage of the United States, the full monetary value of the silver so delivered, less such deductions for brassage, coinage, and other mint charges as the Secretary of the Treasury with the approval of the President shall have determined, not to exceed the actual cost thereof: *Provided*, That such mint is satisfied the silver so delivered has been mined subsequently to June 30, 1948, from natural deposits in the United States or any place subject to the jurisdiction thereof."

"(b) The following statutes and portions of statutes are hereby repealed:

"(1) Section 1805 of the Internal Revenue Code, as amended;

"(2) Sections 6, 7, and 8, and the second proviso in section 3, of the Silver Purchase Act of 1934, approved June 19, 1934 (U. S. C., title 31, secs. 316a, 316b, and 734a).

"(c) Until June 30, 1948, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to sell for domestic manufacturing uses, to any person, partnership, association, or corporation, or any department of the Government, any nonmonetized silver held or owned by the United States, at a price of not less than 90.3 cents per fine troy ounce, and thereafter at a price of not less than the legal monetary value (of silver) per fine troy ounce: *Provided*, That until June 30, 1948, no such sale shall be made unless the purchaser has certified in writing, and the Secretary of the Treasury is satisfied, that such silver is to be used in domestic industry or the arts and within a period of 6 months after any such sale: *Provided further*, That at all times the ownership and the possession or control within the United States of an amount of silver of a monetary value equal to the face amount of all outstanding silver certificates heretofore or hereafter issued by the Secretary of the Treasury shall be maintained by the Treasury: *And provided further*, That on the consummation of such sale of silver by the Treasury to any purchaser, the purchaser shall immediately take possession of the silver so sold and by him purchased and remove the same from the Treasury, in accordance with such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

"(d) Hereafter, notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, maximum prices shall not be established or maintained upon—

"(1) standard commercial bars or other forms of silver bullion, whether foreign, domestic, or Treasury;

"(2) semifabricated silver articles;

"(3) silver scrap; or

"(4) the processing of silver or silver scrap."

Mr. O'NEAL (interrupting the reading of the amendment). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that further reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

There was no objection.

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House further insist on its dis-

agreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 7.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. O'NEAL moves that the House further insist on its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 7.

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 5 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, the Membership will recall that the Treasury-Post Office appropriation bill came before the House and the conference report was adopted with the exception of Senate amendment No. 7 dealing with the question of silver. The House had included in the bill a paragraph which was really the legislative bill previously passed by the House dealing with the sale of Treasury-owned silver. The Senate made a very far-reaching change in the House language by way of amendment and when the bill was brought back to the House by the conferees, the House by a vote of 266 to 22 stood by the position of the House. I do not think it is necessary to go into the arguments pro and con in this matter any further. When the Senate conferees reported the bill and amendment back to the Senate, the Senate conferees were instructed to recede on everything in the Senate amendment except a provision to fix the price at which the Treasury would both buy and sell silver at 90.3 cents.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert at this point the actual wording of the motion which was adopted by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

There was no objection.

The matter referred to follows:

I move that the conferees on the part of the Senate be instructed to agree to an amendment to Senate amendment No. 7 which will omit the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment, and restore the matter stricken out by the Senate amendment, and in lieu of the "71.11 cents" specified in the matter so restored, insert "90.3 cents"; and at the end of the matter so restored insert a colon and the following: "*Provided further*, That hereafter each United States coinage mint shall continue to receive for coinage silver mined from natural deposits in the United States or any place subject to the jurisdiction thereof, as provided in the act of July 6, 1939 (Public Law 165, 76th Cong.), except that the seigniorage to be deducted shall be 30 percent instead of 45 percent as provided in section 4 (b) of said act."

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Speaker, the conferees of the House are now bringing this matter back to you so as to make it perfectly clear and definite where the House stands on an attempt to put into an appropriation bill a far-reaching legislative matter which probably has not been heard so fully by the Appropriations Committee of either body as it should be and which is, in my opinion, not properly a matter for an appropriation bill.

We are, therefore, bringing to you this motion and we would like to have you support the position of the House in further insisting upon the House disagreement, thereby standing by the position the House took the other day. I trust that the House will sustain the motion by an overwhelming majority.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'NEAL. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. The Senate acted entirely without a roll call and without consideration of the merits of this matter after the House had had a roll call. They asked for a conference without any authority to go to a full and free conference which is something we should not do.

Mr. O'NEAL. The gentleman is correct. There was no recorded vote and the matter came back in the form which will be inserted in the RECORD. I will be glad to read it if anyone wants to hear it. The chief part of it is that it contains an increase in the price from 71.11 cents to 90.3 cents.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'NEAL. I yield to the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. MURDOCK. Do I understand now if the House is sustained the price will be changed from 71.11 to 90.3?

Mr. O'NEAL. If the House is sustained, the price will remain at 71.11. In my opinion, it is desirable that the Treasury keep the price at 71.11. If the House sustains the motion made by the chairman of the subcommittee it will merely be reiterating the position that the House took on a vote when the matter was before the House a few days ago.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'NEAL. I yield to the gentleman from Idaho.

Mr. DWORSHAK. I understood the gentleman to say that the other body had undertaken to attach a rider insofar as authority to dispose of Treasury silver is concerned. Is that correct?

Mr. O'NEAL. No. The gentleman has not made any such statement and is not inferring any bad faith or anything contrary to good practice with reference to what might or what might not have been done by the Senate. The gentleman merely made the statement that the Senate had amended the bill and has now indicated willingness to agree to a change in the original amendment and the primary change is to wipe out everything except the price.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Is it not true this body attached a rider to the appropriation bill when we had it up for consideration?

Mr. O'NEAL. That was thoroughly debated a couple of days ago. I am sure every Member of the House knows that the amendment was put in the House bill and the Senate further amended it.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Would it not be advisable to eliminate the rider entirely?

Mr. O'NEAL. You cannot do that in conference.

Mr. CHENOWETH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'NEAL. I yield to the gentleman from Colorado.

Mr. CHENOWETH. I would like to inquire of the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee what his purpose is now in presenting this motion to the House?







DIGEST OF  
CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS  
OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE  
Legislative Reports and Service Section  
(For Department staff only)

Issued July 13, 1946  
For actions of July 12, 1946  
79th-2nd, No. 136

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed price control. President approved bill to continue Land Bank Commissioner loans. Senate committee reported 3rd deficiency appropriation bill. Senate insisted, 23-53, on its amendment to strike out provision excluding packing-canning employees from NLRB. Senate agreed to McCarran motion to make President's reorganization plan unfinished business. House agreed to conference report on Government corporations appropriation bill; insisted on disagreement to Senate amendment authorizing TVA fertilizer plant. House laid on table resolution requesting Secretary to report on Mass. food-feed shortage. House Committee reported proposed Foreign Service Act sponsored by State Department.

SENATE

1. PRICE CONTROL. Passed H. J. Res. 371, to extend and amend the Price Control and Stabilization Acts (pp. 8955-9010).

Agreed to the following amendments:

By Sen. Overton, La., to prohibit price ceilings on grain for which Grain Standards Act standards have been set and livestock or poultry feed processed therefrom; by a 42-36 vote (pp. 8960-3). This amendment was a substitute for the amendment offered by Sen. Bridges, N. H., which was then agreed to, as amended by the Overton substitute, by a 45-34 vote (pp. 8963-4).

By Sen. Hoey, N. C., to prohibit ceilings on tobacco and its products (p. 8964).

By Sen. Johnston, S. C., to prohibit ceilings on cotton textiles on the basis of determining the basic grey goods cost or the finished woven fabrics cost to which a mark-up is to be applied based on the degree of integration of the seller (p. 8966).

By Sen. Russell, Ga., to make pulpwood ceilings uniform throughout the country (pp. 8966-8).

By Sen. Murdock, Utah, to prohibit CCC or any other Government agency from absorbing increases paid for Cuban sugar over 3.675 cents a pound (pp. 8968-9).

Rejected the following amendments:

By Sen. Robertson, Wyo., to eliminate all price controls except on rents; by a 12-61 vote (pp. 8972-7).

By Sen. Wherry, Nebr., to prohibit ceilings for any commodity below the level



necessary to afford ~~dealer~~ ~~the~~ ~~margin~~ ~~in~~ effect in 1940; by a 29-46 vote (pp. 8977-83).

By Sen. Pepper, Fla., to restore most of the price-control law as it was before July 1; by a 23-52 vote (pp. 8983-9001).

Sens. Wagner, Barkley, Radcliffe, Downey, Tobey, Taft, and Millikin were appointed conferees (p. 9005).

The measure, as amended, is printed in the Record (pp. 9005-10).

2. THIRD DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL. The Appropriations Committee reported with amendments this bill, H. R. 6885 (S. Rept. 1708) (p. 8934). Provisions of the bill will be shown in Monday's Digest.

Sen. Cordon, Oreg., gave notice of intention to propose an amendment to authorize CCC to purchase surplus potatoes produced in 1946 and to dispose of such potatoes to any foreign country or UNRRA for foreign relief (p. 8935).

3. REORGANIZATION. On a motion by Chairman McCarran of the Judiciary Committee, made the President's reorganization plan 3 the unfinished business (p. 9010). The plans had been discussed earlier in the day by Sens. Wiley, Barkley, and others (pp. 8935-6, 8964-6).

4. LABOR-FEDERAL SECURITY APPROPRIATION BILL. Agreed to an additional conference report on this bill, H. R. 6739; and further conferees were appointed (pp. 8936-50). Insisted, 23-53, on striking out the Elliott amendment prohibiting NLRB orders, etc., regarding packing and canning employees (pp. 8936-50). House conferees were appointed also (p. 8932).

5. TREASURY-POST OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL. Considered an amendment in disagreement regarding this bill (on silver prices, etc.); conferees were appointed for a further conference (pp. 8950-5).

6. WAR DEPARTMENT MILITARY APPROPRIATION BILL. Completed action on amendments in disagreement regarding this bill, H. R. 6837 (p. 8959). This bill will now be sent to the President.

7. VETERANS; TERMINAL LEAVE. H. R. 4051 (as reported July 11) provides for payment to enlisted members of the armed services for leave computed at the rate of 2-1/2 days per month, but not to exceed 90 days, less any leave taken, such payments to be made \$50 in cash and the balance in U. S. bonds to mature at 5 years, unless discharge occurred before Jan. 1, 1943, in which case payment will be all cash.

#### HOUSE

8. GOVERNMENT CORPORATIONS APPROPRIATION BILL. Agreed to the conference report on this bill, H. R. 6777 (p. 8862). The House further insisted on its disagreement to the Senate amendment authorizing a TVA fertilizer plant near Mobile, Ala.; after rejecting, 126-204, a motion by Rep. Whitten, Miss., to recede and concur with an amendment (pp. 8863-74). During the debate, Rep. Cooley, N. C., stated, "I have a letter from the Secretary of Agriculture and one from the master of the National Grange, both taking the position that this matter should be deferred until further consideration can be given it" (p. 8863).

9. FOOD SHORTAGE. Laid on the table H. Res. 565, requesting the Secretary to submit to the House a report on the food and feed shortage in Mass. (p. 8876). The motion was made by Chairman Flannagan of the Agriculture Committee, since he had received a letter from the Secretary on the situation. Rep. Rogers, Mass., said she was "not satisfied with what the Department of Agriculture has done in the distribution of food" (p. 8876). The resolution had been reported by the April



For months I have contended that some form of security—either goods or Atlantic island bases, should be posted by the borrower, Great Britain, to collateralize this extension of credit. If this is not done surely the day will arrive when the American people awaken to learn that the loan was not a loan but a gift. They will learn to their distaste for international deals that they have been misled—not by the British—but by their own American Treasury and State Departments' weak management of the financial agreement negotiations.

An amendment will be offered for collateralization. If it is adopted, I shall vote for the agreement. If the amendment fails, I shall be forced to vote "no" as a protest against faulty and weak negotiations.

All Members of this House have received many comments on this situation—many worthy comments both pro and con. Among those I have received is a most intelligent resolution by the Amvets. of Missouri, which I quote:

On July 8, 1946, the executive committee of Americans Veterans of World War II for the State of Missouri passed the following resolution:

*"Be it resolved, That we are opposed to all foreign loans until a full disclosure is made by the Department of State to the American people of all foreign commitments and all applications for loans pending and a critical examination is made of the purposes for which the loans are desired and the measures to insure repayment have been more fully evaluated."*

JOHN J. WOLFE,

Commander of Missouri State Amvets.

We are asking other nations for adequate security through the Import and Export Bank. Why this exception? Import-Export Bank loans avoid congressional approval. Why this difference?

America must help the cooperative nations of the world, but America must not destroy either American resource or influence when so doing. Our resources belong not to Government but to the people. I know of no right given me, as a Member of Congress, to dissipate my Nation's Treasury; nor do I feel that I have a right to expend the Nation's credit beyond critical needs and adequate safeguards.

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. WHITTINGTON, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration Senate Joint Resolution 138, to implement further the purposes of the Bretton Woods Agreement Act by authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to carry out an agreement with the United Kingdom, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

#### FURTHER MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A further message from the Senate, by Mr. Gatling, its enrolling clerk, announced that the Senate further insists upon its amendment No. 7 to the bill (H. R. 5452) entitled "An act disagreed to by the House; asks a further conference with the House on the disagreeing

votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. McKELLAR, Mr. McCARRAN, Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. GREEN, Mr. BAILEY, Mr. WHITE, Mr. GURNEY, and Mr. REED to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (6739) entitled "An act making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes."

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the amendments of the House to the amendments of the Senate Nos. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 38½, to the foregoing bill.

The message also announced that the Senate further insists upon its amendment No. 39 to said bill, disagreed to by the House; asks a further conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. McCARRAN, Mr. McKELLAR, Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. MEAD, Mr. MURDOCK, Mr. WHITE, Mr. BALL, and Mr. BRIDGES to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. SIKES asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a radio address by Earl Godwin.

Mr. CLEMENTS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD on the subject Report on Food Shipments for Famine Relief, and to include a release from the Office of the President. I am informed by the Public Printer that this will exceed 2 pages of the RECORD and will cost \$180, but I ask that it be printed notwithstanding that fact.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, notwithstanding the cost, the extension may be made.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. MADDEN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial.

Mr. PRIEST asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an address by the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. HAYS].

Mr. GORE asked and was given permission to revise and extend the remarks he made in committee today.

Mr. MONRONEY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an excerpt from a newspaper.

Mr. PITTINGER (at the request of Mr. GAMBLE) was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a newspaper article.

Mr. HAND (at the request of Mr. CANFIELD) was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. GWYNNE of Iowa asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include copy of a letter written by him to the Des Moines Register.

Mr. WHITE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the

RECORD in two instances and to include therein certain excerpts.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN asked and was given permission to extend the remarks he made this afternoon on the British loan and include certain extracts pertinent to the loan.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Speaker, yesterday afternoon I secured unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD on the subject Starving People and American Dollars. I am informed by the Public Printer that this will exceed two pages of the RECORD and will cost \$345, but I ask that it be printed notwithstanding that fact.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, notwithstanding the cost, the extension may be made.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. LANDIS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances.

#### PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. McDONOUGH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

#### REGULAR VETERANS' ASSOCIATION AN ACTIVE AND IMPORTANT FACTOR IN THE INTEREST OF ALL SERVICEMEN

Mr. McDONOUGH. Mr. Speaker, Mr. William M. Floyd, national commander and legislative representative of the Regular Veterans' Association, one of the principal and most active veterans' organizations, called at my office recently to discuss with me the legislative and general program of his group.

Commander Floyd brought especially to my attention some pending legislation in which the Regular Veterans' Association is particularly interested. Actively supported by the organization this legislation was passed by the House several months ago and has now been in committees of the Senate for some time without action. The commander asked my cooperation in helping to expedite his legislative program before the Congress adjourns for its summer recess.

I am well acquainted with Commander Floyd personally. I am well aware of the excellent and effective work he is accomplishing for the Regular Veterans' Association in all its activities. Furthermore, I know the majority of the national officers of the organization and many of its department officers in the State of California, a number of whom reside in my district. Among them are the following very able men:

National Senior Vice Commander Frank B. Gigliotto, National Junior Vice Commander Harold L. McIntyre, National Zone Councilman John Krissa, National Sergeant at Arms Oliver K. Hillman, National Aide-de-Camp Jack D. Price, Past National Senior Vice Commander Harry Gartner, Department Commander Edgar K. Irwin, Department Senior Vice Commander E. E. Hammer,



Post Commander Joseph A. Schlager, Post Commander Forrest M. Beeson, Post Commander Edwin J. Melvin, Post Commander Henry McCaskie, Post Commander E. K. Irwin, Post Commander Arthur W. Yowell, Post Commander Clifford Stapp, Post Commander Frank L. Mayers, Commander Robert H. Cary, Department Officer Samuel H. Stief, Department Officer Thomas Holt, Department Officer Paul Collins, and other department and State officers.

It has also been my pleasure a short time ago to become acquainted with Sgt. Fred Snead, a totally disabled veteran of World War II. He is a fine young member of the organization who, in order to appear before the World War Veterans Committee of the House in behalf of other disabled servicemen, was flown to Washington from California. He was accompanied by his nurse, Maryhellen Hunt, who has now become Mrs. Snead.

I am well acquainted with the Regular Veterans Association. I have been fortunate in being privileged to visit a number of its fine posts, to meet the officers of these units and the ladies of their auxiliary units. It has been a real pleasure for me to know first-hand of the splendid work and achievement of the organization and its auxiliary in California and throughout the United States. It is not confined to the aiding of veterans in hospitals but is carried on in all communities where posts have been established. I am proud to have units of such an organization active in communities within my district of the great State of California.

One of the bills to which Commander Floyd invited my attention is H. R. 3908. If enacted, this legislation will increase the disability pensions of peacetime veterans from 75 to 90 percent of the rates being paid veterans of World War I and II. It will provide much needed help, in these trying times of increasing costs, to veterans of the regular establishment disabled in line of duty and whose disabilities are no less grave than those of wartime veterans with equal percentages of disability. I feel, too, that passage of the bill would do much to stimulate voluntary enlistments in the Regular services and solve most of the problems involved in compulsory military training.

Another piece of legislation brought to my attention by Commander Floyd was H. R. 1128. This is a bill to incorporate the Regular Veterans Association under a congressional charter. The House twice passed such a measure, and I had the pleasure of voting for its passage in the Seventy-ninth Congress. The bill is now before the Senate Judiciary Committee. I believe that it should be enacted into law, thereby placing the Regular Veterans Association on a par with other legitimate veterans organizations which have been chartered by Congress.

On a recent visit to the national headquarters of the Regular Veterans Association I inquired of Commander Floyd about both the general and legislative programs of the organization. I found that the last convention had mandated a heavy but thoroughly constructive program ranging from community and

national service to veterans, Americanism activities and the promotion of national defense, to a broad but logical program of legislation looking to the welfare of servicemen and to national security. The work is being carried on intensively and the accomplishments of the organization are exceptional.

I then asked the commander about the benefits which the organization had been instrumental in securing for veterans and for active service personnel of the regular establishment during his 3 years in office as national commander. I was pleased to be shown a number of letters from the White House forwarding pens used by the President in signing bills which had been introduced in the Congress at the request of the Regular Veterans Association.

I take pleasure in listing here as a public service and for public information the laws which can be placed to the credit of the organization during the past 3 years:

Public Law 242, Seventy-eighth Congress—H. R. 2350—enacted March 1, 1944, "An act to liberalize the service pension laws relating to veterans of the war with Spain, the Philippine Insurrection, and the China Relief Expedition, and their dependents."

Public Law 245, Seventy-eighth Congress—H. R. 85—enacted March 3, 1944, "An act to amend the act of March 3, 1927, entitled 'An act granting pensions to certain soldiers who served in the Indian Wars from 1817 to 1898, and for other purposes.'"

Public Law 280, Seventy-eighth Congress—S. 662—enacted April 1, 1944, "An act to authorize pensions for certain physically or mentally helpless children, and for other purposes."

Public Law 409, Seventy-eighth Congress—H. R. 4456—enacted July 1, 1944, "An act to amend section 13 of the Pay Readjustment Act of 1942 to provide additional pay for personnel who are required to participate in regular and frequent glider flights."

Public Law 421, Seventy-eighth Congress—H. R. 1506—enacted September 7, 1944, "An act to amend further the Pay Readjustment Act of 1942."

Public Law 462, Seventy-eighth Congress—H. R. 5041—enacted December 6, 1944, "An act to amend the Veterans Regulations," and granting increased pension to those veterans who suffered the anatomical loss, or loss of use of, a foot, hand, or eye in the service.

Public Law 469, Seventy-eighth Congress—H. R. 4999—enacted December 7, 1944, "An act to increase the service-connected disability rates of pension for certain Regular Establishment veterans and veterans of wars prior to World War I."

Public Law 471, Seventy-eighth Congress—H. R. 86—enacted December 8, 1944, "An act to grant pensions to certain unmarried dependent widows of Civil War veterans who were married to the veteran subsequent to June 26, 1905."

Public Law 51, Seventy-ninth Congress—H. R. 1701—enacted May 4, 1945, "An act to amend section 2, Public Law 140, Seventy-seventh Congress," which provided for the discharge or retirement of enlisted men of the Regular Army and of the Philippine Scouts in certain cases.

Public Law 182, Seventy-ninth Congress—H. R. 3644—enacted September 20, 1945, "An act to amend the Veterans Regulations to provide additional rates of compensation or pension and remedy inequalities as to specific service-incurred disabilities in excess of total disability."

Public Law 190, Seventy-ninth Congress—H. R. 3951—enacted October 6, 1945, "An act to stimulate volunteer enlistments in the Regular Military and Naval Establishments of the United States."

Public Law 281, Seventy-ninth Congress—H. R. 4587—enacted December 28, 1945, "An act to provide for the appointment of additional commissioned officers in the Regular Army, and for other purposes."

Public Law 474, Seventy-ninth Congress—H. R. 6084—enacted June 29, 1946, "An act to amend the Pay Readjustment Act of 1942, as amended, so as to provide an increase in pay for personnel of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, Coast and Geodetic Survey, and Public Health Service."

#### DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY, AND RELATED INDEPENDENT AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. HARE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 6739) making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendment No. 39 and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. HARE, TARVER, ROONEY, NEELY, ENGEL of Michigan, KEEFE, and H. CARL ANDERSEN.

#### SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION REFERRED

A joint resolution of the Senate of the following title was taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. J. Res. 174. Joint resolution prohibiting the War Assets Administration from disposing of certain synthetic-rubber plants and facilities until 6 months after a national rubber program has been submitted to Congress; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

#### BILL PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. ROGERS of New York, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that that committee did on this day present to the President, for his approval, a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 6407. An act authorizing the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors, and for other purposes.

#### ADJOURNMENT

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 36 minutes p. m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned.



States District Court for the Southern District of Georgia; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. THOMAS of Utah:

S. 2432. A bill to enable the Department of State more effectively to carry out its responsibilities in the foreign field by means of (a) public dissemination abroad of information about the United States, its people and its policies, and (b) promotion of the interchange of persons, knowledge, and skills between the people of the United States and the peoples of other countries; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. WILSON:

S. 2433. A bill to amend section 47d of the National Defense Act, as amended, so as to provide for the participation of persons enrolled for training in civilian military training camps in encampments, maneuvers, or other exercises of units of the National Guard; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MCCARRAN:

S. J. Res. 176. Joint resolution to authorize the President to deposit, in behalf of the United States with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, a declaration pursuant to paragraph 2 of article 36 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

#### DECLARATION RELATIVE TO INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

Mr. MCCARRAN submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 303), which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

*Resolved*, That the President is authorized to deposit, in behalf of the United States, with the Secretary General of the United Nations a declaration, pursuant to paragraph 2 of article 36 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice, recognizing as compulsory ipso facto as to the United States, and without special agreement, in relation to any other state accepting the same obligations, the jurisdiction of the Court in all legal disputes hereafter arising of an international character concerning the matters enumerated in article 36; such declaration to be valid for a period of 5 years, and thereafter for a period of 6 months after like deposit of a notice of termination thereof.

#### NOTICE OF MOTION TO SUSPEND THE RULE—AMENDMENT TO THIRD DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. CORDON submitted the following notice in writing:

In accordance with rule XL of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H. R. 6385) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, to provide appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, the following amendment, namely: At the proper place in the bill insert the following: "Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Commodity Credit Corporation is authorized to purchase surplus potatoes produced during the year 1946 and to process and sell, give or otherwise dispose of such potatoes to any foreign country or to the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration for the relief of hungry people."

Mr. CORDON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to House bill 6885, the third deficiency appropriation bill, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

(For text of amendment referred to, see the foregoing notice.)

#### EXTENSION OF PRICE CONTROL—MODIFICATION OF AN AMENDMENT

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I desire to modify the amendment which I submitted yesterday on behalf of myself and the Senator from Iowa [Mr. WILSON] by inserting, after the word "margins", in line 4, the words "or mark-ups", so that the amendment will read:

(t) No maximum price shall be established or maintained for any commodity below the level necessary to afford distributors, wholesalers, retailers, and others dealing therein the margins or mark-ups (including discounts) in effect thereon in the calendar year 1940.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator has a right to modify the amendment at any time, and, of course, the amendment is modified as requested.

#### CALL OF THE ROLL

Mr. WILEY. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Alben	Hart	O'Mahoney
Austin	Hawkes	Overton
Ball	Hayden	Pepper
Barkley	Hill	Radeliffe
Bridges	Hoey	Reed
Briggs	Huffman	Revercomb
Brooks	Johnson, Colo.	Robertson
Buck	Johnston, S. C.	Russell
Burch	Kilgore	Smith
Bushfield	Knowland	Stanfill
Byrd	La Follette	Stewart
Capehart	Langer	Swift
Capper	Lucas	Taft
Carville	McCarran	Taylor
Chavez	McClellan	Thomas, Okla.
Cordon	McKellar	Thomas, Utah
Donnell	McMahon	Tobey
Downey	Magnuson	Tunnell
Eastland	Mead	Wagner
Ferguson	Millikin	Walsh
Fulbright	Mitchell	Wherry
George	Moore	White
Gerry	Morse	Wiley
Gossett	Murdock	Wilson
Green	Murray	Young
Guffey	Myers	
Gurney	O'Daniel	

Mr. HILL. I announce that the Senator from Florida [Mr. ANDREWS] and the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. BAILEY] are absent because of illness.

The Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK] and the Senator from Montana [Mr. WHEELER] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Mississippi [Mr. BILBO] and the Senator from Arizona [Mr. MCFARLAND] are detained on public business.

The Senator from New Mexico [Mr. HATCH] is absent on official business, having been appointed a member of the President's Evaluation Commission in connection with the test of atomic bombs on naval vessels at Bikini.

The Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER] and the Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS] are absent on official business, having been appointed to the commission on the part of the Senate to participate in the Philippine independence ceremonies.

The Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY] is absent on official business, attending the Paris meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers as an adviser to the Secretary of State.

Mr. WHERRY. The Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG] is absent on official business, attending the Paris meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers as an adviser to the Secretary of State.

The Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL] is absent on official business, having been appointed a member of the President's Evaluation Commission in connection with the test of atomic bombs on naval vessels at Bikini.

The Senator from Iowa [Mr. HICKENLOOPER] is absent by leave of the Senate on official business as a member of the Special Committee on Atomic Energy.

The Senator from Maine [Mr. BREWSTER] and the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. BUTLER] are absent on official business, being members of the commission appointed to attend the Philippine independence ceremonies.

The Senator from Minnesota [Mr. SHIPSTEAD] is absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Indiana [Mr. WILLIS] is necessarily absent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. STEWART in the chair). Seventy-nine Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

#### THE LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I am informed that the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY] intends to move to proceed with the consideration of the reorganization plan, which would set aside the consideration of the pending joint resolution. If made, the motion will not be debatable, and I wish to say just a word about it.

I think the chances are excellent that we will dispose of the pending measure today. There will be a session of the Senate tomorrow, and a session on Monday. I hope that if the motion is made it will be voted down, and that we may finish the consideration of the pending joint resolution before taking up anything else.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Kentucky yield?

Mr. BARKLEY. I yield.

Mr. WHITE. I wish to associate myself with the views expressed by the majority leader. I cannot think at the moment of anything sufficiently important to justify the interruption of the consideration of the price-control joint resolution. I think we should in good conscience come to some conclusion about it, and have that conclusion finally registered by the Senate before any other measures are taken up.

Mr. MOORE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Kentucky yield?

Mr. BARKLEY. I yield.

Mr. MOORE. I merely wish to say that the price-control debate can go on, it has no dead-line date, but the reorganization plan has a dead-line date, and there is a possibility that the price-control measure will have to be laid aside.

Mr. BARKLEY. If Senators are willing to cooperate—

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, a point of order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. DONNELL. The motion which is being referred to is not debatable, and I



take it that by no prior reference can the motion be debated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The motion has not been made.

Mr. BARKLEY. A motion which is not debatable may be discussed before it is made. We can talk about anything before a motion concerning it is made.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator from Kentucky yield?

Mr. BARKLEY. I yield for a question.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Am I correct in understanding that the dead-line date on the so-called reorganization concurrent resolution is Monday at midnight?

Mr. BARKLEY. That is what I understand.

Mr. MAGNUSON. It would be possible, then, if we finished the OPA measure this week, that those of us who may have something to say about reorganization could take it up on Monday. Is not that correct?

Mr. BARKLEY. It can be taken up at any time before midnight Monday night. I have no disposition to delay consideration of that matter. It is not for the purpose of delaying consideration of it, or taking any advantage of a dead line, but in order that we may proceed in an orderly way on the measure we now have before us, that I have felt at liberty to make this statement before the motion is made.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Is it also correct that on tomorrow or Monday any motion to bring up any one of the reorganization plans, if we should finish consideration of the OPA measure, would be a privileged question?

Mr. BARKLEY. That is correct.

Mr. MAGNUSON. And would be considered immediately?

Mr. BARKLEY. That is also correct.

#### LABOR-FEDERAL SECURITY APPROPRIATIONS—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. McCARRAN submitted the following conference report:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6739) making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendment numbered 32.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 19, 20, 20½, 22, 23, 24, 25, 28, 31, 33, 36, 40, 41, 42, and 43, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$900,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 2: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$953,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 3: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 3, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$711,316"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 4: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 4, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$3,154,007"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 5: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 5, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$653,596"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 6: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 6, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$4,907,793"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 7: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 7, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$3,081,827"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 8: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 8, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$840,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 9: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 9, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$477,535"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 15: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 15, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$834,650"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 16: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 16, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment insert "60"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 17: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 17, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$3,335,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 18: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 18, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$123,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 21: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 21, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$1,157,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 26: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 26, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment insert "fifteen"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 27: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 27, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,931,625"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 29: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 29, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$3,448,162"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 30: That the House recede from its disagreement to the

amendment of the Senate numbered 30, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$2,972,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 34: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 34, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$279,617"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 35: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 35, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$615,765"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 37: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 37, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$950,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 38, 38½, and 39.

PAT McCARRAN,  
KENNETH MCKELLAR,  
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,  
ABE MURDOCK,  
JAS. M. MEAD,  
JOSEPH H. BALL,  
WALLACE H. WHITE, Jr.,  
STYLES BRIDGES,

*Managers on the Part of the Senate.*

BUTLER B. HARE,  
MALCOLM C. TARVER,  
M. M. NEELY,  
FRANK B. KEEFE,  
H. CARL ANDERSEN,

*Managers on the Part of the House.*

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the conference report.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

Mr. McCARRAN. I move that the conference report be agreed to.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. President, is this the conference report containing the amendment of the Senate relative to House action known as the Elliott rider?

Mr. McCARRAN. No. I shall bring that up presently and make a motion about it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The report was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its action on certain amendments of the Senate to House bill 6739, which was read as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U. S.,  
July 11, 1946.

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 38 of the bill (H. R. 6739) making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, and concur therein;

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 10, to said bill, and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum inserted by said amendment insert "\$43,875."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 11, to said bill, and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum inserted by said amendment insert "\$671,415."



That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 12, to said bill, and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum inserted by said amendment insert "\$25,693,875."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 13, to said bill, and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the figure "\$45,258,500" contained in said amendment insert "\$36,693,875."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 14 to said bill and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment insert:

"GRANTS TO STATES FOR PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT OFFICES

"For grants to the several States (including Alaska and Hawaii), beginning November 16, 1946, in accordance with the provisions of the act of June 6, 1933, as amended (29 U. S. C. 49-491), and for carrying into effect section 602 of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, including, upon the request of any State, the payment of rental for space made available to such State in lieu of grants for such purpose, \$42,823,125, of which \$360,625 shall be available to the United States Employment Service for all necessary expenses, including personal services, in connection with the operation of employment office facilities and services in the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That no State shall be required to make any appropriation as provided in section 5 (a) of said act of June 6, 1933, as amended, prior to July 1, 1948: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding the provisions of section 5 (a) and section 6 of the act of June 6, 1933, as amended, the Secretary of Labor shall from time to time certify to the Secretary of the Treasury for payment to each State found to be in compliance with the requirements of the act of June 6, 1933, as amended, such amounts as he determines to be necessary for the proper and efficient administration of its public employment offices.

"On November 15, 1946, the Secretary of Labor shall transfer, to the State agency in each State designated under section 4 of the act of Congress, approved June 6, 1933, as amended, as the agency to administer the State-wide system of public employment offices in cooperation with the United States Employment Service under said act, the operation of State and local public employment office facilities and properties which were transferred by such State to the Federal Government in 1942 to promote the national war effort. The Secretary of Labor shall, on request of the State agency, also provide for the transfer and assignment to such State, without reimbursement therefor, of any other public employment office facilities and properties within such State, including records, files, and office equipment: *Provided*, That as a condition to such transfer and assignment of Federal properties, the Secretary may require the recipient State to waive any claim which may then exist or thereafter arise out of the use made by the Federal Government of, or for the loss of or damage to, property and facilities transferred to the Federal Government as hereinabove described.

"The Secretary of Labor may withhold or deny certifications of funds for a State system of public employment offices unless he finds that the State—

"(1) (a) has made provision for the transfer to and retention in the State-wide system of public employment offices of employees of the Federal Government who (on the effective date of this act) were employed in State or local employment-service functions in such State, in the positions occupied by them under the Federal service or in reasonably comparable positions, except that individuals so

transferred may be separated or terminated for good cause as determined in individual cases under the applicable State merit system, or separated or terminated under the applicable State merit system by reason of reductions in force found necessary in the interests of efficient operations, and may be separated (A) if they have failed to acquire eligibility to be certified for appointment superior to that of any war veteran competing for the same appointment in the State-wide system of public employment offices under the State merit system in the positions occupied by them under the Federal service or in reasonably comparable positions, after having been given a reasonable opportunity to acquire such eligibility, or (B) if the Secretary has determined that it is impossible for them to be given an opportunity to acquire such eligibility because of State constitutional or statutory provisions in force on the effective date of this act; and (b) has made provision for the extension to employees of the Federal Government who left employment-service positions in such State in order to perform training and service in the land or naval forces of the United States or service in the merchant marine as defined in Public Law No. 87, Seventy-eighth Congress, of the same employment rights and privileges as those provided for Federal employees transferring to State employment in accordance with the provisions of this paragraph; or

"(2) has requested the detail of such employees to the State agency under the following provisions: So much of the funds appropriated for State-wide systems of public employment offices as may be necessary shall be available to the Secretary of Labor, in lieu of any portion of the grant to the State, for the payment of compensation (under the salary scales applicable to such employees prior to the effective date of this act) to employees of the United States Employment Service in the Department of Labor, who, upon the request of the State, and for the purpose of permitting continuity in their employment pending an opportunity to acquire eligibility for State employment in accordance with clause (1) (a) of this paragraph, may be detailed by the Secretary of Labor to the State agency for service in the State-wide system of public employment offices.

"Notwithstanding any other provisions of the Civil Service Retirement Act, approved May 29, 1930, as amended, any person who was appointed to a position in the Social Security Board under Executive Order 8990 of December 23, 1941, and who shall have returned to employment with the State at any time prior to the end of 1 year after the return to State operation of the employment offices in such State, shall, if he so elects, be paid a refund of the total amount of his deductions and deposits under said act, together with interest to the date of termination of his service with the Federal Government; and such person shall not receive any annuity benefits under said act based on the service covered by the refund unless he is subsequently reinstated, retransferred, or reappointed to a position coming within the purview of said act and redeposits all moneys, except voluntary contributions, so refunded to him, together with interest at 4 percent compounded on December 31 of each year, except that interest shall not be required covering any period of separation from the service.

"In carrying out the provisions under this heading, the Secretary shall assure that each State agency operates under such methods of administration relating to the establishment and maintenance of personnel standards on a merit basis, as are found by the Secretary to be necessary to carry out the purposes of this heading, and such methods shall not deviate from, and shall be consistent with, the methods required pursuant to section 303 (a) (1) of the Social Security Act, as amended.

"Whenever funds are paid to the same State agency under this heading and title III of the Social Security Act, as amended, (1) such State agency may, if it so elects, submit to the Secretary and the Social Security Board a joint budget covering both the functions for which grants are made under this heading and the functions for which grants are made under such title III; in such a case, the Secretary of Labor shall, if the State agency so elects, certify to the Social Security Board the amounts to be paid to the State under this heading and upon receipt of such certification, the Social Security Board shall certify such amounts to the Secretary of the Treasury, in addition to the amount, if any, payable by said Board under the provisions of section 302 (a) of the Social Security Act, as amended. Any additional amounts so certified by the Social Security Board shall be paid to the State by the Secretary of the Treasury out of the appropriation herein made available; and (2) the State agency may commingle such funds and account therefor by such accounting, statistical, sampling, or other methods as may be found by the Secretary of Labor and the Social Security Board, respectively, to afford reasonable assurance that the funds paid to the State agency under this heading and the funds paid to the State agency under title III of the Social Security Act, as amended, are expended for the respective purposes of this heading and of such title III."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 38½, to said bill, and concur therein with an amendment as follows: Immediately following "(b) for" in the matter inserted by said amendment insert "temporary aid to and"; and in lieu of the sum "\$5,495,000" contained in said amendment insert "\$4,750,000."

That the House insist upon its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 39 to said bill.

Mr. BALL subsequently said: Mr. President, I was not present in the Chamber when action was taken on the Senate amendment numbered 14, dealing with the United States Employment Service, and I ask that the statement I shall now make may appear in the RECORD preceding the adoption of the motion made by the Senator from Nevada that the Senate concur in the amendment of the House to Senate amendment numbered 14.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. BALL. Mr. President, the House and Senate conferees found a middle ground on the transfer of the employment service back to the States, by which virtually all the Senate provisions in the bill relating directly to the transfer were retained. Where the House provided for the transfer on October 1 and the Senate on January 1, we compromised, providing that the employment services be turned back to the States on November 15, 1946, and divided up the appropriation accordingly.

We adopted the House language providing that under the Wagner-Peyser Act the section requiring State matching of Federal grants would not be applicable. We also adopted language which permits the Secretary to allocate the funds on the basis of what is needed in a given State to operate efficiently a service, rather than on the basis of population, as was required by the Wagner-Peyser Act.

There is a provision permitting the transfer back to the States of property



and records which the Federal Government now owns.

The Senate provision authorizing Federal employees in the State services to draw out at once all of their payments into the Federal retirement fund, even though they may have worked for the Federal Government more than 5 years, also was adopted. That was necessary because those employees will be going back to a State system, many of them joining a State retirement system under which they will have to make back contributions, and they need those funds.

We also adopted language requiring the States to operate under the merit system. That was necessary because the merit requirement was in title III of the Social Security Act, and not in the Wagner-Peyser Act; and since we are directing the States to operate under the Wagner-Peyser Act, the addition of that language was necessary.

We also adopted the Senate language permitting the States, if they so desire, to submit to the Social Security Board and the Secretary of Labor a joint budget for unemployment compensation and the employment service, and then to commingle the funds and account for them as one fund. That is in the interest of economy and efficiency.

Most important of all, we adopted largely the Senate language on the transfer of employees who have come into the Service in the various States since it was taken over by the Federal Government on January 1, 1942. Those are largely the provisions which were contained in title III of House bill 4437, which the Senate passed some time ago, and which is designed to give the employees who have joined the Service since January 1, 1942, some degree of protection in the interest of continuity of service.

The conferees agreed on this statement as an interpretation of the language:

The interpretation by the conferees of the language used in the amendment providing for the transfer of the United States Employment Service to the States is that all persons employed in the Service on the date of the passage of this act will be transferred pending their permanent employment or release under the provisions of the State merit system, it being understood that preference rights of returning veterans will be recognized in a manner similar to that accorded by Federal statutes.

That is not, of course, a complete statement of what the provisions do, and I should like to run over them briefly. They read as follows:

The Secretary of Labor may withhold—

The word originally was "shall." The Senate changed it to "may"—

The Secretary of Labor may withhold or deny certifications of funds for a State system of public employment offices unless he find that the State—

(1) (a) has made provision for the transfer to and retention in the State-wide system of public employment offices of employees of the Federal Government who (on the effective date of this act)—

That is a change. In the Senate version it was on the day before the transfer. The amendment agreed to provides for giving this protection only to em-

ployees who are employed on the effective date of the act—

were employed in State or local employment service functions in such State, in the positions occupied by them under the Federal service or in reasonably comparable positions, except that individuals so transferred may be separated or terminated for good cause as determined in individual cases under the applicable State merit system, or separated or terminated under the applicable State merit system by reason of reductions in force found necessary in the interests of efficient operations, and may be separated (A) if they have failed to acquire eligibility to be certified for appointment superior to that of any war veteran competing for the same appointment in the State-wide system of public employment offices under the State merit system in the positions occupied by them under the Federal service or in reasonably comparable positions, after having been given a reasonable opportunity to acquire such eligibility.

The conferees spent considerable time in discussing that particular provision. The only new language inserted in the Senate version is the words "to be certified for appointment," so as to read "acquire eligibility to be certified for appointment." That was done in line with the intent of the Senate in adopting the previous language. Our interpretation of the Senate language was that we were, in effect, requiring, first, that the States transfer temporarily Federal employees and keep them in the same or comparable positions until they had had a reasonable opportunity to acquire status under the State merit system; and, secondly, if in the competitive examination which they would take under the State merit system they passed the examination high enough so that they were among the top three or five certified for appointment, then they must be retained in their jobs unless a war veteran acquired a superior eligibility for appointment. That is the effect of the language in this bill, which I think is very clear.

The provision continues:

Or (B) if the Secretary has determined that it is impossible for them to be given an opportunity to acquire such eligibility because of State constitutional or statutory provisions in force on the effective date of this act.

That is simply to take care of a few States which have a residence requirement which may prevent their giving Federal employees this particular protection.

I ask unanimous consent that the remainder of the provision relating to transfer of employees be printed in the RECORD at this point as a part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the matter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

And (b) has made provision for the extension to employees of the Federal Government who left employment-service positions in such State in order to perform training and service in the land or naval forces of the United States or service in the merchant marine as defined in Public Law No. 87, Seventy-eighth Congress, of the same employment rights and privileges as those provided for Federal employees transferring to State employment in accordance with the provisions of this paragraph; or

(2) has requested the detail of such employees to the State agency under the following provisions: So much of the funds appropriated for State-wide systems of public em-

ployment offices as may be necessary shall be available to the Secretary of Labor, in lieu of any portion of the grant to the State, for the payment of compensation (under the salary scales applicable to such employees prior to the effective date of this act) to employees of the United States Employment Service in the Department of Labor, who, upon the request of the State, and for the purpose of permitting continuity in their employment pending an opportunity to acquire eligibility for State employment in accordance with clause (1) (a) of this paragraph, may be detailed by the Secretary of Labor to the State agency for service in the State-wide system of public employment offices.

Mr. McCARRAN. I move that the Senate concur in the amendments of the House to the amendments of the Senate numbered 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 38½.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Nevada.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. McCARRAN. I now move that the Senate recede from its amendment numbered 39. That is the matter in which the Senator from Utah [Mr. MURDOCK] is interested. Other Senators may also be interested in it. It is the so-called Elliott amendment. Let me say that the Elliott amendment was put in the bill in the House, and when it came to the Senate, the Senate subcommittee, the full Committee on Appropriations and the Senate itself, refused to go along with the House on that amendment. The matter went to conference. The Senate conferees refused to recede. The amendment was taken to the House and by an overwhelming vote the House voted to sustain the position taken by it in the first instance.

The amendment has to do with the application of the Wagner Labor Relations Act to a certain group of employees who work in packing houses, that is crating houses and sheds where agricultural commodities are first packed for shipment; not in processing houses or in processing facilities, but rather where, for instance, lettuce is brought in from the field and is first crated. The employees engaged in that line of work would be excepted under the House language.

By authority from a majority of the conferees on the part of the Senate, I now move that the Senate recede from its amendment numbered 39.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. President, by the adoption of the Elliott amendment Congress will again be resorting to the practice which in my opinion is being resorted to all too frequently, of legislating by a legislative rider on an appropriation bill. The House of Representatives, by its rules, condemns the practice and the Senate by its rules forbids the practice of legislating by attaching riders to appropriation bills. We hear a great many statements on the floor of the Senate criticizing this practice.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MURDOCK. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. Will the Senator explain what the issues are? Some Senators are not yet advised as to what the issues are. We do not understand what the rider is.



Mr. MURDOCK. I shall be glad to explain it before I complete my statement.

Mr. WHERRY. I should like to know what the issues are so we can understand the discussion that is taking place.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I have just turned over to the Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON] a copy of the language, and I ask him now to read it so the Senate may be advised.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Utah has the floor.

Mr. MURDOCK. I have the floor, Mr. President. And should have something to say about the disposition of my time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Utah yield to the Senator from Michigan?

Mr. MURDOCK. I am perfectly willing to yield to the Senator from Michigan to read the amendment.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, the provision which is now being discussed, which was placed in the bill by the House, and with respect to which it has been moved that the Senate recede—and I do not favor that motion—is as follows:

*Provided further, That no part of the funds appropriated in this title shall be used in connection with investigation, hearings, directives, or orders concerning bargaining units composed in whole or in part of agricultural laborers as that term is defined in the Social Security Act in section 409, title 42, United States Code.*

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. President, I was saying that we hear speech after speech on the floor of the Senate condemning this type of legislative procedure. We heard such a speech the other day from one of our most distinguished Members, the distinguished senior Senator from Georgia, who told us that he was opposed to it and that it should be discontinued, and I think as the result of his opposition at that time, certain proposed legislation was defeated which otherwise would have been attached as a rider to an appropriation bill.

I think this language we are considering today was drawn in such technical form that it was not subject to a point of order on the floor of the House. Nevertheless its intent and effect are equally wrong. It is this wrongful and irregular procedure that I am calling to the Senate's attention. The rider provides that certain groups of labor throughout the United States, which now have the protection of the National Labor Relations Act and the National Labor Relations Board, shall be denied that protection and their legal right of resorting to that act and to that Board to remedy and redress injustice.

The same thing was attempted, Mr. President, either a year ago or 2 years ago by the House with reference to the War Labor Board. The Senate refused to go along with the House in that action, and voted it out, and the House finally agreed with the position taken by the Senate.

Now we find the attempt being made again to deprive this group of over 100,000 laborers of the only remedy they have and to prevent resort by them to the only agency of Government they can go to for the protection of their rights as provided in the National Labor Relations Act. The amendment, if it is

adopted, will change the definition of agricultural labor, as it has been defined by the courts of the United States under labor legislation, and will define it according to the Social Security Act.

Mr. President, when the only remedy that group of labor has under the laws of the country is taken away from them, what is the result? They are left with only one alternative, and that is to strike in order to get a hearing or redress of their grievances. I ask Senators if they want to bring about such a condition as that? I ask Senators if they desire to tell that group of laborers that they have no remedy; that they cannot go to the National Labor Relations Board; that they cannot assert their rights under the National Labor Relations Act, and that their only alternative is to strike? I ask Senators if they believe the Congress of the United States should take the position of denying legitimate rights to that group of labor which under the decisions of the United States courts, under law we have enacted, they have been held entitled to? Do we want to take those rights away from them?

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MURDOCK. I yield.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Is it not correct to say that the particular group of labor which would be affected by the Elliott amendment is composed of those who most need the help of the National Labor Relations Board?

Mr. MURDOCK. In my opinion the Senator is correct. In court decisions we have had a description of the type of labor that comes under this amendment. The courts point out the fact that in the establishments where these laborers are working, a mechanized system is in operation the same as is to be found in almost every other industrial plant.

Mr. President, the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE] appeared before our committee. I do not think he is present in the Chamber at the moment. The Senator from Florida [Mr. PEPPER] appeared before the committee. The Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MYERS] appeared before the committee. They all pointed out in detail the injustice which would ensue if this rider remained in the bill.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MURDOCK. I yield.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I desire to associate myself with the remarks made by the Senator from Utah; and I ask him if the record does not show that at the present time most of the employees in so-called packing sheds have collective bargaining agreements with the employers?

Mr. MURDOCK. The Senator's statement is correct.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Furthermore, is it not true that if the Senate agrees to the motion of the Senator from Nevada the effect will be to upset what at the moment at least seems to be a peaceful relationship between the employers and employees in this particular phase of industry?

Mr. MURDOCK. The Senator is correct; and we leave them with the single

remedy of striking in order to get what they are entitled to. We deny them the orderly procedure of the remedies provided by the National Labor Relations Act.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MURDOCK. I yield.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. When I was chairman of the so-called Civil Liberties Committee we conducted investigations in California concerning strikes in some of the packing sheds. The record will show that they were among the most bitter and violent cases of that character on which the committee held hearings. I believe that, from the standpoint of production of important foodstuffs and their packing and distribution, if the Senate takes this action it will be moving in the direction of returning to the chaotic and bitter controversies which took place before these employees had the protection of the National Labor Relations Act, and before they arrived at collective bargaining agreements with their employers.

Mr. MURDOCK. The Senator is entirely correct. The Senate is reversing the position which it took so emphatically a year or two ago.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MURDOCK. I yield.

Mr. AIKEN. Is it not true that under this amendment, if a corporation employs a thousand workers and 950 of them are union members, and it also employs 50 bona fide agricultural workers, the entire 1,000 employees are deprived of their right to collective bargaining, which is now guaranteed them under the law?

Mr. MURDOCK. Under the language of the rider, that very thing would take place and the able Senator, who is always keenly alert in the protection of people needing our protection, has pointed out the most vicious aspect of this rider.

Mr. AIKEN. It would be necessary for the employer of 500 or a thousand workers to employ only 5 agricultural workers in the group in order to deprive all the workers of the rights which they now hold.

Mr. MURDOCK. The Senator correctly analyzes the rider.

Mr. AIKEN. The only recourse the employees would have would be to strike immediately.

Mr. MURDOCK. The Senator is correct. We would be telling this group of labor, which, as I understand the figures, numbers more than 100,000, that there is only one remedy left to them, and that is to strike. We enacted the National Labor Relations Act and established the National Labor Relations Board to provide workers with an efficient, peaceable, and lawful procedure to eliminate the need for striking. This rider would deny them that right.

Mr. AIKEN. It seems to me that we have not had anything before us during this session that would be more sure to guarantee a series of strikes in an important industry than the rider which we are asked to pass upon today.

Mr. MURDOCK. The Senator is correct.



Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MURDOCK. I yield to the Senator from New Mexico.

Mr. CHAVEZ. The viciousness of the Elliott amendment is that it strikes at a group which actually needs the protection of the National Labor Relations Board. If we are to place the Elliott amendment in effect by the action of the Senate, we might as well get back to sweatshops, because in the areas where these plants are located the working conditions are such that that class of workers would have no protection whatsoever. Moreover, as the Senator from Utah has stated, it has been the policy of the Committee on Appropriations not to attach legislative riders to appropriation bills, but to act only on appropriations. Why should the Senate reverse its position now and pick on this poor group of workers who need help?

Mr. MURDOCK. I am in full agreement with the Senator. I say again that if we mean anything by the lip service which we so frequently apply in condemnation of this type of legislative procedure, we owe it to ourselves to stand up in the Senate and be counted against the provision which is found in this appropriation bill, the so-called Elliott rider.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MURDOCK. I yield.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, I am opposed to the Senate receding from its amendment to strike the so-called Elliott rider. When this question was before the Senate we struck out this provision, and I am of the opinion that it should remain out. We went into this matter not only last year, but this year. The employees who are covered are not ordinary agricultural workers. They work in the packing sheds, just as other laborers work in plants and factories. I am of the opinion that we should not deprive them of their rights under the Wagner Act. We should accord them the same rights as are accorded other laborers. Therefore I believe that in this case the Senate should not recede.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, will the Senator from Utah kindly yield to me so that I may make a full explanation to the Senate in a very brief form?

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. President, I think I should finish my statement.

Mr. McCARRAN. I will say to the Senator that it will be of advantage to him to have the Senate know exactly what he is talking about, because it has not been explained, nor has the history of the amendment been explained. I yielded so that the Senator might take the floor. I wish to make a brief explanation, if the Senator will permit me to do so.

Mr. MURDOCK. I am glad to defer to the chairman of the committee.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, on June 11, 1946, during the consideration of the bill by the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, Mr. ELLIOTT, of California, offered an amendment adding the following proviso to title IV of the bill on the National Labor Relations Board:

*Provided further, That no part of the funds appropriated in this title shall be used in connection with the investigation, hearings, directives, or orders concerning bargaining units composed in whole or in part of agricultural laborers as that term is defined in the Social Security Act in section 409, title 42, United States Code.*

Mr. ELLIOTT stated that it was the same amendment that was adopted in 1945 and practically the same amendment that was adopted on the Case bill on February 6, 1946. He also read the definition of "agricultural labor" from the Social Security Act, which Mr. LEA stated was adopted by the Ways and Means Committee of the House several years ago and has since been approved two or three times by the House. (Congressional Record, pp. 6812 to 6815.)

After debate covering four pages of the RECORD—and I give this information to the Senate because we looked it up so that the Senate might have the benefit of our search in the matter—when the question was taken on the amendment in the Committee of the Whole there was a division, demanded by Mr. ELLIOTT, resulting in 24 ayes and 64 noes.

Mr. MARCANTONIO demanded tellers and on the second division there were 113 ayes and 67 noes. So the amendment was agreed to, and the Committee rose.

On the passage of the bill by the House, Mr. ROONEY demanded a separate vote on the amendment, the other amendments being agreed to en gross, and when the question was taken there was a division demanded by Mr. ROONEY and Mr. MARCANTONIO, resulting in 104 ayes and 65 noes. Mr. ROONEY objected to the vote and made the point of order that a quorum was not present. A roll-call vote was thereafter taken, resulting in 202 yeas and 134 nays. And the bill was thereupon passed without record vote.

On July 11, 1946, after the conference, and during the consideration of the conference report by the House, all amendments in disagreement were disposed of except number 39, the Elliott amendment, which is now before the Senate.

The gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. HARE] moved that the House insist upon its disagreement. The gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE] offered a preferential motion that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment, which motion was debated, and when the question was taken the Chair was in doubt and the division resulted in 61 ayes and 114 noes. The gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE] objected to the vote and made the point of order that a quorum was not present. A roll-call vote was thereafter taken, resulting in 106 yeas and 204 nays. So Mr. KEEFE's motion was rejected, and Mr. HARE's motion to further insist was agreed to.

Mr. President, I give this information in detail so that the Senate may know that the House has on two occasions, by a yea-and-nay vote, voted on this question.

Today I called a meeting of the conferees on the part of the Senate on this matter, because I wanted to know how they stood. Not many were present. The Senator from Utah came a little late because of other matters that detained him. But those who were present de-

termined that, no matter how we might personally feel about this matter, if we wanted to pay the employees of the departments affected by the bill on Tuesday next, as they must be paid, there was nothing else for us to do but to recede from our position.

Hence my motion is before the Senate now. I may not agree, but the conferees are of that opinion, and I have made the motion.

I thank the Senator very much.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. President, I thank the Senator for his contribution. I wish to say that if the Senate must be overridden at all times because of votes in the House of Representatives, then I ask what is the use of our taking a position? In the last day or two, we have sent over to the House of Representatives a request for a conference on a very important matter. Their answer to us was, "We will not even confer with you on it," and they sent it back to the Senate.

Mr. President, the mere fact that the House of Representatives has made a mistake on this important issue is no argument at all for our following that mistake. One of our circuit courts of appeals has made the following statement on this amendment:

When the product leaves the farmer as such and enters a factory for processing and marketing, it has entered upon the status of industry. In the status of this industry there would seem to be as much need for the remedial provision of the Wagner Act as for any other industrial activity.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me?

Mr. MURDOCK. I yield.

Mr. PEPPER. I wish to confirm the able Senator's statement that the decision which he has read is a decision of one of the circuit courts of appeals. That is correct; is it not?

Mr. MURDOCK. That is correct. It was the decision of the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals in the North Whittier Heights case.

Mr. PEPPER. And subsequently the United States Supreme Court denied a writ of certiorari in that case; did it not?

Mr. MURDOCK. It did. I am indebted to the able Senator from Florida in this connection, because I am reading from the statement he made before the Appropriations Committee.

Mr. Altmeyer, Chairman of the Social Security Board, in describing some of the plants involved in this rider, made the following statement:

A study of the citrus-fruit industry revealed that employees of the large, extensively equipped packing plants are little more than attendants of the machines they operate. The inside of a typical packing house is a place of conveyor belts and machinery. There is little to distinguish these plants from ordinary factories, except for the product handled, for the work is virtually identical.

Most of the packing houses are operated by large corporations which could very well manufacture a nonagricultural product without changing their basic method of operation. They are also shown to be operated under industrial conditions.

Mr. President, does the Senate, in the name of helping the farmer, want to



deny employees who work in that type of plant the right and privilege to go to the National Labor Relations Board and assert their rights under the National Labor Relations Act?

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MURDOCK. I yield.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Of course, the question has nothing to do with the farmer at all. Once the farmer takes his products to those plants or sheds and is paid for his products, from then on the products belong to the distributor or the processor.

Mr. MURDOCK. That is correct.

Mr. MAGNUSON. The question has nothing to do with the farmer.

Mr. MURDOCK. That is correct. The corporations that are trying to strike down the rights of those employees are only using the farmer as a means to accomplish what I think is a vicious end.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator further yield?

Mr. MURDOCK. I yield.

Mr. MAGNUSON. This situation is the same that has confronted us on frequent occasions during the past 3 or 4 months. We have had labor measures before us in a proper way, and we ran the gantlet of labor measures and proposals in connection with the so-called Case bill. We voted on it and the House voted on it, and we have voted on it again.

Now those who oppose labor take this back-door method of approach, after the proposal has been defeated in the Senate and in the House. Those who favor this amendment have tried to add it to appropriation bills, after it has been defeated both in the Senate and in the House.

Mr. MURDOCK. That is correct.

Mr. MAGNUSON. In my opinion, it is high time that the Senate told those who are attempting this maneuver that appropriation bills are not to be used as a back-door method of striking at labor.

Mr. MURDOCK. And there never was a better time for us to take that stand than now, in connection with this appropriation bill. I sincerely hope that the motion of the able senior Senator from Nevada to recede on the Senate amendment which strikes the Elliott rider from the bill will be defeated by an overwhelming vote.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MURDOCK. I yield.

Mr. MORSE. I wish to support the position taken by the Senator from Washington and the Senator from Utah. I think the Senate has been pushed around quite long enough by tactics of the House in connection with adding substantive legislation to appropriation bills. The House is doing it—let us be frank about it—for the obvious purpose of putting us in exactly the same position the Senator from Nevada has said we are in in connection with this bill, namely, that if we are going to have an appropriation bill at all and if the Government employees affected are to be paid, then we must bend our knees today to the House of Representatives and recede from our

position and yield to this type of political pressure.

Mr. President, we must meet this crisis sooner or later. I say this is the time to start. Let us not pass this bill. Let us make perfectly clear to the country whose is the responsibility for not having the bill enacted. Let the responsibility rest squarely on the House of Representatives because it tried to add substantive legislation to an appropriation bill. I am perfectly willing to fight out that issue, and I think we shall have to make clear to the House that we are not constantly going to yield when we find ourselves in the position in which we are today. I should like to see the Senate once, at least, make perfectly clear to the House that we are not constantly going to yield when we are jockeyed into this position.

The Senator from Utah will recall that I appeared before the Appropriations Committee in opposition to the Elliott amendment.

Mr. MURDOCK. Yes; I mentioned the Senator's name in his absence.

Mr. MORSE. If the Senator will permit me to do so, I should like to read excerpts from the testimony I gave before the Senate Appropriations Committee, because I think it is explanatory in connection with this situation.

Mr. MURDOCK. I yield for that purpose.

Mr. MORSE. When I appeared before the Senate Appropriations Committee in connection with the Elliott amendment, I said the following, among other things:

The rider added by the House to title IV of the Labor and Federal Security appropriation bill established a dangerous precedent. At present, section 2 (3) of the National Labor Relations Act defines the employees who are entitled to the protection of the act and the terms of this section specifically exclude agricultural labor. The Elliott amendment, while purporting to bar the National Labor Relations Board from using its funds in connection with cases involving agricultural labor, deals in actuality with a segment of our economy that involves great corporations engaged in agricultural processing and packing of food products.

Mr. President, great corporations have been successful in propagandizing a large segment of the farmers of the United States into believing that the Elliott amendment is desirable in their interest. But it is going to do a great deal of injustice to the farmers, just as the Lea amendment which was passed during a previous year did considerable injustice to many farmers in my State, as I shall point out in a moment.

I continue reading from the statement which I made before the subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations.

Apart from the merits or demerits of the social-security definition of agricultural labor, it may be stated as a simple fact that hundreds of thousands of employees engaged in performing industrial operations are designated as "agricultural laborers" under that definition. Last year, a similar rider was attached to the appropriation for the National War Labor Board. The War Labor Board was a temporary wartime agency, liquidated within a relatively short period after the adoption of the rider, and the effects of the amendment were, fortunately, minimized. \* \* \*

For example I know of several instances in

which disputes between employer and employee developed in so-called processing and agricultural packing establishments with the result that when the employer appealed to the National War Labor Board to take jurisdiction over the dispute I discovered that the War Labor Board was estopped in the premise because of the then known Lea rider.

I recall that in my State, for example, a large segment of the pear industry was involved in a labor dispute in the packing sheds. The operators of some of the sheds telephoned me in Washington and said, "We cannot even get a telegraphic reply from the War Labor Board. We want some relief. We want someone to come here and help us settle these disputes." Because it could not use the peaceful procedures of the War Labor Board, the unions involved had no other course but to strike. I point out to Senators that that is what will happen under the Elliott amendment, which, instead of preventing labor disputes, will cause them. It prohibits the use of the peaceful procedures afforded under the National War Labor Board in settling disputes. If anyone thinks for a moment that the workers involved in many of these establishments in various sections of the country, who are working under most unfavorable conditions, will tolerate those conditions merely because the Elliott amendment is passed, they will be sadly mistaken. What we are buying through the Elliott amendment are strikes, rather than peaceful settlements of the disputes which will arise in these processing plants. I pointed that fact out to the subcommittee when I went on to say in my statement:

That rider called the Lea amendment, as the members of the committee will recall, prohibited the use of funds of the National War Labor Board in connection with labor disputes arising among employees classified as agricultural workers by the Social Security definition.

As the Senator from Utah has pointed out, the definition includes thousands and thousands of employees not covered by the definition in other statutes.

I continue reading from my statement before the subcommittee:

The record is pretty clear that a great many strikes occurred among these employees which never would have occurred had the National War Labor Board been free by use of its funds to send members of its staff into the disputes which arose to the end of settling them under the peaceful procedures of the War Labor Board. Being denied the peaceful procedures of the War Labor Board for use in the settlement of their disputes, the workers had no other course but to strike.

I am convinced that the Elliott rider now before this committee will produce strikes and labor troubles in many agricultural processing and packing plants, rather than prevent them. After all, human nature is the same whether the persons involved in the disputes are workers at agricultural processing plants or an automobile factory. If the workers feel that an injustice has been done them, they are going to organize themselves into united action in an endeavor through employee organizations to correct what they consider to be injustices. It is at that point in the development of a labor dispute that it is highly desirable to have peaceful procedures available to both the employer and the workers for the settlement of their disputes.



Mr. President, I predict that if the Elliott amendment becomes law, many employers will be begging for just such procedure as is now available under the National War Labor Board:

The Elliott rider seeks to deny the procedures of the National Labor Relations Board to the workers covered by the rider.

In the present instance, we are dealing with an important section of a basic labor-relations law which has been on the statute books for over 10 years. It is now proposed, without hearings before the proper legislative committees and without adequate consideration, to apply the social-security definition to the National Labor Relations Act. This atomization of the issues in labor relations which allows one set of procedures for one group and a complete lack of procedures for another group solves no problems.

Let me emphasize one problem: If this rider is adopted, there will be no procedures available for determination of a collective-bargaining representative among the affected employees. As I have stated before, employers who may be faced with the claims of rival unions will have no lawful means of securing a peaceful determination of the conflicting claims. Employees will be forced to employ strikes as a means of securing union recognition.

Moreover, the rider will cause endless confusion by excluding an entire bargaining unit as long as a single worker in the unit can be regarded as coming within the undesirable and expanded concept of agricultural labor contained in the social-security definition.

Mr. President, we should pause and consider for a moment this tactic, this device. All that a union-hating employer would have to do, all that an employer owning one of these processing establishments would have to do in order to block unionism, even in that segment of his industry which can be considered to be a processing or packing plant, would be to see that only one of his employees was employed in one of his so-called supplemental establishments, and the Elliott amendment would apply. If the Congress wishes to sanction a strategy which will cause a great many labor disputes on the part of union-hating employers who are out to break organized labor, then it should sanction the Elliott amendment. Mr. President, I believe that the dangers to the economic stability of this country are so serious that we can well afford to put into effect the first suggestion which I made, namely, to carry on the fight with the other House against this particular type of strategy which it is proposed to use through the Elliott amendment.

I further pointed out to the subcommittee as follows:

Apart from these evils in its content and substance, the proposed rider typifies the undesirability of seeking to evade the obligations of law by the backhanded device of riders attached to appropriations. Congress has up to this date refused to sanction the efforts which have been made to amend the National Labor Relations Act to exclude these broad groups of workers. The device of appropriations riders is now being brought into play in an attempt to evade the proper procedures of amendments. The law is left on the books but the use of funds for its enforcement is so circumscribed as to make the law a nonentity.

By thus seeking to legislate through appropriation, Congress has been placing the Board in the position of seeking interpreta-

tions of these riders from the Comptroller General. The result is that the Comptroller General, and not the Federal circuit court of appeals (as required by statute) is forced to render decisions as to when and where the act may be enforced. The Comptroller General is not a judicial officer and yet the rider device converts him into a superjudge. In the light of the foregoing reasons I respectfully recommend that the so-called Elliott rider be stricken from the bill.

Mr. President, in line with the reasons which I have stated, I submit that I am justified in recommending that the Senate refuse to recede, and that it notify the other House that it intends to stand by its previous action in striking out of the appropriation the substantive section which involves the Elliott amendment.

Mr. TUNNELL. Mr. President—

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I think this matter is of such importance that we should have a good attendance of the membership of the Senate, and I ask the Senator from Utah to yield to me so that I may suggest the absence of a quorum.

Mr. TUNNELL. I ask the Chair who has the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado in the chair). Does the Senator from Delaware desire the floor?

Mr. TUNNELL. Yes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Delaware is recognized.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. TUNNELL. I yield.

Mr. McCARRAN. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Alken	Hart	O'Mahoney
Austin	Hawkes	Overton
Ball	Hayden	Pepper
Barkley	Hill	Radcliffe
Bridges	Hoey	Reed
Briggs	Huffman	Revercomb
Eeroles	Johnson, Colo.	Robertson
Buck	Johnston, S. C.	Russell
Burch	Kilgore	Smith
Bushfield	Knowland	Stanfill
Byrd	La Follette	Stewart
Capehart	Langer	Swift
Capper	Lucas	Taft
Carville	McCarran	Taylor
Chavez	McClellan	Thomas, Okla.
Cordon	McKellar	Thomas, Utah
Donnell	McMahon	Tobey
Downey	Magnuson	Tunnell
Eastland	Mead	Wagner
Ferguson	Millikin	Walsh
Fulbright	Mitchell	Wherry
George	Moore	White
Gerry	Morse	Wiley
Gossett	Murdock	Wilson
Green	Murray	Young
Guffey	Myers	
Gurney	O'Daniel	

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Seventy-nine Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

Mr. TUNNELL. Mr. President, I desire to associate myself with those who are protesting against this form of legislation. It is becoming more or less of a custom, apparently, to add to appropriation bills extraneous matters by which it is hoped to compel the legislative body of the Nation to adopt measures which otherwise could not be passed. It is a form of compulsion on Congress to force it to do something it is not willing to do.

On the last opportunity to pass a necessary appropriation bill in the proper time there is attached to the bill an antilabor clause or sentence or paragraph.

Those who are American citizens and appreciate that other American citizens have certain rights must realize eventually that such rights will be recognized. I do not think that the Congress of the United States wants or that the Senate of the United States will permit itself to be bludgeoned into doing something it is otherwise unwilling to do.

What is proposed by the provision of the bill under discussion would not have been attempted in regular substantive legislation; Congress would not consider it seriously; but by attaching it to a bill which must be passed, the attempt is being made, as I have said, to compel the Senate to accept a provision which otherwise it would not adopt and to which it is opposed.

The provision in question is aimed particularly at labor. Various amendments which it is sought to attach to different bills have an antilabor purpose. We have no reason to believe that there may not be at some future time other classes of our citizens who would be thus attacked. Such unfair attacks will not long be confined to a particular class of citizens. Those who seek to do an injustice in this instance have no particular dislike, I am sure, for labor. It is toward certain classes of workers, certain classes of citizens, that they have a sort of antagonism. Perhaps it is because of their interests or the interests of their particular attorneys that they are desirous of putting through this kind of legislation.

So, Mr. President, it is a pretty serious matter we are facing. We are facing a species of legislation or a legislative procedure which is not only harmful to the best interests of the country but is actually dangerous. It is a menace and is intended as a menace; there can be no doubt about that. Those who by underhanded means, such as amendments of this kind, attempt to force legislation which the country does not want and which would not be enacted through the regular legislative channels are not doing any service to the American people.

As I have said, the particular objective of the legislative rider is labor. I do not know whether it was inspired by strikes, but certain it is that there may be other strikes engendered by this kind of obnoxious legislation. Whether its proponents want more strikes, more labor unrest, at this particular time, in this particular year, I do not know. Is it proposed with the idea of creating political disturbance before election? Is it proposed because of an innate hatred of those from whom most of the persons who have these ideas sprang? Most of those who entertain this antilabor idea sprang from labor; their ancestors, and in many instances they themselves have been a portion of labor. Now, like many converts, they have gone the whole way, and seek not only to ally themselves with enemies of labor, but to place on the statute books legislation which is in its nature punitive, for the purpose of punishing those from whom they



themselves sprang. I do not know that many of them have "sprung" so far, if we come right down to the truth of it.

I am anxious to make this protest on two grounds. In the first place, it is bad legislation, and in the second place, it is aimed at a particular class of our citizens.

I do not know who compose what is known as labor. We are told that there are fifty-four or fifty-five million people now employed. I think it is safe to say that each of those persons represents at least one other, so that there are in the class known as labor more than 100,000,000 people. I think we are taking on a pretty big job when we go up against more than 100,000,000 people and attempt to put through what is in reality punitive legislation.

I understand that this movement perhaps has its incentive in the far West. I notice the employees who would be deprived of their rights have had the protection of the Wagner Act since its enactment. A large proportion of them are organized and have union contracts. For instance, the Imperial Valley and the Salinas Valley in California, and in the Yuma Valley, Ariz., 84.3 percent of the lettuce grown in the United States, 66½ percent of the melons, and more than half the carrots, are produced under conditions of stabilized labor relations and union contracts. I do not hear of any difficulties in those places with reference to labor. I do not hear of any demand for the passage of anti-labor legislation from those regions.

The industries which would obtain special exemption and unfair competitive advantages include operations such as the Grulyn Shippers in Edinburg, Tex., employing more than a thousand workers.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Delaware yield to the Senator from Colorado?

Mr. TUNNELL. I yield.

Mr. MILLIKIN. It seems to me this is a very important subject to come up in such a glancing way, and, frankly, I should like a little more information about it.

Are the employees who are sought to be excluded from the benefits of the National Labor Relations Act now under the National Labor Relations Act?

Mr. TUNNELL. Absolutely; yes. This is the language of the amendment—the so-called Elliott amendment:

That no part of the funds appropriated in this title shall be used in connection with investigation, hearings, directives, or orders concerning bargaining units composed in whole or in part of agricultural laborers as that term is defined in the Social Security Act.

They are still kept under the act, but the money is not to be used for that purpose.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I think perhaps a little light on the question of the Senator from Colorado would assist the Senator from Delaware.

Mr. TUNNELL. I should be glad of any assistance.

Mr. McCARRAN. I read from the hearings before the committee. The Senator from Utah [Mr. MURDOCK], ad-

ressing his question to Mr. Reilly, of the National Labor Relations Board, asked:

Did we not have the same thing come over from the House last year?

Mr. REILLY. It came over as a rider to an appropriation for the War Labor Board. The proviso was eliminated in the Senate, but in conference the Senate conferees yielded to the House so the rider did appear in the appropriation for the War Labor Board. Of course, that is academic now, the War Labor Board being out of the picture.

A portion of the answer to the Senator from Colorado should contemplate that language—that it has existed by a process similar to that with which we are now dealing, but in that instance the Senate conferees yielded. In this instance they refused to yield. We struck it out. It is now stricken out, and now we are forced, as my fellow conferees apprise me this morning, to make this motion.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Mr. President, will the Senator from Delaware further yield?

Mr. TUNNELL. I yield.

Mr. MILLIKIN. I am very grateful for this information. Now, if I may, I should like to ask a further question. Whether or not these workers are under the National Labor Relations Act, are they organized?

Mr. TUNNELL. Yes, they are organized; and I have a memorandum here in which it is stated that many of them are unionized.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Being in that status, they could strike if they wanted to strike?

Mr. TUNNELL. Oh, yes.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Does the so-called Elliott amendment deprive them, therefore, of the right to invoke the conciliation services of the Government, and thus, perhaps, deprive them of the opportunity to minimize strikes?

Mr. TUNNELL. No; I think it does not. I do not think it minimizes strikes. As I understand, it deprives them of their connection with the National Labor Relations Act, and therefore leaves them only the right to strike as their only remedy.

Mr. McCARRAN. That is correct.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Let me put it another way. If the Elliott amendment were in effect, they could strike?

Mr. TUNNELL. They could strike.

Mr. MILLIKIN. But they could not have the benefit of the conciliation services which are offered through the National Labor Relations set-up. Is that correct?

Mr. TUNNELL. That is correct.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Therefore, could it be argued fairly that the Elliott amendment is an encouragement to strikes?

Mr. TUNNELL. It certainly is an incentive or inducement to strikes, as their only remedy.

Mr. BALL. Mr. President, will the Senator from Delaware yield?

Mr. TUNNELL. I yield.

Mr. BALL. Did I understand the Senator from Colorado to say that the NLRB had conciliation services?

Mr. MILLIKIN. No; I did not say that. I was asking for information. I was trying to find out exactly what the proposed amendment would do to these

workers who, I understand, are organized or have the right to organize.

Mr. BALL. The Conciliation Service of the Department of Labor, a service for conciliating disputes, would still be available to them. The NLRB does no conciliating.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Will the Senator from Delaware further yield?

Mr. TUNNELL. I yield.

Mr. MILLIKIN. What protection would this amendment take away from the men who work in these plants?

Mr. BALL. They would not have the right to petition the NLRB for an election, they could not file an unfair practices complaint.

Mr. TUNNELL. It deprives them of the rights of labor under the National Labor Relations Act.

Mr. MILLIKIN. I have one more question, and then I shall ask one ultimate question. They would still have the right to strike, would they not?

Mr. TUNNELL. They would still have the right to strike.

Mr. MILLIKIN. They would still have the right to organize, would they not?

Mr. TUNNELL. Yes; there is no doubt about that. But in line with the Senator's previous questions, it would take away their other methods of avoiding strikes, and leave striking as their only remedy.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Delaware yield?

Mr. TUNNELL. I yield.

Mr. MORSE. I think that point needs to be stressed. The Senator from Colorado is correct, they would have the right to organize and the right to strike, but they would really have no other course of action in order to obtain decent conditions of labor except by striking.

Mr. TUNNELL. That is correct.

Mr. MORSE. Therefore, the Elliott amendment would be productive of strikes, just as the Lea amendment was.

Mr. TUNNELL. That is correct.

Mr. MILLIKIN. I do not wish to impose on the Senator—

Mr. TUNNELL. The Senator is not imposing. I like his questions; they are illuminating.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Is there any serious claim made that the people who work in agricultural processing plants are not industrial workers? Does any one make that claim?

Mr. TUNNELL. There is the contention that an attempt is made here to call certain classes of workers, agricultural laborers who are not in fact agricultural laborers. I think that is correct.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. TUNNELL. I yield.

Mr. McCARRAN. In order to throw as much light on the subject as I can I will say that these laborers occupy a peculiar place in the economic picture. They do not work in the fields, therefore they are not strictly speaking agricultural workers. They do not work in processing, therefore they are not on that side, in industry. They are packers in the packing sheds where commodities from the fields are brought in, and in the first instance crated or packed for distribution or shipment. They are in the twi-



light zone, if I may so term it, between agricultural workers and nonagricultural workers. There is a school of thought that holds them to be nonagricultural workers, and there is another school of thought that holds them to be agricultural workers.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. TUNNELL. I yield.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Offhand it seems to me—and, I repeat, one of the vices of this method of legislation is that we have to take these important things offhand—it seems to me, taking a quick squint at it, that a man who packs vegetables in a vegetable packing plant occupies a different position than a man who packs candy in a candy packing plant. He is working in a factory. The particular workers we are talking about pack vegetables. Others pack other kinds of things. But in the one case or the other it is packing in a factory with the aid of mechanical devices. Offhand, it seems to me that a sound argument cannot be made that these workers are not industrial workers while they are working at this business.

Mr. TUNNELL. I should like to call the Senator's attention to this particular language:

That no part of the funds appropriated in this paragraph shall be used in connection with investigation, hearings, directives, or orders concerning bargaining units composed in whole or in part of agricultural laborers as that term is defined in the Social Security Act.

So the benefits of the Wagner Labor Relations Act are removed from them so long as the units in question are composed in whole or in part of agricultural laborers.

Mr. MILLIKIN. I thank the Senator.

Mr. TUNNELL. Mr. President, I am practically through with what I intended to say.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, before the Senator takes his seat let me say that I think a certain colloquy which occurred in the committee hearings might be of assistance to Senators in the debate. Mr. Herzog, chairman of the National Labor Relations Board, testified among other things:

Mr. HERZOG. The courts have held that our decisions on that subject are correct interpretations of the agricultural employee exemption in the Wagner Act. The Board has often refused to take jurisdiction over people whose activities are in our opinion agricultural. The courts have agreed with the distinctions we have drawn.

We think, again, that if this rider were adopted,

That is the rider now before the Senate.

The employees would have no recourse but the use of self-help.

That means to strike.

There is nothing in the record or in the history of the Board's interpretation of the agricultural employee exemption in the National Labor Relations Act which would justify attaching this rider to our appropriation bill.

Senator MURDOCK. If a rider is attached, we leave them one remedy, and that is the remedy of strikes, is it not?

Mr. HERZOG. That is right, sir. We might say that the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD indicates

some slight misunderstanding in the House as to the effect of the rider. The rider would not affect cannery workers, even if adopted by the Senate. It would only affect packing-shed and processing employees, because the social-security definition, which is what the Elliott rider contemplates, excludes cannery workers from the exemption. The cannery workers, sir, even if the rider were adopted, would still be in our jurisdiction.

Senator McCARRAN. This would affect lettuce packers and the like?

Mr. HERZOG. That is right, sir. I might say that if by any chance the committee should disagree with us, which we hope they will not do, and apply this rider and also apply another rider which we read about in the newspapers this morning concerning foremen, it would not justify any cut in our appropriations.

Mr. TUNNELL. Mr. President, I want to make the specific statement that my objection is based on grounds in addition to the fact that this amendment is antilabor. It is antilabor; it is intended to be antilabor; but it is also a vicious system of legislation. I do not think anyone will contradict that statement. It is a vicious method of trying to bludgeon Congress, or a branch of Congress, into passing something which may not perhaps be for the best interests of the country, and which in all probability the Senate itself would not pass as a separate measure.

In conclusion, I wish to say that this specific rider has been sought in the past by certain employer groups, particularly from California and certain Southern States. Some of these employers have been the subject of investigation and exposure by the La Follette committee in connection with their antilabor activities. Passage of this rider would throw the industries affected back more than 10 years in their labor relations. Widespread strikes are bound to result if the workers in these industries are robbed of legal protection in their right to bargain collectively. By enacting this rider, the Senate would be permitting itself to be used as an antilabor instrument of those employers who are intent on inciting industrial strife instead of confining its deliberations to financial matters appropriate to the pending legislation.

Mr. BALL. Mr. President, I should like to discuss briefly, if I may, the pending motion of the Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN] that the Senate recede from its disagreement with the so-called Elliott rider. In the subcommittee and the full committee I supported the striking out of this rider. I think it is, on the whole, very bad, because it will not contribute to industrial peace. It deprives several hundred thousand employees of the protection of the Wagner Act which they have enjoyed up to this time.

However, I am now supporting the motion of the Senator from Nevada. As he stated, the House has twice by yeas and nays—once by a vote of 202 to 134 and on another occasion by a vote of 204 to 106—insisted on the retention of this limitation in the bill. There is no room for compromise on this particular language. It either stays in or it goes out. So it is a question of either the House or the Senate yielding.

It is my belief, based upon past experience, that after the House has insisted twice by yeas and nays votes of nearly 2 to 1 retention of this provision,

the only effect of the Senate insisting on striking it out would be to delay the passage of the bill for several days, perhaps a week. A good many thousand employees cannot be paid on the middle-of-the-month pay day unless this bill becomes law before then.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BALL. I yield.

Mr. McCARRAN. At the beginning of this discussion I made the same statement to the Senate which the Senator from Minnesota has just made. I find that I am somewhat in error, and probably I have led the Senator from Minnesota into the same error. Because of the method of staggering pay days, the next pay day for the employees of these departments will be on the 22d of this month rather than on the 15th. I know that the Senator would wish to have that information.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BALL. I yield.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I wish to ask the Senator whose fault it is that these employees may not be paid if this issue should come to a head.

Mr. BALL. I was not trying to blame anyone.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Of course the Senator knows it is the fault of those Members of the House of Representatives who insist on adding legislation to appropriation bills. There would be no trouble with this appropriation bill if this legislation were not proposed to be added to it.

Mr. BALL. I say to the Senator that I am not very much concerned about who is to blame, but I should like to see this bill become law. For instance, the provision with respect to the Employment Services, which I described a few minutes ago, is tremendously important. We have allowed only approximately 120 days for all arrangements to be made for the transfer of the employment services back to the States. Every day that this act is held up will mean that the Department of Labor and the various States will have that much less time to work out the arrangements.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Then the House should recede on this matter.

Mr. BALL. Personally I wish to see this bill become law reasonably soon. As I said in the beginning, I supported the striking out of this rider, both in the subcommittee and in the full committee. I do not think it is sound. But I believe we are faced with a practical situation in which, if the Senate insists, we shall have a further conference and the House will further insist; and I do not think there is the slightest chance of changing the position of the House of Representatives. I believe that eventually we shall wind up with a bill containing this language, and I do not think there is much point in engaging in that process.

I think there is some tendency to exaggerate the effect of this provision. I do not believe it will result in a strike on the West coast, where the employees are rather well organized. If an employer has a contract with his employees, he is not likely to invite trouble by refusing to negotiate a new contract.



I think the effect of the provision will be bad in the South, where both A. F. of L. and the CIO are beginning organizing drives, and where unquestionably a good many thousand employees will be affected by this limitation. However, it does not deny them the right to organize or to bargain collectively. It does deny the National Labor Relations Board any right to use these funds to hear any kind of appeal for an election by such employees or to process any unfair labor practices complaint. I think it is quite true that those rights are probably still necessary in some areas in order to make really effective the right to organize and bargain collectively. But, as I have said, the number of employees involved is not great. The question of a bargaining unit in whole or in part is not, in my opinion, important, because any union can very easily avoid a complication in that connection, if it has only one or two or half a dozen members who would be affected by this rider. In that event the union can simply eliminate those members from the bargaining unit, and can proceed. But unquestionably the provision will affect the packing shed employees, largely in the South, as I have said, when this organizing drive begins.

In view, however, of the position of the House of Representatives and the record votes which have been taken in the House, I do not think there is any practical possibility of striking out the language and I think we shall save time and obtain necessary legislation sooner if we recede from the Senate's position and adopt the motion of the Senator from Nevada.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, I wish to address myself to the motion. I urge the Senate to disagree to the motion which has been made by the able Senator from Nevada.

Mr. WAGNER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. PEPPER. I yield.

Mr. WAGNER. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Alken	Hart	O'Mahoney
Austin	Hawkes	Overton
Ball	Hayden	Pepper
Barkley	Hill	Radcliffe
Bridges	Hoey	Reed
Briggs	Huffman	Revercomb
Brooks	Johnson, Colo.	Robertson
Buck	Johnston, S. C.	Russell
Burch	Kilgore	Smith
Bushfield	Knowland	Stanfill
Byrd	La Follette	Stewart
Capchart	Langer	Swift
Capper	Lucas	Taft
Carville	McCarran	Taylor
Chavez	McClellan	Thomas, Okla.
Cordon	McKellar	Thomas, Utah
Donnell	McMahon	Tobey
Downey	Magnuson	Tunnell
Eastland	Mead	Wagner
Ferguson	Millikin	Walsh
Fulbright	Mitchell	Wherry
George	Moore	White
Gerry	Moise	Wiley
Gossett	Murdock	Wilson
Green	Murray	Young
Guffey	Myers	
Gurney	O'Daniel	

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SWIFT in the chair). Seventy-nine Senators

having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, I believe that the question now pending before the Senate is of much wider interest than with respect even to the group directly affected. The practice has grown up, in the past few months especially, of the House of Representatives, for all practical purposes, circumventing the rules of the United States Senate. It is a rule of the United States Senate that legislation cannot be tacked onto an appropriation bill. Obviously, experience has shown that the rule is a very salutary one. Appropriation bills should carry out the legislative declarations and purposes of Congress. When proposed legislation is before the Congress, it is debated as proposed legislation. If it is approved and if it provides for an authorized appropriation, in due course the Appropriations Committees consider the making of the appropriation itself. But the House of Representatives has repeatedly sent to the Senate provisos in appropriation bills which are clearly, both by character and intent, legislation. The fact that they come to the Senate as items in appropriation bills, with a predicate already in the bill, deprives the Members of the Senate from making the point of order, as the rules would ordinarily allow, that they are legislative in character. The result is that the House of Representatives is circumventing the rules of the Senate, as well as a salutary principle and practice of legislation, and day by day, almost, is sending to the Senate legislative provisions embodied in appropriation bills.

Mr. President, that is what has happened in this particular case. The House of Representatives has added, as a proviso in the Department of Labor-Federal Security Agency appropriation bill, the following language:

*Provided further, That no part of the funds appropriated in this title shall be used in connection with investigation, hearings, directives, or orders concerning bargaining units composed in whole or in part of agricultural laborers as that term is defined in the Social Security Act in section 409, title 42, United States Code.*

In the first place, Mr. President, remember that this was not an appropriation having to do with all the functions of the National Labor Relations Board. It merely provides that one part of the funds providing for that Board can be used by the Board in respect to this subject, namely, agricultural labor as defined in the Social Security Act.

Of course, it would be almost impossible to administer the law honestly, because it is difficult to segregate that part of the Board's time and personnel which might be used for that purpose. But those responsible for the provision have forbidden the use of any part of the Board's time and any part of the time of the Board's personnel and any of the personnel's money or the Board's money in having anything to do whatever with the protection of the rights of labor engaged in the packing field, because they want that labor to be excluded from the National Labor Relations Act by this definition.

Mr. President, the definition which they wish to apply to agricultural labor

is the definition found in the Social Security Act, and insofar as it is pertinent to this subject, it reads as follows:

The term "agricultural labor" includes all services performed—

In handling, planting, drying, packing, packaging, processing, freezing, grading, storing, or delivering to storage or to market or to a carrier for transportation to market any agricultural or horticultural commodity; but only if such service is performed as an incident to ordinary farming operations or, in the case of fruits and vegetables, as an incident to the preparation of such fruits or vegetables for market.

That definition if adopted would exclude from the jurisdiction of the National Labor Relations Board and from the protection of the National Labor Relations Act, known as the Wagner Act, all laborers engaged in any of those functions, and particularly workers in the packing houses engaged in the preparation for final destination of agricultural commodities.

What would be the effect of that? The effect would be to reverse and set aside by legislative enactment a decision of the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals, and a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, holding that packing-house workers, although engaged in the preparation for ultimate destination of agricultural commodities, are industrial laborers and not agricultural laborers, and are entitled and do now enjoy the protection of the National Labor Relations Act and the National Labor Relations Board.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. PEPPER. I yield.

Mr. MORSE. The Senator refers to a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States. He means that the Supreme Court refused to bring the matter up on certiorari?

Mr. PEPPER. Yes. I thank the Senator. In the opinion the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals, in the case of North Whittier Heights Citrus Ass'n against National Labor Relations Board, the Circuit Court of Appeals of the Ninth Circuit on the 12th of January 1940 decided this question. The case presented was whether or not there was any redress possible by packing-house workers against unfair labor practices by employers, and the question subsidiary to that main question was whether or not these employees, who were packing-house employees packing citrus fruit, could claim the protection of the National Labor Relations Act and the National Labor Relations Board. In holding that they were entitled to that protection, the Circuit Court of Appeals of the Ninth Circuit, Judge Stephens writing the decision, used the language I shall presently read. The National Labor Relations Act exempts agricultural labor, and I shall read first the section of the National Labor Relations Act, which is pertinent. I quote from page 80 of One Hundred and Ninth Federal Reporter:

In section 2, subdivision (3), of the act it is provided that unless the act explicitly states otherwise, the term "employee" shall include any individual whose work has ceased as a consequence of, or in connection with, any current labor dispute or because of any unfair labor practice \* \* \* but shall not



include any individual employed as an agricultural laborer, or in the domestic service of any family or person at his home, or any individual employed by his parent or spouse.

So the question was whether these packing-house workers were agricultural laborers so that they could not be protected by the Board under the National Labor Relations Act. The court held they were not agricultural laborers. Here are pertinent excerpts from the court's opinion. I read from page 80 of the One Hundred and Ninth Federal Reporter:

Industrial activity commonly means the treatment or processing of raw products in factories. When the product of the soil leaves the farmer, as such, and enters a factory for processing and marketing it has entered upon the status of "industry." In this status of this industry there would seem to be as much need for the remedial provisions of the Wagner Act, upon principle, as for any other industrial activity.

Again, on page 81 of the same volume, the court said:

The opinion in the case of *Pinnacle Packing Company v. State Unemployment Commission*, *supra*, a case under a cooperative arrangement for processing and marketing fruit, contains some apt language. We quote:

I now quote the court's quotation:

The fruit growers who are engaged in the care, cultivation, picking, and delivery of the products of the orchard to be processed, graded, packed, and marketed are engaged in agricultural labor and are exempt from the provisions of the statute. As soon as the fruit is delivered by the grower to the plaintiff for processing, grading, packing, and marketing, then the exemption ceases. The plaintiffs engaged in processing, grading, and packing and marketing the fruits are engaged in industry and are, therefore, subject to the provisions of the act and are not exempt as being engaged in agricultural labor.

That is the end of the inner quote. The court concludes in this language, as appears on page 81.

We conclude that the workers in petitioner's packing house are not agricultural laborers and are therefore not exempt from operation of the act.

Mr. President, that decision went to the United States Supreme Court on a petition for certiorari and the petition was denied. So that the United States Supreme Court has confirmed, and wisely so, the definition of agricultural labor which the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals has laid down. All of us know by personal experience the distinction between the worker who works in the field, and the worker who works in a packing house on the products of the field. As was pointed out here awhile ago by the able Senator from Colorado, there is no more reason why workers engaged in packing agricultural commodities in a packing house, usually remote from the farm, and having nothing to do with it, under different management from the farm where they were grown and harvested, are not as much entitled to the protection afforded industrial workers under the National Labor Relations Act as workers engaged in the packing of candy or any other commodity which may be packaged by workers.

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, will the Senator from Florida yield?

Mr. PEPPER. I yield to the Senator from New Jersey.

Mr. SMITH. I agree with the position the Senator is taking, but I have just been reading a provision of the Social Security Act which I think he was discussing a moment ago. In title 42, chapter 7, section 409, subsection 4, it is provided:

The provisions of this paragraph shall not be deemed to be applicable with respect to services performed in connection with commercial canning or commercial freezing or in connection with any agricultural or horticultural commodity after it is delivered to a terminal market for distribution for consumption.

Is that adequate to cover the point?

Mr. PEPPER. No, Mr. President. I thank the Senator for pointing that out, but the able Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN] pointed out earlier that in the hearings before the committee the counsel for the National Labor Relations Board indicated that this proviso, even if adopted, would not apply to canning workers, because commercial canning workers are not even covered by the Social Security Act definition. But the exemption to which the Senator has just referred does not apply to packing-shed workers, and the House proviso would remove from the National Labor Relations Act and the protection of the National Labor Relations Board all the many hundreds of thousands of packing-shed workers throughout the land, that is, workers engaged in packing, for example, fresh vegetables, and workers engaged in packing citrus fruit and other horticultural commodities.

Mr. SMITH. I thank the Senator for his answer. I agree with his position. I also agree especially with the first point he made. I think it is unfortunate to attach legislative provisions to an appropriation bill. I share the Senator's position as to that. I think we are making a great mistake when we do it.

Mr. PEPPER. I thank the able Senator from New Jersey for his characteristically generous expression.

We find that if this proviso were adopted the House of Representatives would have us not only redefine "agricultural worker," as that term is defined in the National Labor Relations Act, but would have us set aside a decision of the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals and of the Supreme Court of the United States. And they would not do it in a forthright way, in a straightforward bill or resolution, but they would do it through a rider on an appropriation bill.

Mr. President, I am sure the Senate wishes to face matters of this sort frankly and forthrightly. If Senators disagree with the definition of "agricultural labor" made by the National Labor Relations Board administratively, and affirmed by the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals and the United States Supreme Court, they would wish to face the matter directly, and introduce appropriate legislation to change the definition, but I am sure that no Senator would wish by the processes of proviso and rider to an appropriation bill indirectly to attempt to achieve that result. On the contrary, Mr. President, from the House of Representatives—and I say it, of

course, in no disparagement of our sister body, but as a factual statement—from the House of Representatives has been coming for the last several years just such an attempt as this with respect to what they call agricultural labor. They have tried in session after session to apply this almost all-covering Social Security Board definition of agricultural labor to the National Labor Relations Board so that the National Labor Relations Board could not give the protection of the National Labor Relations Act to workers who were engaged off the farm in packing and in processing agricultural commodities.

The question was raised: Is it important to the packing house workers and the processing workers whether or not the proviso is adopted? Let me read what the rights of employees are under the National Labor Relations Act, and then when Senators contemplate that these rights are taken away from these workers, let them determine whether the rights are important.

I read now from section 7 of the National Labor Relations Act:

#### RIGHTS OF EMPLOYEES

SEC. 7. Employees shall have the right to self-organization, to form, join, or assist labor organizations, to bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing, and to engage in concerted activities, for the purpose of collective bargaining or other mutual aid or protection.

That right, Mr. President, accorded other industrial workers would, if this proviso became law, be denied to every packing shed worker, every processing worker in the United States.

But I read also from section 8 as to the rights of employees:

It shall be an unfair labor practice for an employer—

(1) To interfere with, restrain, or coerce employees in the exercise of the rights guaranteed in section 7.

Mr. President, the meaning of that is that if this rider were adopted and the worker in a packing shed attempted to form a union or to join a union or to act in concert with a union, or to bargain collectively with his fellow workers, his employer could discharge him for that reason alone, and he would have utterly no redress under the law of the land.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. PEPPER. I yield.

Mr. AIKEN. Does not the Senator feel that the most unfair, the most vicious part of this rider is the language that "bargaining units composed in whole or in part of agricultural laborers" are deprived of their collective-bargaining rights?

Mr. PEPPER. Yes.

Mr. AIKEN. The language of the rider is "in whole or in part of agricultural labor." That means that if two or three agricultural laborers, as agricultural laborers are defined by the law, join with a thousand other industrial employees for the purpose of collective bargaining the entire thousand lose their collective-bargaining rights.

Mr. PEPPER. Yes; that is correct.

Mr. AIKEN. It does not only affect and exclude the few agricultural laborers who may be in the group, but the entire



group is excluded from the bargaining rights, if they have just one agricultural worker among their number.

Mr. PEPPER. Yes. There could be an automobile plant near a packing shed, and if the members of the automobile union had one of these packing shed workers as a member of the union, then that union, by this rider, would be entirely denied redress under the law and the protection of the National Labor Relations Act and the National Labor Relations Board.

Mr. AIKEN. That is clearly the joker in this rider, and it is very clearly a part of the program to destroy labor unions by any means whatsoever. Of course, the attaching of a rider to an appropriation bill is becoming altogether too popular a method.

Mr. PEPPER. The Senator is absolutely correct.

Mr. President, I now read paragraph (2) of section 8 as to the rights of employees under the Wagner Act. These things are unfair labor practices:

(2) To dominate or interfere with the formation or administration of any labor organization or contribute financial or other support to it.

Mr. President, if this proviso were to become law it would mean that management could forbid the formation of a labor organization among its workers, and discharge all who persisted in such an effort, and, as I said, those workers would have no lawful redress under the laws of this land, as other Senators have already pointed out. What redress would they have left except the strike and perhaps, resort to violence? Certainly they would have no redress except interruption of work in an essential industry.

Mr. President, to adopt the amendment is to throw the adjudication of rights of a civil character back to the law of the jungle and take them out of the processes of judicial tribunals. The amendment denies workers a lawful right to complain and to be heard, and forces them back to self-help. It forces them to adopt the simple plan:

The simple plan,

That they should take who have the power,  
And they should keep who can.

I read again as to what constitutes an unfair practice under the Wagner Act:

(3) By discrimination in regard to hire or tenure of employment or any term or condition of employment to encourage or discourage membership in any labor organization.

That means, Mr. President, that employers cannot do that to employees who are covered by the National Labor Relations Act. If they do so, the workers adversely affected can appeal in a lawful way by petition to the National Labor Relations Board. They can be heard, and if their complaint is found to be justified in fact, then the National Labor Relations Act authorizes the Board to apply to a court, and to have one of the courts ordinarily in the regular judicial process order the employer to desist and cease from such an unfair practice. But if this rider became law and a half dozen workers in a packing plant in my State, or in California, or in any other State of the Union, should try to organize a union,

as they have a right to do, and try to bargain collectively, as they have a right to do as citizens of this land, the employer could come in the next morning and say "Half of you are discharged; the wages of the other half are cut in half." Not only that, but he could say "I am going to take away all your seniority rights, and I am going to put every one of you to the performance of the most obnoxious job in this plant," if he permitted them to keep any jobs at all. They would have absolutely no redress under the law of the land. Mr. President, that is going backward in civilization instead of forward. That is, however, what some of the Members of Congress would resort to in order to strangle working men and working women.

I read another unfair practice which is forbidden under the Wagner Labor Act:

(4) To discharge or otherwise discriminate against an employee because he has filed charges or given testimony under this Act.

The laws of the land, Mr. President, protect witnesses against intimidation, coercion, and punishment if they testify in a lawful proceeding. Yet, that right would be stripped away from packing-shed workers if this rider were to become the law.

I read the fifth unfair labor practice forbidden by the Wagner Act:

(5) To refuse to bargain collectively with the representatives of his employees, subject to the provisions of section 9 (a).

Mr. President, that means that the packing-shed workers could decide that they wanted to bargain collectively with the employer, as they have a right to do, and yet, if they went to their employer in the most diffident and deferential way and stated their purpose, he could throw every one of them out of his office, out of his plant, refuse to reemploy them, and they would have no redress under the law of the land. That I say is going backward instead of forward.

We all know what the proponents of the amendment are getting at. The rider was offered by Representative ELLIOTT, of California. There are plenty of people in my State who if they had been in Congress would also have been willing to be authors of the amendment. Some of the large farmers of my State are just as antagonistic toward labor, are just as vindictive toward labor as some of the large farmers of California; so I am not singling out that fair rival of Florida's, the State of California, in what I say, because this is something which applies, of course, with equal force to the entire Nation. The reason I mention the fact that it came from California is because there has been an organization in California called the Associated Farmers. I am not asking Senators to take my word or draw upon their imagination, but to consult the records of the Senate as to what the attitude of the Associated Farmers of California—and again I say they are no worse than many of their counterparts throughout the land—has been toward their working people. I refer to the investigation by the La Follette committee, carried on so ably by the distinguished Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. LA FOLLETTE] and the dis-

tinguished Senator from Utah [Mr. THOMAS]. Mr. President, the records of those hearings are replete with coercion and intimidation and punishment, and almost every unfair labor practice known to the active imagination of labor haters. They keep on eating away at the National Labor Relations Act. At nearly every session of the Congress they have tried to get such a provision as this into the law in order to impair the authority of the National Labor Relations Board to protect these workers in the exercise of their civil rights. If we accede to the motion made by the able Senator from Nevada we shall finally let them accomplish their purpose.

When I speak of the motion of the able Senator from Nevada I do so in no way as a disparagement of the effort of the Senator from Nevada and other Senators to prevent this purpose from being consummated. It will be recalled that this rider came here from the House of Representatives. There was a hearing upon the rider before a subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Appropriations headed by the able Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN]; and I believe the subcommittee unanimously rejected the rider. Then the question came before the full Appropriations Committee of the Senate, one of our very able and powerful committees. There again the rider was rejected. It came to the Senate, and the Senate supported its Appropriations Committee and rejected this insidious and invidious rider. We thought that when the bill went back to the House of Representatives that body would not insist upon violating the rules of the Senate that legislation is not supposed to be added to an appropriation bill, and would not persist in its purpose to emasculate the National Labor Relations Act with respect to the packing-house and processing workers engaged in packing and processing agricultural products.

On the contrary, I regret to say, instead of yielding, as the able Senator from Nevada has pointed out, the House of Representatives has had two votes upon the subject. It is holding up the consummation of the entire appropriation bill affecting the Department of Labor and the Federal Security Agency, so determined is it to strike down the rights of the agricultural workers engaged in these industrial occupations in the packing sheds and in the processing operations, and so determined is it to strike down the legal rights of those workers under the law and under the decisions of the courts.

Those of us who have been in the packing sheds know, as the court said in the Whittier case, that for all practical purposes the operations are industrial operations. They are performed through the use of machinery. The employees go to work at a regular time and depart at a regular time. A chain process is employed, and in every characteristic it is an industrial operation.

Why should those workers be deprived of rights which other industrial workers enjoy merely because they happen to be working upon oranges, apples, grapefruit, or some vegetable that comes out of the field? We might just as well exclude all the packing-house workers in



the great meat-packing industry on the ground that meat comes from the ranges. It is just as logical to say that the packing-house workers in Chicago are not industrial workers because meat from all over the land is processed and prepared for market in those plants. It is just as logical to say that they are not industrial workers, and are not entitled to the protection of the National Labor Relations Act, as to say that the packing-shed workers in the many States economically affected by this rider are not industrial workers.

This amendment would change the administrative definition of agricultural workers which has been enunciated by the National Labor Relations Board, and change the interpretation of agricultural labor by the United States Supreme Court.

I cannot believe that Members of the Senate are willing to acquiesce in this policy and practice of our sister body. Senators well know that one of the actuating impulses behind this amendment is the fact that packing-shed workers are beginning to organize in all sections of the country—at least in my State, and in other States of the Union. They have a perfect right to do so. I have stated on the floor of the Senate more than once that I welcome the organization of workers in every part of the land. That is the only way by which they can protect themselves. Their only protection is the principle of strength in unity and union. I do not want them to engage in practices which are not lawful or right. I do not want them to abuse their power any more than I want the employer to abuse his power. But they have just as much right to organize a pool of workers and act in concert as have men and women with money to place their dollars in a pool and act in concert through management. It seems to me that the greatest safeguard of the national welfare and security lies in the balancing of the strength of the one against the other, properly umpired under the laws of the land.

The House is not complaining about the right of investors to organize dollars. It is not complaining about the right of stockholders to act in concert through their directors. It is not quarreling over the right of directors to act in concert through their executives. Organized dollars and organized management speak through a single executive. Neither am I quarreling with that principle. Management has a perfect right to organize. But, Mr. President, the workers have the same right. To take that right away from one class and leave it to the other is a discrimination which is unfair to the working people of the United States.

When labor organizers go into the South and into other sections of the country and attempt in a peaceful manner to organize the workers, how are they met? In some places they meet violence, I regret to say. In some they see the monstrous head of an iniquitous Ku Klux Klan trying to deter them from the exercise of their civil rights. In other cases vigilantes ferret them out in the night and try to punish them for exercising the right of American citizens. In other cases a hostile and vindictive management

meets them at the threshold of the plant and tells them that if the workers even look sympathetic toward an organization every one of them will lose his job. Moreover, those who do attempt to organize will probably lose their jobs. Those who do not lose their jobs will lose their seniority; and those who do not lose either will probably be put to work at tasks which are so obnoxious that out of self-respect, if nothing else, they will quit. That is the objective which many will strive to achieve.

When we face that kind of a situation, and when we have in the law of the land today a procedure by which such disputes may be peacefully solved, are we willing, at the insistence of the House of Representatives and of the Associated Farmers of California or of other sections of the country, to deprive the working people of a peaceful means of redress in labor disputes?

It seems to me that management should not favor such legislation as this, because obviously it will lead to violence; it will lead to strife; it will lead to strikes. Yet we say that we do not want strikes. We say that we do not want violence. Then why take away from these workers the right of redress in a judicial or administrative tribunal, which right they have under the law at the present time?

We have had no experiences under the present system which makes such an amendment as this necessary. The decision from which I read was rendered in 1940. For more than 6 years we have been governed by the procedure laid down by the Circuit Court of Appeals of the Ninth Circuit and affirmed by the United States Supreme Court. For more than 6 years the National Labor Relations Act has made the definition of agricultural labor inapplicable to the packing-shed worker, as it is inapplicable to the canning worker. We have been living under that system for more than 6 years, including the dangerous period of the war. Why change it, Mr. President?

The reason we have been living under that kind of lawful procedure is that time after time in the past 6 years the Senate has done what we are asking it to do today, namely, refuse to accede to the effort of the House of Representatives to emasculate the National Labor Relations Act, and rob the packing shed and processing workers of their right to lawful redress.

In the first place, this proposal is wrong. It is a discrimination against a group of workers which is unjustified. It is a punitive, vindictive effort to strike down the civil rights of these citizens.

In the second place, it would foment strife and dispute, instead of preserving industrial peace in this great and essential industry.

In the third place, it is intended to reverse and set aside not only an administrative adjudication, but the decision of the highest court of the land on this particular subject.

In the fourth place, it proposes to accomplish that purpose, not in a forthright way by legislation, but through a rider to an appropriation bill, which denies us the opportunity fairly to debate the subject and consider it in committee and determine the question.

In the next place, Mr. President, it is, by circumlocution, giving the House of Representatives the power to violate the rules of the Senate, and encouraging it in that vicious practice. The rules of the Senate do not permit legislation to be added to an appropriation bill, for obvious wise reasons. Yet if we permit this practice to continue, if we do not say "No" and stop it, if the House of Representatives is not told that if it wants appropriations for this Government it must confine bills to appropriation subjects, the abuse will grow greater and greater with each appropriation bill that comes to this body.

It seems to be, therefore, Mr. President, that the only proper course for the Senate today is to disagree to the motion made by the able Senator from Nevada, and to say that we will not adopt the recommendation to recede from the Senate amendment. On the contrary, let us vote "no." If a majority of the Senate votes "no" this matter will go back to conference, and we shall say to the House of Representatives that we, too, have deep-seated convictions upon this subject. Our conferees will be in a position, supported by the authority of the Senate, to insist that this bad practice of attempting to legislate upon appropriation bills be stopped. The settlement of appropriation bills will be confined strictly to appropriations, and this unwise, unjust, and improper rider which is before us will be eliminated.

So, Mr. President, I hope the vote will be "nay" upon the motion of the Senator from Nevada.

If other Senators desire to speak on the question, of course, I do not wish to suggest the absence of a quorum at this time. But I think this matter is of such vital importance that we should have a yea-and-nay vote on it. So if other Senators do not intend to address themselves to the subject, I desire to suggest the absence of a quorum.

Mr. WAGNER. Mr. President, will the Senator withhold the suggestion for a moment?

Mr. PEPPER. I withhold it, at the suggestion of the Senator from New York.

Mr. WAGNER. Mr. President, the distinguished Senator from Florida has made such a splendid address and has covered the subject so well that I do not care to make a long statement; but I wish to assert that I hope the Senate will not vote for the motion of the Senator from Nevada, because the whole question involved is one of collective bargaining, and we should uphold the position of the Senate itself, and should vote "nay" on the motion.

In the past there have been times when legislation to do this very thing was proposed, but it never got anywhere either in the House or in the Senate.

So the effort has been made recently, for the second or third time now, to put a rider on an appropriation bill, with the thought that in that way it might be possible to force the adoption of the provision and to destroy the right of collective bargaining on the part of a certain group of our people, having in mind the group of packing-house workers, who are the lowest paid of any group in our economic



society today. Mr. President, this is an effort to deprive them of the right to organize and bargain collectively. I recall the period when the Senate was considering the so-called Wagner bill. At that time industry after industry used all the methods at their command in the effort to deprive the workers of the right of collective bargaining.

The present effort is of the same sort. We should stand firm for these unfortunate people, whom others are attempting to deprive of the right of collective bargaining. They now have that right under the National Labor Relations Act. The Social Security Act, however, contains a very broad definition of the term "agricultural worker." As the distinguished Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN] said a little while ago, in the case of a thousand workers who are employed in a packing plant which is industrialized—and, by the way, it is no longer an agricultural industry; it has become industrialized—perhaps one or two members of the organization are doing agricultural work. In that case, under the definition, a union cannot be organized; or if it is already organized, it will be deprived of any right of collective bargaining under the National Labor Relations Act.

So, Mr. President, on the pending question the issue is clear. Those who vote "yea" will vote to deprive these workers of the right to bargain collectively. Those who vote "nay" will say to the House of Representatives, "We will not permit this method of indirection to be used to try to deprive the workers of a right which under a separate bill could not be denied them either in the Senate or in the House of Representatives."

So, Mr. President, I hope and pray that the Senate will stand firm.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WAGNER. I yield.

Mr. AIKEN. I am sure the Senator from New York has observed that during this debate not one Senator has risen to defend the so-called Elliott rider. The only reason given why we should vote to accept the rider is that the House has voted for it by a record vote of almost 2 to 1.

Mr. WAGNER. Yes.

Mr. AIKEN. Does not the Senator from New York think, even though the House by a vote of 400 to 1 might vote to deprive a large segment of our people of the rights guaranteed them under the law, that still would not give any Member of the Senate any particular license to vote to follow that wrong or to put it into effect?

Mr. WAGNER. I agree absolutely with the Senator.

Mr. AIKEN. That is the only reason that has been given us as to why we should vote to accept the Elliott amendment.

Mr. WAGNER. And I think it is an invalid reason.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

AIKEN	Hawkes	Overton
Austin	Hayden	Pepper
Ball	Hill	Radcliffe
Barkley	Hoey	Reed
Bridges	Huffman	Revercomb
Briggs	Johnson, Colo.	Robertson
Brooks	Johnston, S. C.	Russell
Buck	Kilgore	Smith
Burch	Knowland	Stanfill
Bushfield	La Follette	Stewart
Byrd	Langer	Swift
Capehart	McCarran	Taft
Capper	McClellan	Taylor
Carville	McKellar	Thomas, Okla.
Chavez	McMahon	Thomas, Utah
Cordon	Magnuson	Tobey
Donnell	Mead	Tunnell
Downey	Millikin	Wagner
Eastland	Mitchell	Walsh
Ferguson	Moore	Wherry
Fulbright	Morse	White
Gossett	Murdock	Wiley
Green	Murray	Wilson
Guffey	Myers	Young
Gurney	O'Daniel	
Hart	O'Mahoney	

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Seventy-six Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

Mr. MEAD. Mr. President, I shall detain the Senate for only a short time. I have been attending a committee meeting, and I understand that the Senate is about to vote on the so-called Elliott rider. I was a member of the subcommittee, and also the full committee, both of which considered the matter. I presume that it has been pointed out that the subcommittee, as well as the full committee, took decided action with regard to this question, which was affirmed by the Senate, but not by a record vote. I understand that the other House took a record vote before the Senate voted, and also one record vote since the Senate voted. I hope that we will have a record vote, and that it will sustain the committee so that the bill, containing the Senate amendment striking out the Elliott amendment may be sent back to the other House. The unfairness which would result by adoption of the Elliott rider has been pointed out, as well as the attitude which has been taken by the circuit court of appeals and by the United States Supreme Court. Mr. President, I hope we will stand by the action which was taken by the subcommittee and the full committee of the Senate, and vote against the Elliott rider.

SEVERAL SENATORS. Vote! Vote!

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN] that the Senate recede from its amendment numbered 39.

Mr. BALL. Mr. President, on this question I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, as has been stated on the floor of the Senate, the so-called Elliott rider, which was put into the bill on the floor of the House of Representatives, was stricken by an overwhelming vote in the subcommittee and the full Committee on Appropriations of the Senate. On each occasion I voted to strike out the Elliott rider.

We now have arrived at the place where no longer can the conferees on the part of the Senate act without fur-

ther instructions from the Senate, and they have directed me to make the motion which I have already made. I have made the motion so that the Senate may vote positively and emphatically whether it wishes to recede from its amendment No. 39 and thus retain the rider in the appropriation bill.

Mr. President, if there is one thing which I dislike above all else in connection with appropriations, it is the writing of legislation in appropriation bills. The rule of the Senate is that when a legislative rider is placed in an appropriation bill, the Senator in charge of the bill on the floor of the Senate shall raise the point of order. The Elliott rider was placed in the bill by the other House.

I wish to say that on this question I shall vote to sustain my own motion, but if I am voted down it will not break my heart.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. MURDOCK. As I understand, a vote "nay" will be against the Elliott rider. Am I correct?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is correct.

The yeas and nays having been ordered, the clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. HILL. I announce that the Senator from Florida [Mr. ANDREWS] and the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. BAILEY] are absent because of illness.

The Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK] and the Senator from Montana [Mr. WHEELER] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Mississippi [Mr. BILBO] and the Senator from Arizona [Mr. MCFARLAND] are detained on public business.

The Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE] and the Senator from Illinois [Mr. LUCAS] are detained at an important meeting of the Joint Committee To Investigate the Pearl Harbor Attack.

The Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. GERRY] is unavoidably detained.

The Senator from New Mexico [Mr. HATCH] is absent on official business, having been appointed a member of the President's Evaluation Commission in connection with the test of atomic bombs on naval vessels at Bikini.

The Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER] and the Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS] are absent on official business, having been appointed to the commission on the part of the Senate to participate in the Philippine independence ceremonies.

The Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY] is absent on official business, attending the Paris meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers as an adviser to the Secretary of State. He has a general pair with the Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG].

If present and voting, the Senator from Illinois [Mr. LUCAS], the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK], and the Senator from Montana [Mr. WHEELER] would vote "nay."

Mr. WHERRY. The Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG] is absent on



official business attending the Paris meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers as an adviser to the Secretary of State. He has a general pair with the Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY].

The Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL] is absent on official business, having been appointed a member of the President's Evaluation Commission in connection with the test of atomic bombs on naval vessels at Bikini.

The Senator from Iowa [Mr. HICKENLOOPER] is absent by leave of the Senate on official business as a member of the Special Committee on Atomic Energy.

The Senator from Maine [Mr. BREWSTER] and the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. BUTLER] are absent on official business, being members of the commission appointed to attend the Philippine independence ceremonies.

The Senator from Minnesota [Mr. SHIPSTEAD] is absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Indiana [Mr. WILLIS] is necessarily absent.

The result was announced—yeas 23, nays 53, as follows:

## YEAS—23

Ball	Gossett	O'Daniel
Bridges	Gurney	Overton
Buck	Hart	Reed
Burch	Hawkes	Robertson
Bushfield	Hoey	Swift
Byrd	McCarran	Wherry
Capper	McClellan	White
Eastland	Moore	

## NAYS—53

Aiken	Johnson, Colo.	Radcliffe
Austin	Johnston, S. C.	Revercomb
Barkley	Kilgore	Russell
Briggs	Knowland	Smith
Brooks	La Follette	Stanfill
Capehart	Langer	Stewart
Carville	McKellar	Taft
Chavez	McMahon	Taylor
Cordon	Magnuson	Thomas, Okla.
Donnell	Mead	Thomas, Utah
Downey	Millikin	Tobey
Ferguson	Mitchell	Tunnell
Fulbright	Morse	Wagner
Green	Murdock	Walsh
Guffey	Murray	Wiley
Hayden	Myers	Wilson
Hill	O'Mahoney	Young
Huffman	Pepper	

## NOT VOTING—20

Andrews	George	Saltonstall
Bailey	Gerry	Shipstead
Bilbo	Hatch	Tydings
Brewster	Hickenlooper	Vandenberg
Butler	Lucas	Wheeler
Connally	McFarland	Willis
Ellender	Maybank	

So Mr. McCARRAN's motion to recede was rejected.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I move that the Senate further insist on its amendment, request a further conference with the House thereon, and that the Chair appoint the same conferees at the further conference.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. McCARRAN, Mr. McKELLAR, Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. MEAD, Mr. MURDOCK, Mr. WHITE, Mr. BALL, and Mr. BRIDGES conferees on the part of the Senate at the further conference.

## MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Swanson, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had disagreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4080) to amend section 476, Revised Statutes (U. S. C.,

title 35, sec. 2), providing for officers and employees of the Patent Office, and for other purposes; asked a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. BOYKIN, Mr. LANHAM, and Mr. HARTLEY were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6777) making appropriations for Government corporations and independent executive agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes; that the House receded from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 2, 3, and 4 to the bill, and concurred therein, severally with an amendment, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate, and that the House insisted upon its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1 to the bill.

## APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE TREASURY AND POST OFFICE DEPARTMENTS, 1947

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its action on a certain amendment of the Senate to House bill 5452, which was read as follows:

## IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U. S.,

July 11, 1946.

*Resolved*, That the House further insist upon its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 7 to the bill (H. R. 5452) making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes.

Mr. GREEN. Mr. President, I move that the Senate recede from its amendment numbered 7, which is the only point in difference between the Senate and the House.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, before action is taken on the motion, I think it should be stated what the motion affects.

What is before the Senate is the so-called silver amendment. Several days ago we had a vote on it, and while I do not believe there was a yea-and-nay vote, by a considerable majority a compromise amendment was adopted and sent to the House, but was rejected by the House.

The provision which the Senate had under consideration was put into the Treasury and Post Office appropriation bill by the House, so it was not subject to a point of order in the Senate. If it had been, I would have made the point of order, and disposed of the matter in that way. The provision should not be a part of the Treasury and Post Office appropriation bill. It has tied that bill up for 2 or 3 months, if I remember the dates correctly. Today is the 12th of July, and on the 15th, unless the bill is passed, the employees of the Treasury Department and the Post Office Department will be without pay, as they are paid twice a month, on the 15th and the 1st.

The more closely I have examined the silver situation the worse it has grown, so far as I am able to determine. I have

found by actual purchase of silver articles that silver has risen in price three or four times what it used to be, while everything else was held down by price controls or otherwise.

It is proposed that the Government sell silver to the manufacturer of silver commodities at 71 cents an ounce. The provision is "not less than 71 cents an ounce." When we have passed the law, it has always been taken to mean 71 cents an ounce, and the Treasury sells it to the silver manufacturers at 71 cents, a very low price for silver.

Who will make the profit, with the prices of manufactured silver articles as high as they now are, when the manufacturers can get silver from the Government, if the amendment shall be agreed to at the low price provided? It will be the manufacturers, and of course the manufacturers are very much in favor of it. I do not blame them. Anyone who is getting something out of the Government at a low price, or getting something for nothing, is always, of course, very much in favor of it, and the manufacturers of silver are very much in favor of leaving the law as it is, because they get this subsidy from the Government; that is what it amounts to.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, will the Senator from Tennessee yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. BARKLEY. Is it or not true that the manufacturers who buy silver from the Government at the 71-cent rate are in competition with silver manufacturers who pay the market price for silver outside the Government's supply?

Mr. McKELLAR. If they buy it outside, of course they are.

Mr. BARKLEY. The price of the silver finished product is approximately the same, to those who buy it, whether the manufacturer pays 71 cents, or 90 cents, or whatever the price may be. I think the market price now is about 90 cents. In other words, the manufacturers do not make any reduction in the price of the finished product because they get the silver at 71 cents instead of 90 cents?

Mr. McKELLAR. Oh, no; they do not make any reduction. What they are getting is a subsidy from the Government, if we adopt the provision suggested. I think it would be little short of outrageous for us to agree to such a provision as that for the benefit of a very small portion of our population. I do not think we should do it.

Mr. BARKLEY. If the Senator will permit, I have here a statement issued yesterday by Handy & Harmon, precious metal merchants with offices at 82 Fulton Street, New York, dated July 11, in which it is said:

The issue over release of Treasury silver is still in the hands of the Senate-House conference committee and no agreement has been reached as yet.

Meanwhile, in the absence of any OPA ceiling, silver has been offered in the market today, and we have established a New York official quotation of 90½ cents.

It has been possible for us to buy silver today, so we will sell to customers as we always have, on the basis of the current day's quotation.

That is 90½ cents.







D I G E S T      O F

# CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

## OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE  
Legislative Reports and Service Section  
(For Department staff only)

Issued      July 17, 1946  
For actions of      July 16, 1946  
79th-2nd, No. 139

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Lend-lease.....	11	Regional authorities.....	16	Wool.....	13
		Relief, foreign.....	11		

**HIGHLIGHTS:** House sent price-control measure to conference. House further insisted on provision in Labor-Federal Security appropriation bill prohibiting NLRB actions regarding packing-canning employees. House completed action on Government corporations appropriation bill. House passed S. 1236, to amend Mineral Leasing Act. Senate passed bill to continue Sugar Act; agreed to Sen. George's request that continuation be for one year instead of 3. Senate passed 3rd deficiency appropriation bill; agreed to committee amendments regarding USDA; agreed to Cordon amendment to authorize CCC to buy and process surplus potatoes for foreign relief. Senate committee reported O'Mahoney wool bill.

### HOUSE

- 1. PRICE CONTROL.** Reps. Spence, Brown of Ga., Patman, Barry, Wolcott, Crawford, and Gamble were appointed conferees on H. J. Res. 371, to extend and amend the Price Control and Stabilization Acts (p. 9260). The vote on ordering the previous question on a resolution to send the measure to conference was 211-64 (pp. 9250-60, 9286-91). House conferees appointed July 12.
- 2. LABOR-FEDERAL SECURITY APPROPRIATION BILL.** Received a further conference report on this bill, H. R. 6739, stating that the conferees failed to agree regarding the Elliott amendment to prohibit NLRB action regarding packing and canning employees. Insisted on the amendment after rejecting, 136-213, a motion by Rep. Keefe, Wis., to concur in the Senate amendment to strike out the Elliott amendment. (pp. 9249-50, 9270-6.)
- 3. GOVERNMENT CORPORATIONS APPROPRIATION BILL.** Agreed to a motion by Rep. Whitten, Miss., to concur in a Senate amendment, as amended, which does not affect this Department (pp. 9248-9). This bill will now be sent to the President.
- 4. MINERALS.** Passed as reported S. 1236, to amend the Mineral Leasing Act so as to promote development of oil and gas on the public domain (pp. 9224-8).
- 5. FORESTRY.** Passed with amendments H. R. 7004, to revise the boundaries of Wind Cave National Park, S. Dak., which involves exchange of land in the Harney National Forest (pp. 9294-5).
- 6. SYNTHETIC-RUBBER PLANTS.** Rep. Manasco, Ala., asked for consideration of S. J. Res. 174, prohibiting War Assets Administration from disposing of certain synthetic-rubber plants and facilities until 6 months after a national rubber program is submitted to Congress, but withdrew his request after discussion

7. ATOMIC ENERGY. Agreed, 162-35, to a resolution providing for consideration of S. 1717, the atomic-energy bill (pp. 9260-9).
8. FISHERIES. Passed as reported H. R. 3230, to provide for investigation and conservation of the fishery resources and development of the fishing industry in and near Hawaii (pp. 9221-2).
9. VETERANS. Rep. Kearney, N. Y.; spoke in favor of H. R. 6746, the "Veterans Employment and National Economic Development Corporation Act of 1946" (pp. 9291-4).
10. SOCIAL SECURITY. As reported July 15, H. R. 7037 extends the present rates for the Federal Insurance Contributions Act until Dec. 31, 1947. Otherwise it is the same as H. R. 6911 (see Digest 130).

## SENATE

11. THIRD DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL. Passed with amendments this bill, H.R. 688 (pp. 9193-214). Agreed to committee amendments to items for this Department. Rejected Sen. Barkley's (K.) amendment to restrict lend-lease shipments after Dec. 31, 1946, to those other than agricultural commodities (p. 9205-7). Agreed to Sen. Cordon's (Oreg.) amendment to authorize CCC to purchase, process, etc., surplus potatoes of the 1946 crop for foreign relief purposes (pp. 9208-14). Sen. Ball (Minn.) discussed with other members the nutritional value of potatoes as compared to grains and the feasibility of shipment of raw potatoes abroad (pp. 9208-14). Sens. McKellar, Hayden, Russell, Overton, Thomas (Ola.), Brooks, Bridges, and Gurney were appointed conferees (p. 9214). House conferees not yet appointed.
12. SUGAR-ACT CONTINUATION. Passed with amendments H.R. 6689, to continue the act for one year (pp. 9215-6). Rejected committee amendments to continue the act for three years.
13. WOOL MARKETING. Reported with amendments S. 2033, to provide for support for wool, to amend the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937 by including wool as a commodity to which orders under such Act are applicable, and to authorize the Secretary to fix wool standards (S. Rept. 1716) (p. 9184).
14. SURPLUS PROPERTY. Received from RFC a certificate of dissolution of the War Assets Corporation (p. 9183).
15. RENT CONTROL. Sen. White, Maine, inserted a Lewiston (Maine) resolution favoring rent-control legislation (p. 9184).
16. REGIONAL AUTHORITIES. Sen. McKellar, Tenn., inserted and discussed with other members Drew Pearson's Washington Post article, "McKellar Turns 'EVA Sugar-Dad'" (pp. 9215-6).

## BILLS INTRODUCED

17. SUBSIDIES. S. 2445, by Sen. Downey, Calif., "to amend Public Law 88, Seventy-ninth Congress." To Banking and Currency Committee. (p. 9184).
18. PUBLIC LANDS; VETERANS. H.R. 7054, by Rep. Jackson, Wash., to extend to veterans of World War II preference with respect to the sale of lands disposed of



their rents on wages that are now being paid I wonder when we can ever expect them to.

Mr. WHITTEN. I might say to the gentleman that that problem did not fall within the jurisdiction of the conference committee on this amendment. We must provide for the carrying out of those contracts that have been entered into. That has to do with the basic law and not with the action of the committee.

Mr. BARDEN. The wrong should be remedied by those charged with the responsibility of fixing the rents by fixing them at such point that they would carry themselves without expense to the Government. And without expense to others, who in many cases live in much less expensive, convenient, and comfortable homes and apartments.

Mr. WHITTEN. I am in thorough agreement with the gentleman. Our committee tried to make such provision for the 641 projects, only to find that the Government was liable for such funds and that suit could be sustained for such funds, or so the Solicitor General's office held. The basic law, of course, could be changed to take care of that proposition and in my judgment should be so changed.

Mr. BARDEN. I understood that the subsidy was only to be used when the income from the project was insufficient to provide the carrying charges.

Mr. WHITTEN. Under the basic law, as I understand it, they must take these lower income folks into such projects. This they haven't done. If they take or keep people in such projects whose income is sufficient to pay higher rent, they are supposed to let them out and take in others. If persons not within the lower income group are retained within such projects, no subsidy is to be paid for such family.

Mr. BARDEN. I want to say to the gentleman they have done everything except that, in many instances.

Mr. WHITTEN. But they are not paying any subsidies for those who are in the income classification who are able to pay their rent.

Mr. PLOESER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTEN. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. PLOESER. I think either the gentleman from Mississippi or the committee should make it clear that an agreement to this amendment does not mean that the committee is satisfied with the method by which these subsidies have been handled or are we satisfied with the method in which these housing projects have been rented, but we are not in position to add a specific criticism at this time. The committee does plan a thorough investigation and when it comes back again next year we will be able to give you a detailed report and make specific recommendations.

Mr. BARDEN. The reason this is so fresh in my mind is because I had a report from one of the housing projects in my district in which there are now some 300 vacant living quarters. They are restricted to the use of veterans, first, and civilians who work on a certain project. I have a report from the manager of that project that there are not

enough veterans and will not be to use 300 vacant living quarters and there are not enough and will not be enough civilian employees to use them, yet the Housing Administration says those 300 living quarters must remain idle. There is a loose wheel somewhere. And this foolish situation should be corrected at once.

Mr. WHITTEN. I may say to the gentleman, if I might add to what the gentleman from Missouri has stated, the committee has directed a special investigator to investigate this entire set-up during the coming summer and we hope to have available for the House in further consideration of this matter next year detailed information on how these projects are being operated. So far as the matter that is now pending before the House is concerned, it does not reach what the gentleman has in mind. I will cooperate with him in reaching it in every way that it is possible to do so.

Mr. PLOESER. I think it should be explained to the House that the committee, being a new Committee on Appropriations and having considerable difficulty even getting a budget program until late in the season, was not able to apprehend the urgent need for this investigation, or we might have had it done this year. We have worked as rapidly as possible. We do not condone these practices and we promise you if there is anything that the committee can do to correct them we will take every step to do it.

Mr. BARDEN. I am not criticizing the committee and have no intention of doing so or the work it has done.

Mr. PLOESER. I know that.

Mr. BARDEN. I knew there was something lurking in this particular item that would be of considerable interest to the House. I hope we will take it upon ourselves to attempt to remedy it in the early future.

Mr. PLOESER. I am most grateful for the gentleman's contribution because it has given us an opportunity to somewhat clear up the committee's intention so that there will be no misunderstanding when we agree to this Senate amendment.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTEN. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. The figure of \$14,000,000 was mentioned. That represents what the total amount of annual contributions is to be in 1947 for all low-rent housing?

Mr. WHITTEN. That is my understanding.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Mississippi.

The motion was agreed to, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### EMERGENCY PRICE CONTROL ACT OF 1942, AS AMENDED

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I call up House Resolution 707.

#### CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. THOMAS of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 222]

Allen, La.	Gallagher	Mason
Anderson, Calif.	Gibson	Miller, Calif.
Andrews, N. Y.	Gillespie	Norrell
Baldwin, Md.	Gosselt	Norton
Beckworth	Gwinn, N. Y.	O'Toole
Bell	Hall	Peterson, Ga.
Bennet, N. Y.	Edwin Arthur Powell	
Boren	Harless, Ariz.	Priest
Boykin	Harris	Randolph
Bradley, Pa.	Hébert	Reece, Tenn.
Brumbaugh	Hendricks	Rizley
Bunker	Holifield	Robinson, Utah
Clippinger	Holmes, Wash.	Roe, N. Y.
Cochran	Hook	Sasser
Conce	Johnson	Sheridan
Colmer	Lyndon B.	Slaughter
Cooper	Johnson, Okla.	Sparkman
Cox	Kerr	Stewart
Cravens	Kilday	Tarver
Crawford	Ludlow	Tolan
Curley	McGehee	Torrens
Daughton, Va.	McMillan, S. C.	Vinson
Davis	Mahon	Welch
Dingell	Mankin	West
Earthman	Mansfield	Wickersham
Eberharter	Mont.	Wolfenden, Pa.
Engel, Mich.	Mansfield, Tex.	Wood

The SPEAKER. On this roll call 355 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

#### LABOR-FEDERAL SECURITY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1947—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. HARE submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (H. R. 6739) making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes:

##### CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate numbered 39 to the bill (H. R. 6739) making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, having met after full and free conference, have been unable to agree on Senate amendment numbered 39.

BUTLER B. HARE,  
JOHN J. ROONEY,  
M. M. NEELY,  
FRANK B. KEEFE,  
H. CARL ANDERSEN,

*Managers on the Part of the House.*

PAT MCCARRAN,  
KENNETH MCKELLAR,  
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,  
JAS. M. MEAD,  
ABE MURDOCK,  
JOSEPH H. BALL,  
WALLACE H. WHITE, Jr.,  
STYLES BRIDGES,

*Managers on the Part of the Senate.*

##### STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on amendment numbered 39



of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6739) making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying report as to such amendment, namely:

Amendment numbered 39: The conferees have been unable to reach any agreement whatever respecting the differences of the two Houses on this amendment and hence the amendment is reported in disagreement.

BUTLER B. HARE,  
JOHN J. ROONEY,  
M. M. NEELY,  
FRANK B. KEEFE,  
H. CARL ANDERSEN,

*Managers on the Part of the House.*

#### EMERGENCY PRICE CONTROL ACT OF 1942, AS AMENDED

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I renew my request to call up House Resolution 707.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

*Resolved*, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 371), extending the effective period of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, and the Stabilization Act of 1942, as amended, with the Senate amendment thereto, be, and the same is hereby, taken from the Speaker's table; that the Senate amendment be, and it is hereby, disagreed to by the House, that the conference requested by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the said bill be, and hereby is, agreed to by the House; and that the Speaker shall immediately appoint conferees without intervening motion.

#### WE NEED PRICE CONTROL

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker I yield myself 5 minutes and later on I shall yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. MICHENER].

Mr. Speaker, this resolution complies with the request of the Senate to send the OPA bill our original House Joint Resolution 371 to conference. I am of the opinion that most of the Members, having the interests of the people at heart and desirous of seeing that the public shall not be mulcted and held up by excessive prices which have been going up since July 1, will adopt this resolution in the hope that the conferees will be able to agree on a bill which will safeguard and protect the consumers from the extortionate and outrageously high prices they are now obliged to pay due to the fact there is no law in effect.

#### NEWSPAPERS SUPPORT PRICE CONTROL

I have in my hand many clippings and articles from newspapers that formerly were opposed to price control that now realize something must be done and that a decent price control law should be enacted without delay. These newspapers include the New York Times, the Chicago Sun, Baltimore Sun, Chicago Times, Washington Post, Philadelphia Record, and other outstanding newspapers of the country.

Mr. Speaker, in view of what has been going on throughout the Nation recently, I feel that the conferees of the House will be able to convince the Senate conferees that the changes must be made and that the exemptions provided in the Senate bill, which place the burden of the high cost of living on those

who can least afford it will be stricken and that an agreement will be reached that will be in the interest of the people. I fear unless something is done we will have a situation in this country that will be troublesome because laboring people cannot exist on the present scale of wages with the increase in the cost of living, from 20 to 30 percent, that has taken place in the last few weeks, especially since July 1. In fact, the prices now are higher than ever before. It is manifestly unfair, unjust, and unreasonable for the producers and manufacturers of this country to be permitted to charge the people of the Nation exorbitant prices for the purpose of enhancing and increasing the already tremendous profits which they have made and which they do not need. People need food.

#### PEOPLE CANNOT FEED FAMILIES PROPERLY

The common people cannot feed their families properly at the present high prices. I hope, therefore, that many of you who voted for the crippling amendments to OPA and forced the President to exercise his veto will now realize the vital need for effective price control, and the alarming conditions, and will be willing now to change your vote on this measure, just as I changed my own position a few days ago on another bill, as you will recollect. I feel that effective and impartial price control is in the best interest of our country and of the American people.

In that connection I wish to call attention to the outrageous increases in the price of foodstuffs in the last 2 weeks; yet in the face of this the Senate bill would strip price controls from nearly all foodstuffs.

#### VOTERS WILL PROTEST

I fully appreciate the influence, Mr. Speaker, and the persuasive power, of these economic blocs formed by growers and producers and processors of livestock, grains, dairy products, meat, poultry, eggs, cottonseed, soybeans, tobacco, petroleum and petroleum products; but what of the 140,000,000 consumers in the United States? Do they deserve no consideration? Will they accept this raid on their incomes without a word or vote of protest?

I hope the Senate will not insist upon protecting these special and regional interests at the expense of the American consumer, who has been finding it increasingly difficult to make ends meet under these unjustifiable rigged-up food prices.

Our failure to adopt a decent price-control bill, as I have said many times on this floor, is almost certain to bring about a dangerous spiral of inflation with its train of reduced real wages, the wiping out of savings and of equities in annuities, pensions, and insurance policies, reduction in standards of living, strikes, consumer resistance, and eventual swift deflation with its ruinous consequences.

#### SHOULD CONSIDER FUTURE

If the pressure groups—the manufacturers, growers, and packers—instead of giving way to their avaricious desire for big, quick profits, would give consideration to the future and their continued

welfare, they would realize that deliberately inviting inflation will bring greater eventual loss than they can possibly make now in immoral profits.

There has been so much said about the unfair bill which the President was forced to veto, and so much more about the present Senate bill, that the country is up in arms. I have no doubt that since the other body adopted this still more unjust measure they have heard from home in no uncertain terms, and are coming to realize that it is not only in their country's interest but in their own to present a bill to the President which he can sign.

#### CONSIDERS RISES CRIMINAL

Every report indicates bumper crops of every kind in 1946. What possible justification can there be that some foods shot skyrocket—not just 20 or 30 percent, but 50 and even 60 percent in just 2 weeks' time?

I consider this criminal.

Mr. Speaker, I desire to insert at this point some headlines of the last week, selected from daily newspapers received in my office; and I want to draw attention to the fact that, regardless of editorial policy on OPA of a few weeks ago, daily newspapers all over America, with only a few exceptions, now support the principle of price control.

From the Washington Post: "Menus reflect increased costs—Many restaurants boost prices 25 percent and up; others will be forced to follow."

From the Christian Science Monitor: "Capital deadlock on OPA controls threatens Nation with price crisis."

From the Washington Star: "Bumper harvest seen for sixth year in latest crop report."

From the New York Times: "Riddled OPA bill passed by Senate."

From the Chicago Sun—On Stokes' Column: "Senate walls soundproof to public roar over OPA."

From Philadelphia Record: "Present food costs make it impossible to raise family, says \$38-a-week worker—Only profiteers happy over Senate's OPA bill."

From Chicago Sun: "Individual savings drop in quarter to \$2,900,000,000."

From Washington Times-Herald: "Food prices hit new high; cattle at \$23—Buyer strikes urged in New York, Philadelphia."

From Chicago Times: "Mass meetings hit OPA foes—OPA's scuttlers peril 3,000-home vet town."

And finally, Mr. Speaker, I desire to insert from today's Washington News a round-up story on retail prices in Washington:

#### RETAILERS "STRIKE" ON MEAT PRICES

The first 2 weeks without OPA already had put some dents in District pocketbooks today as meat prices continued to skyrocket and dairy products clung to their higher levels.

Fruits, vegetables, and other perishables appeared to be holding the line, although normal market fluctuations brought increases of a few cents on some items.

#### MEAT ARRIVES

Arrival of 30 carloads of meat here yesterday added to a greatly increased supply already in warehouses and gave the District its largest quantity of meat since OPA expired. However, little of it had reached re-



search work. That will also come out in the debate. They contract their work to private people or to scientific institutions.

Now about the secret of the atomic bomb. The scientists found this secret; the scientists kept this secret. They imposed their own regulations on secrecy from 1940 until the summer of 1942 when the Army took over and General Groves headed what became known as the Manhattan district.

When the Manhattan district was built and the pilot plants and the big plants were erected, all the blue prints had already been made by these same scientists without Army control. These scientists knew exactly what could be done. No major discoveries were made in the Manhattan district after General Groves took over.

Some have said, "We will give away the secret now if we turn it over to a civilian commission." Of course not. Los Alamos, where the bombs were made, where military weapon research was carried on during the war and where it will undoubtedly continue under this bill, has at all times been headed by a civilian—Dr. Oppenheimer, of California during the war, and now, Dr. Bradbury, also a civilian.

You cannot lock up atomic energy secrets, unfortunately. If you could, I would certainly be one of those who would advocate locking up the secret of the bomb.

The secrets that we talk about are scientific knowledge. This knowledge is in the hands of scientists and can only be understood by the scientists.

Appointing a civilian commission raises no problems. We still have to have a system of management under which the scientists keep the secrets. That is adequately provided for in this bill.

It is indeed ungrateful at this stage to question the integrity of the men who had the foresight to conceive the bomb, to have the sense of personal loyalty to impose their own rules of secrecy when the Army and the Navy spurned them and the devotion to their country to work long hours, and days, and weeks, and months, and years just in the hope that the final product would actually work. It did work and it did end the war. Dare we have the effrontery to stand on this floor now and question the integrity of these men.

So you can go on correcting statement after statement, that has been made this afternoon.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I yield the remainder of the time to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMASON].

Mr. THOMASON. Mr. Speaker, I have a very great respect for the will and the wishes of the majority, and if this House by a majority vote wants to amend this bill, why, all well and good, but to say that a subject as important as this, not only national but international in character and consequences, will not even be considered and debated by this House at this critical time in the world's history, to me would be absolutely indefensible. I know there is a well-laid plan to defeat the rule and kill the bill, but I refuse to believe it will succeed. More than a year ago Secretary of War Stimson requested the President of the United States to set up an Atomic Energy

Commission in order to study this powerful weapon, because he already knew what the effect on Hiroshima would be. On that committee he was named chairman, and with him were: James F. Byrnes, then a private citizen; Will Clayton, Assistant Secretary of State; Ralph Bard, Under Secretary of Navy; George Harrison, Special Assistant to Secretary of War; Dr. Vannevar Bush, Chairman of the Office of Scientific Research and Development; Dr. Karl Compton, president, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Dr. James Conant, president, Harvard University.

The special committee was assisted by a scientific panel drawn from the most eminent scientists working on the atomic energy project: Dr. J. R. Oppenheimer, Dr. E. O. Lawrence, Dr. Arthur H. Compton, Dr. Enrico Fermi.

They unanimously agreed that it was highly important and very necessary that this type of legislation be enacted at the earliest possible time. Pursuant to the report a special committee was set up in the Senate of the United States, and in view of the statements of my good friend, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. ELSTON], and my good friend, the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. THOMAS], that all the Communists are supporting this bill, and leaving the inference that they are the only ones. I would like to read for the RECORD the names of the Senate special committee:

The chairman was the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. McMAHON]. The other Members were the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL], the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD], the Senator from Colorado [Mr. JOHNSON], the Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS], the Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY], the Senator from Vermont [Mr. AUSTIN], the Senator from Colorado [Mr. MILLIKIN], the Senator from Iowa [Mr. HICKENLOOPER], the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. HART], and the Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG]. They worked 5 months on this bill, had hearings that required four large volumes to print, listened to the greatest scientists, military leaders, and businessmen in our country, and then unanimously reported this bill providing for a civilian commission with military liaison. That is only half the story, for later the Senate passed the bill unanimously.

Mr. ELSTON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMASON. No.

Mr. ELSTON. The gentleman mentioned my name.

Mr. THOMASON. I decline to yield, Mr. Speaker.

These distinguished and patriotic Senators unanimously reported this bill. I beg of you not to prejudice it. I beg of you not, because somebody says there are some engaged in un-American activities or there are some Communists for this bill, to say to a group of men like those on the Senate committee and that group of men named by Secretary Stimson and the President of the United States, that they have not used good judgment and prompted by what they think is for the best interests of this country.

Mr. ELSTON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMASON. No, I decline to yield. There will be 4 hours of general debate. The gentleman can say all he wants to. Do not kill this rule and you will have lots of time to talk.

But to say that in these terrible days, with a weapon like this, the like of which has never been known in the scientific history of mankind—

Mr. THOMAS of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMASON. No, I do not yield. You have 4 hours to talk about it. I have declined two times to yield.

To say in this critical time, with men like those I have mentioned giving hearty and unanimous support to this bill, and with its passing the Senate by a unanimous vote, that we will not even consider it under the rule, that would be preposterous and outrageous. I do not see how anybody could defend his record on such a vote. Go ahead and amend the bill if you want to but before you do it take a look at page 7, line 5, of the bill regarding the Military Liaison Committee, which Secretary Patterson testified before the Committee on Military Affairs was entirely satisfactory to him and General Eisenhower. They are both strong for the Senate bill so there are some good people for this bill besides Communists. The high command of both the Army and Navy has endorsed this bill, so it cannot be all bad. Then say to me or say to this House that by some kind of hokus-pokus and getting us off on a sidetrack or drawing a red herring across the trail you will not even consider it is out of the question. I refuse to believe you will do it, and I feel confident that the rule will be adopted by a large majority.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the resolution.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the resolution.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. HARNESS of Indiana) there were—ayes 162, noes 35.

So the resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### JOINT COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE PEARL HARBOR ATTACK

Mr. MURPHY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of Senate Concurrent Resolution 72.

The Clerk read the concurrent resolution, as follows:

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the time for filing the report of the Joint Committee to Investigate the Pearl Harbor Attack be, and it is hereby, further extended to July 22, 1946, inclusive, and that the said committee be, and it is hereby, authorized to continue up to and including July 31, 1946, inclusive, the employment of necessary clerical assistants to complete the performance of its duties and to pay incidental expenses incurred in connection therewith.*

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, is this a unanimous report of the committee?



Mr. MURPHY. It is a unanimous report. The only purpose of having an extension of time is so that the report can be printed and made available to the press for study so that the Nation will have the proper coverage. It was unanimously agreed to. The gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE], who is one of the Members on the minority side, is here in the Chamber. I have consulted with him. It was agreed to by the full committee.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I yield.

Mr. RICH. We had an extension of this last week for 8 days, appropriating about \$25,000. Are you going to ask for any additional appropriation?

Mr. MURPHY. No. There is enough money but it is just a question of giving the people the facts.

Mr. RICH. You can give the people considerable facts without a lot of expenditure.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

The Senate concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY APPROPRIATIONS, 1947—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. HARE. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 6739) making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

Mr. MAY. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. MAY. Mr. Speaker, I merely want to inquire as to the length of time that might be consumed on the conference report in view of this particular situation: every Member who discussed the rule on the atomic bomb control bill stated that it was one of the most important pieces of legislation that has ever been presented to the Congress. It is vitally important. I feel that if we are compelled to wait here for another hour and then start general debate on that at 4 o'clock in the afternoon it would be unfair to the House unless they want to stay here late in the evening to do so. I believe it ought to be understood that that would be passed over until tomorrow morning.

The SPEAKER. That would be a matter for the House to determine. Of course, the consideration of bills making appropriations to run the departments of government is very important.

Mr. MAY. I realize that, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The Chair must recognize the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. HARE] to call up the conference report. It is a matter for the House to determine whether it wants to sit after the conference report has been disposed of.

The Clerk will read the conference report.

The Clerk read the conference report. (For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House today.)

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 39: Page 46, line 23, strike out all after "1501-11)" over to and including "Code" in line 4, page 47.

Mr. HARE. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House further insist on its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 39.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Speaker, I offer a preferential motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. KEEFE moves that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment numbered 39.

Mr. HARE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE] to be disposed of as he sees fit.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 10 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, this is a very important matter. The entire appropriation bill for the Federal Security Agency and the Labor Department is being held up.

What we do this afternoon will determine whether or not the Congress of the United States is going to permit one of its great supply bills to get into such a state of impasse that we cannot complete the legislation.

The situation is simply this: There was written into this bill on the floor of the House what is known as the Elliott amendment. That amendment simply means that none of the funds provided for the National Labor Relations Board can be expended in the determination of collective bargaining representation by the National Labor Relations Board in the California cannery industry. In other words, it substitutes for the language defining agriculture that is found in the National Labor Relations Act, the language taken from another act, namely, the Social Security Act.

I do not care to discuss the merits of that proposal. You can continue to vote, if you want to, to keep the Elliott amendment in this bill. The thing I want my colleagues to know is that we have done everything humanly possible in the conference to carry out the expressed will of this House and to keep the Elliott amendment in the bill. We are unable to reach an agreement with the Senate. By an overwhelming vote the Senate has voted to strike that amendment from the bill. The House has told the conferees to keep that amendment in the bill. There we sit. It must either stay in the bill or come out of the bill, if there is to be any agreement. See what we are doing as a result. We are blocking the entire legislation and we are jeopardizing a most important provision in that bill. That is the agreement that has been reached to return the employment services back to the States, a matter in which I am most vitally interested as a Member of this Congress.

Now, what is the situation? I do not care whether you believe the Elliott amendment is good or bad. That is not

the issue that confronts us this afternoon. Those arguments have been had on the floor. The House has voted they want to keep the amendment in the bill. The Senate has said with equal vigor that the amendment must go out. This morning in the conference we as the House conferees were told in no unmistakable language that this bill will be tied up for the rest of the year, and they never will consent to recede.

Now, what is our responsibility? That compels me as a conferee to examine my responsibility and the responsibility of the House. Matters of legislation can only result from the joint action of the two Houses. We cannot always have our way as we might want to have it, and unless we can agree, legislation fails; and on an important matter of this character you are taking away from the employees of these two great Departments their pay rolls.

I have examined the record of this matter. When this original amendment was offered by the distinguished gentleman from California [Mr. LEA] to a previous bill the record discloses that no point of order was raised against that amendment. No point of order was suggested against the amendment when it was offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. ELLIOTT] this year. I am firmly convinced from a study of the rules and the decisions that had a point of order been raised against the amendment, it would have been eliminated in the House on the point of order.

The distinguished Senator from Utah [Mr. MURDOCK], a former Member of this House, in the conference committee this morning made an argument which in my opinion is infallible and unanswerable. He pointed out with very great clarity and logic the fact that this amendment is legislation on an appropriation bill. I call your attention if I may at this time to the rulings on that subject which are found on page 392 of the House Rules and Manual:

In construing a proposed limitation, if the Chair finds the purpose to be legislative and that the intent is to restrict executive discretion to a degree that may be fairly termed a change in policy rather than a matter of administrative detail he should sustain the point of order. (Chairman Luce, January 8, 1925, 68th Cong., 2d sess.)

The same ruling was made by Chairman Crisp on March 11, 1916, in the Sixty-fourth Congress.

In the argument in the conference this morning it was distinctly pointed out that the action of the House in inserting this amendment into the bill on the floor of the House constitutes legislation on an appropriation bill in violation of those two rulings that appear in the House rules. This is true because the amendment restricts executive discretion to a degree that may be fairly termed a change in policy. Is it a change in policy? Why, of course it is a change in policy. Under the terms of this amendment, if it is retained in the bill, it compels the National Labor Relations Board to completely change the policy that is set out in the established law of the land, the National Labor Relations Act.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin has expired.



Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself two additional minutes.

Mr. Speaker, I am calling it to your attention in all seriousness and in all candor for the reason that the House conferees acting under the instructions of the House have tried as vigorously, as honestly, and as fearlessly and courageously as they know how to insist upon the position of the House. We have failed to reach an agreement. The Senate is just as adamant the other way. Now, what is our duty as legislators? It is very clear. Under the established practice of this House as found in these rules, the House that puts legislation into an appropriation bill is the one that must recede under those circumstances. That has been the universal practice.

Mr. Speaker, we have tried to carry out your wishes. We cannot do it. Yet it should be apparent to any reasonable person that this general supply bill must not be permitted to fail. It cannot be held up because of the views of any individual as to whether we should in this manner amend the National Labor Relations Act. Let us do what we did in the conference involving the silver question. What happened there? When we got to an absolute impasse, what happened? Why, they decided that was a proper matter for the legislative committees of the House and Senate to pass on; it was a legislative proposal, so the Senate passed that silver bill. It came in here for a conference and it is now in conference between the Senate and House Banking and Currency Committees. If we want to amend the National Labor Relation Act, let us amend it in the proper way.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE] has expired.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself two additional minutes. It should be unnecessary to labor the argument any further. I am going to perform the responsibility and the duty which I as a legislator ought to perform. I say to you that we, having put this in the bill, under the rules and in the face of the impasse that has developed have the duty to yield.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. ROBSION].

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. The gentleman spoke about stopping the pay roll. It will also stop all of the functions of these agencies, will it not?

Mr. KEEFE. Exactly. It stops all the functions of the agencies and stops all the pay rolls.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield to the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY].

Mr. ROONEY. Was not the date fixed by one of the conferees doomsday rather than September or October?

Mr. KEEFE. I think he used the term "doomsday."

Mr. Speaker, there is the situation. You can argue about the Elliott amendment if you want to, you can argue the rest of the week about it and it is not going to do any good. Either we are go-

ing to recede in this House on that amendment or we must be prepared to stay here until the other body recedes. I can see no chance of their doing that.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Does the gentleman remember when we sent the Hobbs bill over there they were not going to do anything about it and after staying around for about 2 years they finally took it?

Mr. KEEFE. That is not a similar situation. That has no relation to the issue that is before us. That was a pure legislative proposal. This is an appropriation bill.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. It is an answer to the gentleman's argument that we will get nothing.

Mr. KEEFE. I put the proposition up to you. If the House wants to take the gentleman's version of it, the House may do so. I am being guided by what the House does.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. I thank the gentleman for the information he has given the House.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin has again expired.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN].

(Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

[Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. HARE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. PHILLIPS].

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Speaker, fortunately there is a rather simple way in which this matter can be resolved without all the difficulty which seems to confront the gentleman from Wisconsin. This is the fourth time that this matter has been before this House within a reasonably short time. Three preceding times the House, by overwhelming votes—which were given the other day in figures by the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN]—by votes of approximately 2 to 1, supported the amendment.

The gentleman from Wisconsin says that he is not interested in the merits of the amendment. I am very much interested in the merits of the amendment, because it has been discovered, practically, that the adoption of this amendment has been the only way by which the National Labor Relations Board can be prevented from acting as the organization agent of the CIO. I have confidence that the House today will vote "no" upon the amendment offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE] and will vote "aye" to support the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. HARE]. I am confident that the members of the conference committee will then go back to the conference with a courage supported by this four-time vote and four-time statement of the inten-

tion of this House and will say, "Gentlemen, there is a way that we can work this out."

I have read carefully the record of the Senate debate. It was apparent that our friends in the other body were not entirely sure what they were talking about when they discussed this amendment. Through that discussion ran the thread that they were afraid that the use of the expression, "a unit consisting of one or more agricultural workers," would, by that wording, make it possible to exclude any organization which had one agricultural worker in it, or even to exclude an industrial unit, which had one "agricultural worker" in it.

Certainly that is not the intent of this House, and that is not, in practice, the way the amendment previously adopted has been interpreted. So if our conferees—and I hope the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE] will remain a conferee, because I think he has splendidly represented the intent of the House and will continue to do so—will only go back and say, "What we are talking about are units consisting 'largely' or 'of a majority of agricultural workers,' that is the way it has been interpreted, that is the way it should be interpreted," and perhaps our friends on the other side of the Capitol will find a way to agree.

I ask for a "no" vote upon the motion offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE] and an "aye" vote on the motion offered by the chairman of the committee the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. HARE].

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN].

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, I share the opinion that has been advanced by the gentleman from Wisconsin, and I trust that the preferential motion which he has submitted will be adopted.

In the first place, let me say that I believe his parliamentary position is absolutely sound; and quite aside from the parliamentary position, when this matter is considered on its merits his position is also sound. The House should recede and concur in the position taken by the Senate. I hope, therefore, that when the vote recurs on the Keefe preferential motion, it will be approved by a very substantial vote.

Let me tell you why I believe that from the standpoint of merit and quite in contradistinction to the case made by the gentleman from California [Mr. PHILLIPS] the House ought to recede and concur. Let us see if we can simplify this because there has been a very considerable confusion about it.

We start with the National Labor Relations Act, namely, the Wagner Act, which in its definition of an employee has taken agricultural labor out from under the applicable provisions of that act. That has been the law for nearly 11 years, so that the Wagner Act does not apply to agricultural workers.

Now here is the question that arises, and particularly with respect to the folks in California. Is a worker in a packing shed an agricultural laborer? Is a processing laborer classified as agricul-



tural labor? The National Labor Relations Board said "Yes." The reason they said "Yes" was that it was sufficiently removed from the incidence of the farm so that it took on an industrial cast. The fact of the matter is that the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit in 1940 supported that position taken by the National Labor Relations Board. They tried on a writ of certiorari to take it up to the Supreme Court and the Court refused to honor the writ. That was an affirmation of the decision of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in 1940. So you have about 100,000 people here who would normally be divested of all the protection of the Wagner Act if it were not for that. What happens? The gentleman from California [Mr. ELLIOTT] comes along with his amendment and says that the National Labor Relations Board shall not exercise any of its powers for investigation and otherwise with respect to people who are agricultural workers as defined in the Social Security Act. Who does the Social Security Act define as an agricultural worker? Those who process, those who handle, those who transport, those who do all these things that are reasonably incident to a farming operation. But the Court said in 1940 that when a commodity gets into a packing shed it takes on an industrial character. If that rider stays in the bill, I share the view of Mr. MURDOCK, of Mr. PEPPER, of Mr. MORSE, and Mr. FERGUSON, and other Members of the Senate, and I have listened to the debates in the Senate and also read the RECORD. You simply deprive 100,000 people whose employment is essentially industrial rather than agricultural of the only remedy and the only protection they would have in that employment which is what they derive from the National Labor Relations Act. I recognize the situation is not a happy one in California. I sympathize with the views expressed by the gentlemen from California [Mr. PHILLIPS, Mr. ELLIOTT, and Mr. LEA] and others, but this is not the way to do it because you are subject to the criticism that you are disregarding a decision of the United States circuit court of appeals which has by indirection been affirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States, and I do not want to put myself in the unhappy position by means of legislation of contravening the solemn decision of a court. That is to say by attaching a legislative rider to an appropriation bill.

Mr. HARNESS of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield.

Mr. HARNESS of Indiana. As I understand the gentleman's explanation of this matter, he believes that all employees in processing and packing plants, no matter how or where recruited, or how engaged, should fall under this court interpretation of the Wagner Act. But there are, in my district and State, as there doubtless are in the gentleman's State of Illinois, hundreds of smaller processing and packing plants which are in full operation only a few weeks each year during the harvest season.

These plants are totally nonindustrial in all but the most technical sense of this court interpretation. They are almost as

truly a direct incidence of agricultural production as the actual harvest in the field, or the transportation of produce from the field to the plant. The same people, in fact, who produce and transport the fruits and vegetables man these plants. They recruit their workers from the local townspeople. They employ the wives and daughters of the farmers who raised the products.

Many of these plants which work on custom production are totally out of production all but a few weeks right in the packing season. The rest may employ skeleton crews for storage, shipping, and general maintenance work. But the important point is that at least 75 percent of all the employment is purely seasonal, purely temporary. And nearly 100 percent of these people are totally nonindustrial in spirit or in fact.

In the technical sense of this court interpretation these people may be called industrial workers merely because they work with processing machinery. But if they are, it is only in an incidental and purely temporary way. They are essentially farm folk and small-town people who look upon this work as a direct incidence of agricultural production in their community. Must they be brought under the broad provisions of the National Labor Relations Act and forced to join a union to work a few weeks a year just because of this court decision?

Mr. DIRKSEN. It is wholly a question of the character of the work they are doing. I share the viewpoint of the court. When you put them inside a building and they work at processing and canning and packing in a plant where they use all kinds of machinery, I leave it to you whether there is any difference between those people and people who are processing hogs and beef carcasses in a slaughtering plant in Chicago.

Mr. HARNESS of Indiana. I believe there is all the difference in the world. The Chicago meat-packing plant operates the year around. These plants operate only through short seasons. The Chicago plant lies in a concentrated industrial area, and recruits its workmen from a predominantly industrial population for year-around employment. These plants about which I speak are located in typical small-town and rural areas. They recruit their help from a predominantly agricultural population, and for purely seasonal employment. The fact is that such plants could not possibly draw their labor requirements from industrial centers or from any great distance from their home communities. That fact was demonstrated year after year through the war, when these enterprises begged in vain for sufficient help to supplement the seriously depleted farm population through the harvesting and processing season.

There is, indeed, an important distinction here, and I believe we ought to supplement the court decision in question to recognize that important distinction. We enacted the law in the first place. Can we not now change the law?

Mr. DIRKSEN. Certainly we can change the law.

Mr. HARNESS of Indiana. If we do not think this decision takes into proper account the important factors I have

mentioned here, I think it is clearly our duty to change the law as it has been interpreted. This body quite plainly thinks as I do about this matter, as it has indicated by an overwhelming vote on three occasions.

The majority apparently agree with my opinion that activities of this nature should not be forced to submit to unionization clearly against the desires of the people employed, or that these people should be subjected to the harassments by union organizations all too common in activities like this where the overwhelming majority of the people have no desire to join labor organizations for the privilege of working only a few weeks each year at a purely incidental occupation.

Mr. DIRKSEN. We can change the law. Please do not misunderstand me. The legislative body is the supreme law-making power in the governmental structure. It can modify the law if it so pleases. The point I am trying to make is from the standpoint of the merits of the argument. I have read every word of this debate, and am confident that the Senate is on good ground. They maintained that position before when we inserted the very same rider in the National War Labor Act and the House backed up. We have backed up before so it is not a question of some strange and false dignity involved here. I am trying to make an argument based on the merits.

Mr. HARE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. ELLIOTT].

Mr. ELLIOTT. Mr. Speaker, both of these the gentleman from Wisconsin these gentlemen, the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE] and the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN], have been against this amendment from the very first. Naturally, they always find means of using terms and expressions to be against the amendment. Two years ago the House adopted this amendment when the gentleman from California [Mr. LEA] introduced it. Again the House adopted the amendment on the Case bill and at that time both of the gentlemen voted for the Case bill. If they voted for the Case bill, they voted for my amendment in the Case bill. Just recently both of those gentlemen voted against the amendment.

So their story which they put out to you today is not a helpful one, because they are just backing up their own judgment. They were against this amendment in the first place.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ELLIOTT. Yes, I yield, briefly.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. We want the House to know, however, that the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE] has fulfilled his obligation as far as the House is concerned.

Mr. ELLIOTT. That is correct. I am grateful to the gentleman from Wisconsin for the fine position he has taken with the conferees. But I do not like to see the gentleman talk about going home and quitting a job, because he is a pretty big man and we need him around here to help fight some battles.



Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ELLIOTT. I yield.

Mr. KEEFE. Will the gentleman not address himself to the problem that confronts the House today and not talk about the merits or demerits of the amendment?

Mr. ELLIOTT. I will use my own language in my own way. I want to thank the gentleman for advising me as to what I should do and what I should not do.

Now, Mr. Speaker, we have had this question before us and we all know that the National Labor Relations Board has been helpful in creating unions which have proved detrimental to the harvesting of agricultural crops. That is why this amendment was offered. It was to correct an evil that has not been corrected. Time and again I have spoken to the National Labor Relations Board, I have even gone so far as to call them to my office in consultation with others from California, trying to correct this evil but with no success. I am thoroughly familiar with the past record of the NLRB.

Now, there are some Members present today who were not here the other day. For their information, right in the midst of a harvest, when fruits and vegetables, which are perishable and cannot be tampered with many days, are being harvested, down comes the NLRB to help form a union in the packing house. If there are not sufficient people there to carry the vote the union brings in outside workers. After they are there 6 days they are eligible to vote to set up a union, whereas they have not lived in that county or in the State at any other time during their lives. The National Labor Relations Board permits this action.

You as taxpayers pay the bill, and the farmers suffer the loss when they cannot get their crops harvested. If the union wins the election they will not permit the packing house to call another election for 12 months, but if they lose they will permit an election to be called within 10 days or 2 years. Is that justice? Did we write a law like that?

Mr. SAVAGE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield.

Mr. ELLIOTT. No.

Mr. SAVAGE. Well, you made a mistake.

Mr. ELLIOTT. If I made a mistake, I will correct it myself. I do not need you to tell me anything about it. I do want to correct the remarks of the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE], when he said this affected the packing house. The term "agricultural labor" includes all service performed. "The provisions of this paragraph shall not be deemed to be applicable with respect to services performed in connection with commercial canning, commercial freezing, or in connection with any agricultural or horticultural commodity after it is delivered to a terminal market for distribution for consumption."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

Mr. HARE. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman one additional minute.

Mr. ELLIOTT. In closing, I will say that this House the other day voted on this issue 206 to 104. In the Senate the vote was 53 to 23. Are we in the House going to back up every time the Senate tells us that they do not want to agree with us? If we do that we had better abolish this great body and all go home and let the Senate run the country.

I hope the gentleman's motion is voted down.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from California has again expired.

Mr. HARE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY].

(Mr. ROONEY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I thoroughly agree with the position taken by the distinguished gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE], and I shall support the pending motion to recede and concur with the Senate for the parliamentary reasons he so ably advanced. There is no point at this time in going into the merits of this legislation, and legislation it is, not a limitation of an appropriation. To be frank with you, I have opposed this so-called Elliott rider at every stage of the proceedings and on the merits.

Taking the very remarks of my distinguished friend the gentleman from California [Mr. ELLIOTT] made within the last few minutes, therein there lies absolute proof that this rider is legislation on an appropriation bill and nothing else. I will again quote to you the precedent given awhile ago by the distinguished gentleman from Wisconsin that in construing a proposed limitation—and this is legislation, not a limitation—if the Chair finds the purpose to be legislative, in that the intent is to restrict executive discretion to a degree that may be fairly termed a change in policy rather than a matter of administrative detail, he should sustain the point of order. We contend, therefore, that had a point of order been made against this legislative rider on an appropriation bill not only in the bill for fiscal '47 but when it was offered a year before in the bill for fiscal '46, it should have been sustained by the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole.

The principle is generally accepted that the House proposing legislation on a general appropriation bill should recede if the other House persists in its objection to a rider such as this. That is the precedent covering the present situation. Your conferees have met an impasse. For this House to again say to the same conferees that they should go back to conference with the Senate conferees creates an impossible situation. There can be no half-road here; there is no way in which we can sit down and give and take; we cannot compromise; we can merely say again: "The House wants the rider included in the bill." Then the Senate conferees will insist on its deletion as evidenced by the vote in the Senate 53 to 23 that they want it eliminated.

This is a serious matter. Not only does it deny collective bargaining to

those entitled to the provisions of the Wagner Act, but it affects the pay checks of 60,000 employees of the Labor Department and Federal Security Agency. These pay checks should now be in the course of preparation. Are you again going to insist that your conferees go back and sit down as we did this morning with the Senate conferees, go back again tomorrow, and the next day, and the next, and arrive at no solution satisfactory to either side? Meanwhile, the plight of 60,000 employees of these departments of the Government will not be any better insofar as the matter of their getting paid on time is concerned. They may be forced to pay premiums to borrow money to live.

Mr. BRADLEY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield to my distinguished friend.

Mr. BRADLEY of Pennsylvania. Does the gentleman fear should the present situation continue, and we not recede and concur that all the activities as well as the salaries of these employees in the Department of Labor and the Federal Security Agency will be in jeopardy for the rest of the year?

Mr. ROONEY. There is no question about it. I quote from a memorandum I made during the so-called conference this morning. One of the Senate conferees said: "No pay roll—as far as I am concerned I will stay here until doomsday."

That is the situation.

Mr. Speaker, I propose that we take the suggestion of the gentleman from Wisconsin and a majority of the other members of this conference committee, be reasonable and not insist on the practice of adding legislative riders to appropriation bills, thereby holding up such important annual supply bills as this one for the Labor Department and the Federal Security Agency.

I ask that the preferential motion be adopted.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN].

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, there are no more persuasive Members of the House than the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE], who offered the amendment to the motion made by the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. HARE] that the House refuse to concur in the Senate amendment and the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] who supported that amendment. To both I am under deep obligation for help given in political campaigns, and it is with regret that I find myself compelled to differ from them on this occasion.

The gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE] quite frankly said that he was not arguing the merits of the provisions inserted in this bill by the House. Today, as heretofore, his argument on its face is directed at the procedure of writing what he terms legislation upon an appropriation bill. It is the same argument which he made a few days ago when the House by an overwhelming majority refused to follow him.



In considering his statement we should not lose sight of the fact that on many occasions the other body has, by rider, added provisions to bills sent over by the House which were not relevant to the bill then being considered. As a matter of fact, the other body has so long followed that practice that it has become an established custom. Quite often a rider is the only effective way of getting action on a bill which a minority has blocked.

Nor is the present position of the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE] consistent with the argument which he has on several occasions made on this floor. While he asserts that this amendment is legislation on an appropriation bill, many of us contend it is nothing more than a limitation upon an appropriation which is clearly relevant and proper. Moreover, if memory serves correctly, the gentleman, when speaking upon the report of the Kerr committee, which was adopted by the House, and on other occasions, has supported amendments to, and provisions of, bills which, in the judgment of many of us, came closer to a violation of the rule prohibiting legislation upon an appropriation bill than does the provision against which he speaks.

Nor should we forget that while the gentleman says he is not discussing the merits of the amendments inserted by the House and which we are now asked by the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. HARE] to insist upon, he has always—again, if memory serves correctly, when that amendment was before us as the Lee amendment and as the Elliott amendment, and on other occasions—opposed it because he did not believe the principles involved to be sound legislation.

The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] frankly states that he is opposing the motion to refuse to concur in the Senate amendment because he does not like the Elliott amendment. For that opinion no one, least of all the Member from Michigan's Fourth Congressional District, is disposed to criticize him, for freedom of thought and action are just as important as freedom of speech. And the gentleman's arguments are always given great consideration by me. But the argument of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] that we should concur in the Senate amendment because a circuit court of appeals, the decision of which was refused review by the United States Supreme Court, has held with the Department of Labor in its construction of the definition of an agricultural worker does not have real merit when we look at the record.

There was a time in the history of our country when the Congress was disposed to accept the construction placed upon legislation by the Federal courts. But that custom, since the New Deal came into power and exercised its opportunity to appoint so many members not only of the Supreme Court but of other Federal courts, can no longer be safely followed. Decisions of the Federal court and the Supreme Court are today and will in the future, so long as those courts consider their function to be one of legislation, as well as of judicial interpretation, be respected by the Congress only when they

follow constitutional principles as established by prior decisions of the United States Supreme Court which have remained unchanged for many years.

That the Congress will not follow, will not accept the Supreme Court's interpretation of a statute was demonstrated when as I recall on the 2nd day of January, 1942, it handed down the decision which, in spite of a statute enacted by Congress permitted and legalized extortion and I quote, "robbery" when perpetrated by Members of labor unions in accordance with long established "union practices."

We all recall that shortly thereafter a drive was put on to repudiate that decision and the House, twice by more than a two-thirds vote, both the gentleman from Wisconsin and the gentleman from Illinois, voting in the affirmative, told the Supreme Court in effect that its construction of the antiracketeering law was erroneous.

That bill known, as the Hobbs bill, went over to the other body and while for four long years the other body sat back and in its wisdom or stubbornness, whichever you prefer, refused to act, public opinion finally not only led it up to the trough but forced it to drink, which it did just a few short weeks ago by accepting the Hobbs bill without a dissenting vote. All of which proves that that distinguished body is not an immovable object.

So there is nothing to the argument of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] that because the Supreme Court by inference has defined an agricultural worker, as desired by the NLRB the Congress should accept that definition. Nor is there anything to the argument of the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE] that the procedure is wrong; that the other body will hold up the passage of this bill until the House recedes and concurs.

If once again the other body listening to labor politicians wants to pigeonhole it, it can here find the opportunity and the responsibility is not that of the House.

The people are demanding and ultimately the people will get amendments to the Wagner law which will give American citizens, American employers, "Equal justice under law"; which will take from labor politicians controlling votes, labor politicians who pick a candidate for a Vice President who later became President, the power to stifle remedial legislation.

The issue in this case is simple and it is clear. Shall this House, by supporting the Keefe amendment, issue a new license, or, more accurately, renew the license now exercised by Murray, by the CIO-PAC, and by a few others, to levy tribute not only upon American workers who in factory, mill, and mine faithfully served the Nation in wartime, but upon returning veterans who fought that these same labor politicians might live in a country supposedly free?

The issue here is whether the National Labor Relations Board, which, according to the testimony of the leaders of the three great unions, has been unfair and which has maladministered the law, shall be given further opportunity

to aid certain unions, in their effort to extend their tribute-exacting empire or whether farmers and farm workers shall remain free.

In my humble judgment, the amendment of the gentleman from Wisconsin should be rejected. The motion of the gentleman from South Carolina should be adopted and thus notice served upon the other body that it can stay here as long as it wishes, but that the House intends to follow public demands, and if it must do it by rider on appropriations bills, amend the Wagner law by striking out at least one of its most objectionable provisions.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has expired.

Mr. HARE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Washington [Mr. SAVAGE].

Mr. SAVAGE. Mr. Speaker, I just want to point out that trouble may develop in the fruit-packing industry whether the Elliott rider carries or not; but if it carries there will be no way of settling those disputes; as it is now the NLRB can hold an election. The workers can vote. If they do not want to belong to a union the majority will vote "No," and they do not have to belong to a union. That is democracy. If they vote for a union, then they may have it, the employer is not allowed to interfere.

The gentleman from California [Mr. ELLIOTT] said that the NLRB hires men so that they can get a majority. That is not true, because the employer hires the men.

Mr. ELLIOTT. Yes, it is true.

Mr. SAVAGE. The employer hires the men and the NLRB has nothing to do with the hiring the men who go on the job. He also said if they have been on the job 6 days they can vote. That is not true either, because the NLRB decides each case on the circumstances as to when the trouble started, they set a date sometimes as much as 6 weeks or more ahead of the time of the election as the date when the worker must have been on the job in order to be eligible to vote.

Enemies of working people have been struggling for years to deprive agricultural labor of the protection of the Wagner Act, of the benefits of the minimum wage law, the Social Security Act, and the Unemployment Compensation Act, until conditions in that great industry are just so intolerable in comparison with conditions in other industries that we are compelled to ship in foreign labor, Mexican labor to do the job even when we have workers in our own country who need jobs.

Now you are trying to deprive more workers of these benefits. You are attempting to spread those intolerable working conditions into more industries to deprive more workers of the opportunity of earning a decent American standard of living.

So I think not only because of procedure but also on the merits of this issue we should support the motion of the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Speaker, I yield the balance of my time to the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. NEELY].



Mr. NEELY. Mr. Speaker, it should be understood that while we continue to quibble about the comparatively unimportant Elliott legislative rider with which the pending appropriation bill has been improperly encumbered, we are, among many other unfortunate consequences, endangering the prompt and proper distribution of social security aid and relief in every State in the Union.

Notwithstanding the fact that three of the five House Members of the conference committee are unalterably opposed to the Elliott amendment, they diligently cooperated with the two Members who favor it in a vigorous effort to prevail upon the Senate conferees to grant the approval of the amendment which the House had, in effect, instructed its conferees to obtain. But the naked, unblushing truth of the matter is that the task which the House has assigned its conferees cannot possibly be performed. My long and intimate association with such of the Senate's distinguished members of the conference committee as Senator McCARRAN, of Nevada, Senator McKELLAR, of Tennessee, and Senator MURDOCK, of Utah, convinces me that they will never stultify themselves by agreeing to the Elliott amendment, which was made in notorious violation of the rules of the House and with utter disregard of the flagrant impropriety of attempting to make or modify the law of the land by means of riders on appropriation bills. Statesmen such as these will, in my opinion, refuse until doomsday to insult the right and exalt the wrong by yielding to the illogical and indefensible importunities of the House for approval of the Elliott rider.

In brief, the House will eventually be forced to abandon its manifestly untenable contention and agree to the elimination of the Elliott amendment, otherwise, the bill will never become a law.

In the circumstances, it is my sincere hope that the preferential motion of the able gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE], upon which we are about to vote, will be unqualifiedly approved by the House.

Mr. HARE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 10 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, I think that many of us are laboring under a misapprehension about this particular provision in the bill. I am either mistaken or else some of the other Members are. As I understand, when the National Labor Relations Board was created by an act of Congress, the law provided that agricultural labor would not be under its jurisdiction. That is, agricultural labor should not be under the jurisdiction of the National Labor Relations Board. The trouble now is in determining what is agricultural labor.

Under the act creating the Board, the Congress undertook to define agricultural labor, but apparently the Board has undertaken to put its own definition on what constitutes agricultural labor, and here is where the trouble arises.

I want to read for the benefit of the House what the Congress said in the passage of the act creating the National Labor Relations Board, because I think a proper understanding of this definition will enable us to decide what the merits are in this controversy. I quote:

Agriculture includes farming in all its branches and, among other things, includes the cultivation and tillage of the soil, the production, cultivation, marketing—

Let us get that word. Marketing is put on the same basis as cultivation—

and harvesting of any agricultural or horticultural commodity, including commodities defined as agricultural commodities in section 1141 (J) (g) of title 12 as amended, the raising of livestock, bees, fur-bearing animals, or poultry (including any forestry or lumbering operations) performed by a farmer or on a farm as an incident to or in conjunction with such farming operations—

Here is the crux of it—

including preparation for market, delivery to storage or to market or to carriers for transportation to market.

In the fruit- and vegetable-growing sections of the country they have packing sheds where farmers carry their produce from the fields to be prepared for market. Some of these sheds are patronized by half a dozen farmers or more. They carry the produce to these packing sheds and there prepare and crate it. After it is graded, prepared otherwise, and crated it is then carried to the carrier for shipment or placed in storage.

Under the definition read, all persons employed would be included as agricultural labor, because the act says "including marketing, including preparation," and so on. But, according to the proponents of this item, the National Labor Relations Board takes the position that the people who work in these sheds are not farm laborers. The act says they are, however.

I can best illustrate my idea by referring to the situation in my own section of the country, where we grow large quantities of peaches. It takes only a few people to cultivate 50 or 100 acres of peaches, apply fertilizer, and do the spraying. The demand for additional labor comes at harvesting time, when they pick the fruit from the trees and prepare it for market. These peaches are taken off by one man, conveyed by another to a truck, and then carried to a shed or packing house. There the peaches are graded in the process of preparation for market. When they are graded an employee takes them and places them in a basket or crate. Another employee puts a lid or cover on and a wire on the crate, and then another hauls the crates to market or to the carrier. From the time that peaches are plucked from the tree to the time they get to the carrier or to the market the employees are not covered by the law; they are exempt by the law, and it would seem to me that the National Labor Relations Board would have no jurisdiction of these particular employees. I have no particular interest in this amendment, but I am anxious for us to act intelligently and see whether or not the National Labor Relations Board is acting in accordance with the law. I do not find where the Board has the privilege or the authority to go in and organize these people, as has been alleged, particularly with Government funds. I do not know that this allegation is correct, but if it is true, there is a greater problem involved here than the item in controversy.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HARE. I yield.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. It has been stated here this afternoon that these various agencies will be without funds if we do not recede on the former triple action of this House.

Mr. HARE. That will be the responsibility of the Senate and not of the House.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Certainly; because the Senate in the first place struck out these particular items of the bill.

Mr. HARE. Yes.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Is it not a fact also, Mr. Speaker, that if the House will uphold my position and your position in this case there is every possibility that we can secure a compromise from the Senate and perhaps secure the insertion of the major feature that we discussed previously.

Mr. HARE. It is not my purpose to try and influence any Member of the House one way or the other. But I am anxious that every Member should know what the issue is and for every Member to exercise his own judgment and state whether or not he or she is prepared to insist upon the action of the House or whether we will recede and concur in the action of the Senate.

In short, the issue, as I understand it, is whether the National Labor Relations Board has jurisdiction over persons employed in grading, packing, and delivering fruits or vegetables in the ordinary packing sheds used by farmers in preparing such fruits and vegetables for market and delivering same to market or to a carrier for transportation. My interpretation of the definition as provided by the Congress is that it exempts these workers from the jurisdiction of the National Labor Relations Board, but after such fruits or vegetables have been marketed or sold by the farmer or delivered to the carrier, persons handling them are no longer agricultural laborers and they come within the jurisdiction of the National Labor Relations Board. Some reference has been made to canneries. Under the definition referred to by the Congress, if these canneries are a part of the farm operations and the fruits and vegetables grown on the farm are being canned in preparation for market or for storage, the persons so employed are classed by statute as agricultural labor, regardless of whether they ever had dirt in their shoes, plowed a furrow, operated a tractor or used any farm implement or equipment whatsoever. That is, they are classed as farm labor by statute and not by interpretation of any individual. The Congress said upon enactment of the law who should be classed as agricultural labor and undertook to define it in the language I have used. These people have a right to organize and form a union if they wish and select their own collective bargaining agents, but the statute says they are exempt from the jurisdiction of the National Labor Relations Board and my position is that if the National Labor Relations Board is following the statute the controversial provision in the bill is not necessary and if the National Labor Re-



lations Board is enlarging its functions and violating the statute I personally do not think this is the procedure to correct the violations. However, the House, by a large majority, inserted this provision in the bill and so long as the House insists on keeping the provision in the bill I do not, in fairness to the actions of a majority of the membership, feel justified in receding and concurring in the Senate amendment. This is the second time we have brought the matter back to the House for its consideration and instructions, and as one member of the committee, I shall be guided by the directions of the House. As I have already stated, I am not undertaking to advise the Members of this House as to their responsibility in the premises.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from South Carolina has expired.

Mr. NEELY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members who have spoken on the pending question may revise and extend their remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from West Virginia?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE] that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. ROONEY) there were—ayes 72, noes 117.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 136, nays 213, not voting 83, as follows:

[Roll No. 224]

YEAS—136

Adams	Ellis	Kelly, Ill.
Angell	Fallon	Keogh
Auchincloss	Feighan	King
Bailey	Flood	Kirwan
Baldwin, N. Y.	Fogarty	Klein
Barrett, Pa.	Forand	Kopplemann
Barry	Fulton	Kunkel
Bates, Mass.	Gallagher	LaFollette
Bender	Gardner	Lane
Biemiller	Geelan	Lesinski
Bishop	Gordon	Link
Bloom	Gorski	Luce
Bradley, Pa.	Granahan	Lynch
Buchanan	Green	McCormack
Buckley	Hale	McGlinchey
Bunker	Hand	Madden
Butler	Harless, Ariz.	Marcantonio
Byrnes, Wis.	Hart	Monroney
Canfield	Havener	Morgan
Carnahan	Healy	Murdock
Case, N. J.	Hedrick	Murphy
Celler	Hertel	Murray, Wis.
Clements	Heselton	Neely
Cole, Mo.	Hoch	O'Brien, Ill.
Corbett	Holmes, Mass.	Outland
Crosser	Hook	Patterson
D'Alesandro	Huber	Philbin
De Lacy	Hull	Pittenger
Delaney	Izac	Ploeser
James J.	Jackson	Price, Ill.
Delaney,	Judd	Quinn, N. Y.
John J.	Kean	Rabaut
Dingell	Kearney	Rabin
Dirksen	Kee	Ramey
Douglas, Calif.	Keefe	Rayfiel
Douglas, Ill.	Kefauver	Reed, Ill.
Doyle	Kelley, Pa.	Resa

Robison, Ky.  
Rogers, N. Y.  
Rooney  
Rowan  
Ryder  
Sabath  
Sadowski  
Sasser  
Savage

Smith, Maine  
Smith, Wis.  
Somers, N. Y.  
Spence  
Starkey  
Stigler  
Sullivan  
Thom  
Thomas, Tex.

Thomason  
Traynor  
Voorhis, Calif.  
Vorys, Ohio  
Walter  
Wastelewski  
Wigglesworth  
Wolverton, N. J.  
Woodhouse

O'Toole  
Patrick  
Peterson, Ga.  
Pfeifer  
Powell  
Priest  
Randolph  
Reece, Tenn.  
Rizley

Robinson, Utah  
Roe, N. Y.  
Sheridan  
Simpson, Pa.  
Slaughter  
Sparkman  
Stewart  
Stockman  
Tarver

Tolan  
Torrens  
Vinson  
Welch  
West  
Wickersham  
Wolfenden, Pa.  
Wood  
Worley

NAYS—213

Abernethy  
Allen, Ill.  
Almond  
Andersen,  
H. Carl  
Andrews, Ala.  
Arends  
Arnold  
Barden  
Barrett, Wyo.  
Beall  
Bell  
Bennett, Mo.  
Blackney  
Bolton  
Bonner  
Bradley, Mich.  
Brehm  
Brooks  
Brown, Ga.  
Brown, Ohio  
Brumbaugh  
Bryson  
Buck  
Buffett  
Bulwinkle  
Camp  
Campbell  
Cannon, Mo.  
Carlson  
Case, S. Dak.  
Chapman  
Chelf  
Chenoweth  
Chipherfield  
Church  
Clark  
Clason  
Clevenger  
Clippinger  
Cole, Kans.  
Cole, N. Y.  
Cooley  
Courtney  
Cunningham  
Curtis  
D'Ewart  
Dolliver  
Domengeaux  
Dondero  
Doughton, N. C.  
Drewry  
Durham  
Dworshak  
Eaton  
Elliott  
Ellsworth  
Elsaesser  
Elston  
Engle, Calif.  
Ervin  
Fellows  
Fenton  
Fernandez  
Fisher  
Flannagan  
Folger  
Fuller  
Gamble  
Gary  
Gathings  
Gavin  
Gearhart

Gerlach  
Gifford  
Gillette  
Gillie  
Goodwin  
Gore  
Graham  
Grant, Ala.  
Grant, Ind.  
Gregory  
Griffiths  
Gross  
Gwinn, N. Y.  
Gwynne, Iowa  
Hagen  
Hall  
Leonard W.  
Halleck  
Hancock  
Hare  
Harness, Ind.  
Hays  
Henry  
Hess  
Hill  
Hinshaw  
Hobbs  
Hoeven  
Hoffman, Mich.  
Hoffman, Pa.  
Hope  
Horan  
Howell  
Jarman  
Jenkins  
Jennings  
Jensen  
Johnson, Calif.  
Johnson, Ill.  
Johnson, Ind.  
Johnson,  
Luther A.  
Jones  
Jonkman  
Kilburn  
Kinzer  
Knutson  
Landis  
Lanham  
Larcade  
Latham  
Lea  
LeCompte  
LeFevre  
Lemke  
Lewis  
Lyle  
McConnell  
McCowan  
McDonough  
McGregor  
McKenzie  
McMillen, Ill.  
Maloney  
Manasco  
Martin, Iowa  
Mathews  
May  
Merrow  
Michener  
Miller, Nebr.  
Mills  
Morrison

Mundt  
Murray, Tenn.  
Norblad  
Norrell  
O'Hara  
O'Konski  
O'Neal  
Pace  
Patman  
Peterson, Fla.  
Phillips  
Pickett  
Plumley  
Poage  
Pratt  
Price, Fla.  
Rains  
Rankin  
Reed, N. Y.  
Rees, Kans.  
Rich  
Richards  
Riley  
Rivers  
Robertson,  
N. Dak.  
Robertson, Va.  
Rockwell  
Rodgers, Pa.  
Roe, Md.  
Rogers, Fla.  
Rogers, Mass.  
Russell  
Schwabe, Mo.  
Schwabe, Okla.  
Scrivner  
Shafer  
Sharp  
Sheppard  
Short  
Sikes  
Simpson, Ill.  
Smith, Ohio  
Smith, Va.  
Springer  
Stefan  
Stevenson  
Sumner, Ill.  
Sumners, Tex.  
Sundstrom  
Taber  
Talbot  
Talle  
Taylor  
Thomas, N. J.  
Tibbott  
Towe  
Trimble  
Vursell  
Wadsworth  
Weaver  
Weichel  
White  
Whitten  
Whittington  
Wilson  
Winstead  
Winter  
Wolcott  
Woodruff  
Zimmerman

NOT VOTING 83

Allen, La.  
Anderson, Calif.  
Andersen,  
August H.  
Andrews, N. Y.  
Baldwin, Md.  
Bates, Ky.  
Beckworth  
Bennet, N. Y.  
Bland  
Boren  
Boykin  
Bryne, N. Y.  
Cannon, Fla.  
Cochran  
Coffee  
Colmer  
Combs  
Cooper  
Cox

Cravens  
Crawford  
Curley  
Daughton, Va.  
Davis  
Dawson  
Earthman  
Eberharter  
Engel, Mich.  
Gibson  
Gillespie  
Gossett  
Granger  
Hall  
Edwin Arthur  
Harris  
Hartley  
Hébert  
Heffernan  
Hendricks

Holifield  
Holmes, Wash.  
Johnson,  
Lyndon B.  
Johnson, Okla.  
Kerr  
Kilday  
Ludlow  
McGehee  
McMillan, S. C.  
Mahon  
Mankin  
Mansfield,  
Mont.  
Mansfield, Tex.  
Martin, Mass.  
Mason  
Miller, Calif.  
Norton  
O'Brien, Mich.

So the motion was rejected.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Sheridan for, with Mr. Hartley against.  
Mr. Eberharter for, with Mr. Vinson against.

Mr. O'Toole for, with Mr. Edwin Arthur Hall against.

Mrs. Norton for, with Mr. Peterson of Georgia against.

Mr. Holifield for, with Mr. Wood against.

Mr. Coffee for, with Mr. Mason against.

Mr. Heffernan for, with Mr. Boykin against.

General pairs until further notice:

Mr. Cooper with Mr. Martin of Massachusetts.

Mr. Sparkman with Mr. Reece of Tennessee.

Mr. Mansfield of Texas with Mr. Crawford.

Mr. Priest with Mr. Anderson of California.

Mr. Hébert with Mr. Bennet of New York.

Mr. McGehee with Mr. Holmes of Washington.

Mr. Randolph with Mr. Stockman.

Mr. McMillan of South Carolina with Mr. Rizley.

Mr. Byrne of New York with Mr. Simpson of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Miller of California with Mr. Engel of Michigan.

Mr. Powell with Mr. Gillespie.

Mr. Wickersham with Mr. Andrews of New York.

Mr. O'Brien of Michigan with Mr. Welch.

Mr. Beckworth with Mr. August H. Andersen.

Mr. Colmer with Mr. Wolfenden of Pennsylvania.

Mr. WHITE and Mr. LARCADE changed their votes from "yea" to "nay."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The doors were opened.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from South Carolina that the House further insist on its disagreement to the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider the votes by which action was taken on the several motions was laid on the table.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

MARITIME COMMISSION AND WAR SHIPPING ADMINISTRATION INVESTIGATION

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Speaker, on January 23, 1946, I inserted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD copies of audits by the Comptroller General of the United States for the Maritime Commission and War Shipping Administration up to and including June 30, 1943, showing among other things the failure to properly account for over \$8,000,000,000 of the people's money.



LABOR-FEDERAL SECURITY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1947

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JULY 16, 1946.—Ordered to be printed

---

Mr. HARE, from the committee of conference, submitted the following

CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 6739]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate numbered 39 to the bill (H. R. 6739) making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have been unable to agree on Senate amendment numbered 39.

BUTLER B. HARE,  
JOHN J. ROONEY,  
M. M. NEELY,  
FRANK B. KEEFE,  
H. CARL ANDERSEN,  
*Managers on the Part of the House.*

PAT McCARRAN,  
KENNETH McKELLAR,  
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,  
JAS. M. MEAD,  
ABE MURDOCK,  
JOSEPH H. BALL,  
WALLACE H. WHITE, Jr.,  
STYLES BRIDGES,  
*Managers on the Part of the Senate.*

## STATEMENT ON THE PART OF THE MANAGERS OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on amendment No. 39 of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6739) making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying report as to such amendment, namely:

Amendment No. 39: The conferees have been unable to reach any agreement whatever respecting the differences of the two Houses on this amendment and hence the amendment is reported in disagreement.

BUTLER B. HARE,  
JOHN J. ROONEY,  
M. M. NEELY,  
FRANK B. KEEFE,  
H. CARL ANDERSEN,

*Managers on the Part of the House.*









DIGEST OF  
CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS  
OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE  
Legislative Reports and Service Section  
(For Department staff only)

Issued July 19, 1946  
For actions of July 18, 1946  
79th-2nd, No. 141

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HIGHLIGHTS: House concurred in Senate amendment to bill extending Sugar Act for one year. House Rules Committee cleared bill to give FWA additional power over construction and operation of public buildings; companion bill reported in Senate. House Rules Committee cleared proposed Foreign Service Act. Senate insisted on amendment to strike out Elliott rider prohibiting NLRB actions regarding packing-canning employees; bill returned to conference. Senate committee reported measure to authorize alcohol plants to produce sugars and sirups until Dec. 31, 1947, and to postpone disposal of certain alcohol and rubber plants. Sen. Wherry said we are getting larger meat supplies at reasonable prices. Rep. Hoeven charged Government "fumbling and fiddling" in farm-machinery shortage.

SENATE

1. LABOR-FEDERAL SECURITY APPROPRIATION BILL. Agreed to the conference report reporting in disagreement the Elliott amendment prohibiting NLRB actions with respect to packing-canning employees, further insisted on the Senate amendment striking out the Elliott provision, and appointed conferees for a further conference (pp. 9422-3). Conferees were also appointed in the House (p. 9515).
2. PRICE CONTROL. Sen. Wiley, Wis., recommended that OPA remain "dead" to permit a "breathing spell" (pp. 9427-8).  
Sen. Wherry, Nebr., discussed prices of meat and other commodities and said we are getting larger supplies at reasonable prices (pp. 9429-32).
3. WOMEN'S RIGHTS. Continued debate on S. J. Res. 61, proposing a constitutional amendment to provide for equal rights for men and women (pp. 9423-7, 9432-65).
4. SUGAR; RUBBER. The Finance Committee reported without amendment S. J. Res. 166, to permit alcohol plants to produce sugars and sirups until Dec. 31, 1947, and prohibit disposition of certain alcohol and rubber plants until establishment of a permanent rubber policy (S. Rept. 1740)(p. 9416).
5. BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS. The Public Buildings and Grounds Committee reported with amendments S. 2412, to provide for site acquisition and design of Federal buildings, etc. (S. Rept. 1737)(p. 9415).
6. FORESTRY. The Public Lands and Surveys Committee reported without amendment H.R. 7004, to revise the boundaries of Wind Cave National Park, S. Dak., which involves exchange of land in the Harney National Forest (S. Rept. 1739)(p. 9416).  
The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported without amendment H. R.



6298, to authorize exchange of mineral rights reserved on the Vesuvius watershed in the Little Scioto and Symmes Creek Purchase Units, Ohio, and owned by the Mineral Products Co. and others, for surface rights of equal value owned by the U. S. in other lands that do not drain into Vesuvius Lake (S.Rept.1735)(p.9415).

7. WILDLIFE CONSERVATION. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported without amendment H. R. 4362, to abolish the Parker River Wildlife Refuge, Mass. (S. Rept. 1734)(p. 9415).
  8. SURPLUS PROPERTY. Received a petition from the Pa. Assn. of Boroughs favoring H. R. 6680, to provide for payments in lieu of taxes on certain surplus property (p. 9415).
  9. REPORTS. Received the RFC and OPA reports for the period ended Mar. 31, 1946 (p. 9415).
- HOUSE
10. SUGAR ACT. Concurred in the Senate amendment to H.R. 6689, to extend the Sugar Act until Dec. 31, 1947 (p. 9517). This bill will now be sent to the President.
  11. BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for the consideration of H.R. 6917, to provide for site acquisition and design of Federal buildings and give FWA additional powers in the administration of public buildings (pp. 9515, 9525).
  12. FOREIGN SERVICE. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for the consideration of H.R. 6967, the proposed Foreign Service Act of 1946 (pp. 9515, 9525).
  13. RESEARCH; ATOMIC ENERGY. Continued debate on S. 1717, the atomic-energy bill (pp. 9471-514).
  14. FARM MACHINERY. Rep. Hoeven, Iowa, criticized "the Administration's fumbling and fiddling" in the farm machinery shortage, criticized the export of farm machinery during the present shortage, and urged that farm-machinery repairs be made available before the planting season next year (pp. 9522-4).
  15. PERSONNEL. Rep. Mundt, S.Dak., recommended that funds be made available to the Civil Service Commission for "investigating 'before appointment' the suitability and loyalty of people seeking Government employment" (pp. 9518-22).
  16. REPORTS. Received the 17th report of the OPA, for the period ended Mar. 31, 1946 (H.Doc. 711), and the RFC report from the date of its organization, Feb. 2, 1932, to Mar. 31, 1946 (p. 9525).
  17. DAIRY INDUSTRY. Rep. Johnson, Ill., stated that butter is selling at prices comparable to the old ceilings plus the subsidy (p. 9470).
  18. SOCIAL SECURITY. Rep. Gore, Tenn., claimed that H.R. 7037, to amend the Social Security Act, increases the inequity of existing disbursement of Federal social-security funds (pp. 9515-6).
  19. SURPLUS PROPERTY. Rep. Bradley, Mich., said that he was surprised learn that the Accounting Act does not provide for the Comptroller General to check on the disposition of property acquired by Government departments and agencies and urged that Congress correct the situation (p. 9517).



competing transportation—a philosophy that has dominated railroad policy since 1920."

It is pointed out that not only have the railroads impeded transportation progress by fighting the air lines before the war but during the war the railroads sought through jacked-up rate structures to keep shippers from "using inland waterways to ship grain through Chicago, and they got the approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission for such rates." The purpose of the railroads, as stated by their representatives, was as follows:

We made this proposal, as I have stated several times, and filed these tariffs with the hope that we could drive this business off the water and back onto the rails where it belongs. \* \* \* We are not in love with water transportation \* \* \* and we believe that we are entitled to that grain business.

Mr. Arnold points out that this was at the very time when the public was asked not to travel because of the shortage of railway equipment.

Through their selfishness and utter disregard of public needs, the railroads, with their near monopoly of grain transportation, are today making it impossible to move the new crop to famine-ridden nations of the world or even to the feed-famine areas of our own country as fast as it is needed. Their motto still remains "Let the public be damned."

It is clearly shown that if we attempt to protect the railroads by making transportation artificially scarce through high rates and by refusing new enterprises access to our railroads, airfields, and waterways, we will not only strangle the transportation industry but also will impose an insuperable handicap on the development of new industry and new industrial areas of the United States as well as jeopardize our national security in the event of another war.

As for the adequacy of railroad transportation facilities, it is interesting to refer to the testimony of Mr. Martin H. Miller, national legislative representative, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, before the Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee last spring. Mr. Miller said:

We are of the opinion that the accomplishment of the railroads in the heavy wartime traffic is or should be proof sufficient that the United States has adequate transportation facilities to meet the needs for many years.

Against this statement it is interesting to note what Mr. Wiprud, who is a transportation expert, formerly with the Department of Justice, has to say:

A series of fateful triumphs of private interests over obvious public interests—and fateful remissness on the part of Government—left the United States without adequate transportation systems for the war emergency. Railroad executives failed to estimate needs by a large margin, and neglected to provide essential equipment while productive capacity was still available. The noncompletion of the Atlantic Intracoastal waterway made it possible for German submarines to effect a virtual stoppage of shipping along the Atlantic. Consequently, the East and North were left with inadequate supplies of fuel oil and gasoline, naval combat ships were diverted to the protection of

intercoastal and intracoastal shipping, and an additional burden was thrown on the already overtaxed facilities of the railroads. Essential pipe lines had to be completed, or built in their entirety, under the stress of wartime shortages of manpower and materials.

There have been many studies by congressional committees for the purpose of looking into railroad finance. Among those are the Pujo committee, 1912-13; the Pecora committee, 1933-34; the Wheeler committee, 1936-40; and the Interstate Commerce Committee, 1945-46. The machinations of the railroad financiers were exposed by the late Justice Louis D. Brandeis in an article in Harper's Weekly in 1913-14, before his appointment to the Supreme Court. He made reference to a letter written by J. P. Morgan & Co. to the Pujo committee, in which the statement was made that—

Practically all the railroad and industrial development of this country has taken place initially through the medium of the great banking houses.

Here is Mr. Brandeis' reply:

That statement is entirely unfounded. In fact, on the contrary, nearly every such contribution to our comfort and prosperity was initiated without their aid. The great banking houses came into relation with these enterprises, either after success had been attained, or upon reorganization after the possibility of success had been demonstrated, but the funds of the hardy pioneers, who had risked their all, were exhausted.

The reaction of at least one of the members of a railroad empire to the banking influence on the railroads is very revealing, indeed. I refer to a statement made by Mr. Robert R. Young, chairman, Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Co., quoted in an AP article of Sunday, June 16, 1946, as follows:

Bankers \* \* \* they're the trouble with a lot of railroads.

I've just figured out that 79 percent of the boards of directors of the country's solvent class I railroads are affiliated with financial institutions. Of the 10 major railroads that I call the J. P. Morgan roads, 86 percent of the directors are so affiliated. Of the 6 major Kuhn, Loeb & Co. roads, the percentage is 89.

Then take the 35 bankrupt roads, whose treasuries are frequently overflowing with money because they are hoarding and not paying off their debts. There you find the banker control is 100 percent by virtue of the voting trusteeships which the Interstate Commerce Commission has helped to set up in violation of the law.

With regard to the railroad opposition to other forms of transportation, it is well to bear in mind that the railroads have traditionally fought against building of strategic waterways. This campaign has, I am convinced, been largely responsible for the delay in building the St. Lawrence seaway and for the delay in the development of other waterways, both intracoastal and inland.

As I have said, even during the early years of the late war when German submarines were sinking scores of our merchant ships in the Caribbean and hundreds of our brave men were going to their death in blazing oil, the railroads still pursued their policy of opposition to the development of safe inland pas-

sages that would have saved both life and war materials.

One of the main arguments of the railroads in opposing the St. Lawrence project is that the engineering costs are underestimated and that the benefits are overestimated. I notice that the railroads are being consistent in that they use the same line of reasoning in opposing the projects in this year's river and harbor bill.

Another significant point to bear in mind is the effect of this railroad transportation monopoly upon rates. Undoubtedly, the cost of the war was increased tremendously by the excessive charges to the Government by the railroads. Here is an example: Ordinary poultry wire, when used for war purposes, was termed "camouflage nets" and the shipping rate was reported to have increased about 100 percent. New designations for well-known products resulted also in other similar increases in war shipping rates. The point has been made that by this and other devices the Government was forced to ship material to war at rates varying from 100 percent to 400 percent higher than the rates for homologous civilian commodities.

Within recent years railroad managers and financiers have been working toward a plan whereby all forms of transportation would be placed even more firmly under railroad control. This, in effect, would place all newer forms of transportation under the domination of the railroads and the bondage of the investment banking houses and insurance companies. The record shows that in the past, when the railroads have secured control of alternative forms of transportation, the development of these competing transportation facilities has been suppressed. It has been said that the railroads have used such competing forms of transportation, "first, as a sword to destroy their competitors, and then as a shield to prevent the successful establishment of new companies using the competing form of transportation."

It is significant to note that railroads, in seeking to meet truck competition, first resorted to the die-hard method of promoting the erection of "legal barriers to truck operation rather than by the improvement of railroad services. Under the guise of safety programs and working through pseudo-independent tax associations and similar bodies, the railroads sought the enactment of local ordinances and State laws limiting the size and weight of trucks," according to Mr. Wiprud.

As I have indicated, the railroads have played a dominant part in retarding the development of intracoastal and inland waterways. I think it is true that this country potentially has one of the finest systems of navigable rivers in the world. Yet, improvements on these waterways have been undertaken on a haphazard basis. The backward policy pursued by this country is in sharp contrast to the progressive policies of other countries of the world. For example, the Rhine and the Danube were literally arteries



through which the life blood of the Axis economy flowed. The importance of the Volga to Russia was clearly demonstrated by her heroic stand in defense of that life line at Stalingrad.

The whole gist of the point that I am trying to make here is that railroads have put a brake on transportation progress in this country, and that their monopolistic practices should not be allowed to continue to the detriment of other forms of transportation and to the detriment of the national welfare.

There is another important phase of this question to which I should like to call your attention. Fifteen-odd years ago the western railroads were openly in favor of the development of the St. Lawrence seaway. Then, suddenly, they became silent on this subject, and are now on record in opposition to it through their national railroad organization.

When this project was before the Senate in 1944, as an amendment to the river and harbor bill, Senator LA FOLLETTE, of Wisconsin, had occasion to look into the list of stockholders of 30 of the large trunk-line railroads. He pointed out that with few exceptions the greatest majority of individuals in banking and brokerage firms which owned the largest blocks of shares are located in New York or Boston. An analysis of the principal interests and connections of the western railroads reveals that in the majority of cases they are from New York City also.

Then there is another example of a financial group which reversed its stand on the St. Lawrence project. Until about 20 years ago the financial leaders of the East were interested in, and in favor of, the development of the power facilities of this project. When it became obvious that these groups could not take it away from Gov. Al Smith or Franklin D. Roosevelt, or any of their successors, for that matter, and that the Federal Government had adopted a policy of public development, the private groups immediately turned against the whole undertaking.

However, the private groups have not dared to argue their case on this issue. Instead, they have used fantastic stratagems to divert public attention from the real issue. They have told railroad workers that they would lose their jobs, and they have told agricultural groups of the Midwest that foreign agricultural products would swamp the home market.

This strikes at the very heart of the whole idea that I have been trying to get across. Because of this diversionary propaganda it has been extremely difficult—yes; almost impossible—to get down to the main issues at stake in this project; namely, public development of it. It no longer is a question of public development against private development. The only question now is that of public development against no development at all.

Before closing I should like to focus attention anew on that all-important question of determining who represents whom.

During their campaign of misrepresentation, the opponents of the St. Lawrence development have sought to make it appear that all railroads, and par-

ticularly those in Vermont, are opposed to the project.

During the hearings on Senate Joint Resolution 104 before a Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee, Mr. H. H. Powers, president of the Vermont State Railroads Association, appeared against this legislation. According to newspaper reports, Mr. Powers also has made many statements and speeches elsewhere against this project. The impression given by Mr. Powers was that he represented the views of the 11 railroads operating in Vermont, and that he, through the association, was speaking for all of them. In fact, Mr. Powers, in opposing the legislation before the Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee, said:

In expressing these views, I am rehearsing the unanimous conclusions of all of the members of our association.

There has come to my attention some correspondence from Mr. J. A. Rogers, general manager of the Central Vermont Railway, Inc., which is a part of the Canadian National Railways System. Mr. Rogers writes in a letter to Mr. Watson B. Berry, of New York, that Mr. Powers in his statements against the project did not reflect in any way the views of the Central Vermont Railway nor any of its officers. This is most significant, since Mr. Powers is attorney for the Central Vermont Railway. The general manager of the Central Vermont Railway, Mr. Rogers, states further:

The officers of this railway have not engaged in active opposition to the proposed St. Lawrence seaway and power project and will continue to refrain from public comment or action on the subject.

Furthermore, Mr. Powers stated, "organized labor stands solidly with management against this bill," referring to the St. Lawrence legislation. While that may be true of certain elements of organized labor, such as the railroad brotherhoods, this statement certainly does not apply to all of organized labor, as evidenced by the fact that labor groups, representing large memberships of the A. F. of L. and the CIO, testified before the Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee in behalf of the St. Lawrence legislation now pending in the Congress.

At the hearings last spring Mr. John D. Babbage, president of the Rutland Railroad Co., Rutland, Vt., appeared in favor of the legislation. Here is what Mr. Babbage said:

Our trustees, who as trustees are members of the Vermont Railroad Association, authorized Mr. Powers to make the statement that the association of which the trustees, and not the company, are members, is in opposition to this project.

The owners of the property who have their money invested in it are in favor of the project. My board of directors are in favor of it; and on that board are men of substantial interests, among whom are John Jacob Astor 3d; Josiah B. Sutter, of the Monsanto Chemical Co., of St. Louis; Henry P. Erwin, a director of the Riggs Bank, of Washington, D. C., etc., etc.

Thus Mr. Powers stands repudiated by his own company, the Central Vermont Railway, for which he is attorney, and by another Vermont railroad, the Rutland. These two railroads represent over

50 percent of the trackage in the State of Vermont, and are members of the Railroad Association of the State.

Therefore it is clear that many who purport to speak for others do not always have the authority to speak; neither do they necessarily represent the views held by all for whom they allege to speak. There are numerous other examples of the type of opposition to which I am here calling attention. I cite these examples now to illustrate the danger to which this opposition can lead, and to call the attention of the Members of this body to the need for being on the alert in regard to this type of misrepresentation.

I have great hope that the American people and the rank and file Members of Congress will see through this camouflage, and will see to it that this question of the St. Lawrence project will be faced fairly and squarely on its merits. When that happens I have no fear for the outcome.

The time has come when we must peer sharply through the fog of lobbying propaganda if we are to combat the greed and lust for power which are so rampant in our land today. Our future progress is at stake. We cannot—we must not—yield to the forces which seek to deceive us with their propaganda, and thereby shackle us with their monopolies.

#### DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY, ETC., APPROPRIATIONS—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. WAGNER and Mr. WILEY addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma in the chair). The Senator from New York is recognized.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield in order that I may ask that the Senate consider a conference report?

Mr. WAGNER. I understand that the consideration of a conference report is a privileged matter, but I also understand that I shall have leave to proceed with my remarks as soon as the conference report is disposed of.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Yes.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, I must say, in all fairness to the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY], who was responsible for my obtaining the floor a few minutes ago, that I understood the Senator from Maryland was to yield to the Senator from Wisconsin if no objection was made.

Mr. WILEY. He did yield to me, Mr. President.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair has recognized the Senator from New York. The Chair is only following the rules of the Senate.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I submit a conference report on House bill 6739, and ask for its present consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The report will be read.

The Chief Clerk read the conference report, as follows:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate No. 39 to the bill (H. R. 6739) making appropriations



for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have been unable to agree on Senate amendment No. 39.

PAT MCCARRAN,  
KENNETH MCKELLAR,  
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,  
JAS. M. MEAD,  
ABE MURDOCK,  
JOSEPH H. BALL,  
WALLACE H. WHITE, Jr.,  
STYLES BRIDGES,

*Managers on the Part of the Senate.*

BUTLER B. HARE,  
JOHN J. ROONEY,  
M. M. NEELY,  
FRANK B. KEEFE,  
H. CARL ANDERSEN,

*Managers on the part of the House.*

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the conference report?

There being no objection, the conference report was considered and agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its action on a certain amendment of the Senate to House bill 6739, which was read, as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U. S.,  
July 16, 1946.

Resolved, That the House still further insist upon its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 39 to the bill (H. R. 6739) making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes.

Mr. MCCARRAN. Mr. President, I move that the Senate still further insist upon its amendment numbered 39, ask a further conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that the Chair appoint the same conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. MCCARRAN, Mr. MCKELLAR, Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. MEAD, Mr. MURDOCK, Mr. WHITE, Mr. BALL, and Mr. BRIDGES conferees on the part of the Senate at the further conference.

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE SIDNEY HILLMAN

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, will the Senator from New York yield to me for a couple of minutes?

Mr. WAGNER. I yield if the Chair will permit me to hold the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the Senator from New York yields for 2 minutes to the Senator from New Mexico.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute, in my humble way, to the memory of my great fellow American, Sidney Hillman.

The task that Sidney Hillman set himself to do on behalf of the country of his adoption brought about his untimely death as surely as the night follows day. His overtaxed heart had already given him its ominous warning, but to Hillman his life was not too much to give to this, his promised land.

Mr. President, I have frequently reflected upon the debt we owe to those who

seek haven within our borders. The Bible instructs us to "cast thy bread upon the waters"—Ecclesiastes xi, verse 1. The life and death of Sidney Hillman illustrate the wisdom of that ancient Biblical teaching.

Hillman became an American immigrant at the age of 20. That is the age of comprehension, and this young man, having lived for 20 years as a victim of religious, political, and economic oppression, always remembered. Remembering and understanding, he became a veritable watchdog against the root cases of oppression wherever he found them in the country of his mature citizenship.

Mr. President, I frequently feel that we who have known nothing but the blessings of our great democracy, urgently need among us those who have tasted the bitter fruits of oppression. Too often our good fortune overlays the sharpness of our perception, and we forget that to preserve our liberties we must be forever watchful. We tend to rest upon our oars, basking in the sunshine of the accomplishments of our forefathers, and too many of us grow careless of our heritage. The undercurrents of present-day economic, political, religious, and racial oppression escape our slothful attention.

But Hillman, like the immigrant Pilgrims, never yielded to the comforts of a new-found liberty. While we turned our eyes away from the abuses of the sweatshop, he challenged and fought their existence, for he recognized their close resemblance to the oppression from which he had so lately fled. As an outstanding and far-sighted labor leader, he recognized that the welfare of business interests was closely intertwined with that of organized labor. He was in the forefront of those who taught the thesis that Government, responsive to the needs of the people, individually and in union organizations, is the direct responsibility of each and every voting citizen. He ceaselessly educated the people on their sociopolitical duties.

There were many of us who found the active conscientiousness of this immigrant labor leader an irritant and a goad. He dragged us out of our upholstered inertia and forced us to see whether or not we could understand. Hillman became a public conscience and for this he suffered angry abuse together with public acclaim. But in what good company he traveled. For from the time of Christ and before, down through to the relatively modern times of Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln—yes, and Franklin Delano Roosevelt—there has been resentment against those who persistently reminded us of our duties to our fellow men.

The immigrant Hillman treasured our democracy. He knew the great basic fundamental that our democratic system of government will stand as the Rock of Ages just so long as it does not deviate from its dedicated purpose set forth in the Declaration of Independence and the American Constitution. He knew that no other system of government—not communism nor fascism—will win a mass following within it so long as its promised freedom, individual, economic, and religious, is kept. He

knew and constantly reminded us that freedom does not mean freedom to oppress one's brothers.

The haven of refuge from governmental oppression that this country has been since its founding has indeed rewarded us tenfold. Hitler, fool that he was, sent us Lise Meitner and Einstein, without whom the atomic bomb might have been held over our heads rather than in our hands. Let us then be thankful to such men as Hillman and his fellow immigrants with whom God in His grace has rewarded this country's open heart. In death, as in life, we must not forget the prodding of Sidney Hillman's social conscience which lent strength to the muscles of American democracy.

Our adopted son has come and gone. Let it be engraven upon his tombstone: "Here lies Sidney Hillman—immigrant, American patriot, and honored citizen."

Mr. WAGNER. Mr. President, I thank the Senator from New Mexico for the beautiful and fitting tribute he has just paid to Sidney Hillman, who was my great friend, and who was also a great American.

#### EQUAL RIGHTS FOR MEN AND WOMEN

The Senate resumed consideration of the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 61) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to equal rights for men and women.

Mr. WAGNER. Mr. President, all right-thinking people agree without qualification on the broad objective of advancing the welfare and interest of women, and increasing their opportunities in their chosen fields or professions, on an equality with men. This is a fundamental American objective which I will support by every practical means at my command.

Among the practical means of realizing this broad objective, I may cite measures assuring the right of women to hold all public offices open to men, to enter and advance in the professions, to receive equal compensation for equal work, and to be free of certain discriminations still existent in a few States, for example, concerning ownership and use of property.

My objection to the pending amendment is that it departs from the sound principle of hitting each form of remaining discrimination in the manner best suited to its elimination. Instead, the bill proposes a scatter-gun approach, which, in the opinion of eminent legal authorities would "transform every provision of law concerning women into a constitutional issue to be ultimately resolved by the Supreme Court of the United States." The fourteenth amendment to the Constitution already protects every person, including every woman, in his or her right to equal protection of the laws.

Clearly the effect of the proposed amendment is to go beyond that, and to authorize the abrogation of all State and national laws which make any distinction whatever between the rights of men and women. In other words, all existing laws, as proponents of the amendment say,



would have to be "adjusted" to conform with its requirements.

As a matter of sound policy and law administration, I doubt very much the wisdom of such a rigid national rule, admitting of no exceptions or qualifications, applicable to a multitude of laws and situations throughout the several States.

I sympathize, of course, with the effort to do away with State laws which give married women rights inferior to those enjoyed by their husbands in such matters as ownership of real property, contractual status, and control of children. But if a universal leveler is to be employed, would we not also deprive married women of traditional protection in such matters as alimony and support? Would not a precise, mathematical equality call for repeal of those provisions of the Social Security Act and related State laws affording survival benefits to wives, and benefits in connection with maternity care?

These and other questions show the difficulties in the way of an attempt by law to carry the conception of equality of right "to a dry logical extreme."

Mr. President, the question that is foremost in my mind in connection with this amendment is its effect on existing laws for the protection of women employed in industry.

The late Justice Holmes once observed:

It will need more than the nineteenth amendment to convince me that there are no differences between men and women, or that legislation cannot take those differences into account.

This philosophy, so pungently expressed by one of the most beloved of all the truly great men in our history, is shared by the overwhelming majority of our people.

The present generation has seen the movement for protective legislation for women grow into a national crusade, removed from the arena of partisan politics. Today, minimum wage laws for women are in active operation in many States and the District of Columbia, and almost every State in the Union prescribes some limitation on women's maximum workweek. Most of the States prescribe some limitations on the conditions under which women may be employed, especially at night or in hazardous occupations.

This and similar legislation has found a place upon the statute books of enlightened countries the world over. It has stood the test of time and experience. To the legion of women who toil in mill and factory, store and laundry, this legislation has provided essential aid in overcoming the many handicaps that beset them, and in achieving true equality with men in bargaining position. To these workingwomen and to the country at large, this legislation has proved its worth.

The United States Supreme Court has sanctioned such legislation in opinions which recognized that "woman's physical structure and the performance of maternal functions place her at a disadvantage in the struggle for subsistence." The Court has reiterated that such legislation was necessary to protect women in order to secure "a real equality of

right." The Court has affirmed that nothing could be closer to the public interest than the health of women and their protection from unscrupulous and overreaching employers.

Furthermore, as the minority report of the committee emphasizes, this amendment would bar future legislation designed to benefit women. This is especially important as we develop our social-insurance program in the field of maternal care, widows', old-age, and survivors' insurance, and the like. I call especial attention to a memorandum by the general counsel of the Federal Security Agency, written in his individual capacity, showing the adverse affect of the amendment on the Social Security Act. I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at the close of my remarks the text of this memorandum, together with a statement on the legal implications of the proposed amendment, a list of lawyers, legal scholars, and organizations opposed to it, and some individual expressions in opposition.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. TUNNELL in the chair). Without objection, it is so ordered.

(See exhibits A and B.)

Mr. WAGNER. I also ask to have printed a list of the legislation in my own State that may be affected or jeopardized by the pending proposal.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

(See exhibit C.)

Mr. WAGNER. Mr. President, the argument has been made that protective laws for women have forced women out of jobs and have prevented their employment in jobs affected by the regulation. These conclusions are not justified by the facts. On the contrary, there is abundant proof that such protective legislation has resulted on the whole in large benefits to them and to all the labor force.

This was the conclusion to be drawn from an official survey conducted by the Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor in 1926, under the direction of industrial investigators with national reputations for skill and ability.

During the depression years, the Women's Bureau gathered data on the trend of women's employment in certain States, following the application of mandatory wage orders. Figures on women's employment trends were also obtained in certain States after regulatory hour laws had been made effective. In all but one State, proportionate employment of women increased within the industries covered by the labor laws for women. I ask that tables prepared by the Women's Bureau staff in this connection may be printed at the close of my remarks.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

(See exhibit D.)

Mr. WAGNER. At the hearings on Senate Joint Resolution 61, held September 1945, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America (CIO), with a membership of 325,000 workers, of whom two-thirds are women, stated that in its experience this type of legislation does not discriminate nor raise handicaps against women, but on the

other hand has materially raised working standards for them.

After citing the gain in earnings under the first New York minimum-wage order for women, issued in 1933, the union's statement, quoting an official report of the New York State Department of Labor, declares:

In addition to providing higher wages for women and minors, the laundry minimum wage order did not result in excluding women from the industry, and that the proportion of male to female workers remained substantially the same as before these minima were established.

The union also cites the Women's Bureau report on the experience of Rhode Island under a mandatory order for women and minors in wearing-apparel industries, to the effect that women's earnings and employment had increased since a minimum rate was set for the industry. Reviewing the operation of New Jersey's 1940 mandatory minimum-wage order for wearing apparel and allied occupation, the union concludes:

It is our experience, based both on reports of business agents and on surveys of hours and earnings made by the research department of the union, that not only has there been a considerable increase in wages of women workers in these industries since the issuance of the order, but the proportion of women workers to men workers has not changed.

The union's statement continues with this observation:

There are women members of the Amalgamated numbering in the tens of thousands who remember the privations of the period prior to the establishment of State minimum wage legislation for women and minors, and these women are convinced that the adoption of the equal rights amendment would not obtain for them equal rights with men workers, but would instead, remove these rights which they have finally succeeded in having incorporated in State legislation after many years of effort. This is particularly true of women employed in the cleaning and dyeing, laundry, and other intrastate industries where the protection of Federal minimum-wage legislation is not obtainable.

In conclusion, the trade union urges, as the preferable method of working for equalization in rights of workingmen and women, that new beneficial legislation be drafted to liberalize existing protective legislation, and the enactment of similar laws to protect working standards of men. It vigorously opposed the adoption of the equal rights amendment as a method of legislation for the purpose.

It is significant that testimony of sponsors of the pending proposal before the Senate committee shows the merest fragment of support from any person with industrial experience.

The supporting organization which are eulogized in the majority report of the Judiciary Committee for their long continued efforts in behalf of women's interests are made up of professional, cultural, and patriotic types, many of them with very limited membership—all far removed from the problems of the majority of wage earning women whose interests are served by existing legislation.

The argument has been made that we should adopt this proposal in order that



bill (H. R. 6739) entitled "An act making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes."

The message also announced that the Senate still further insists upon its amendment No. 39 to the foregoing bill, disagreed to by the House; asks a still further conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. McCARRAN, Mr. McKELLAR, Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. MEAD, Mr. MURDOCK, Mr. WHITE, Mr. BALL, and Mr. BRIDGES to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

#### DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1947

Mr. HARE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 6739) making appropriations for the Department of Labor and Federal Security Agencies, with Senate amendments thereto and that the House further insist on its disagreement to Senate amendment No. 39.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none and appoints the following conferees: MESSRS. HARE, TARVER, ROONEY, NEELY, ENGEL of Michigan, KEEFE, and H. CARL ANDERSEN.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. DOYLE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances, to include in one a communication from the Federal Council of Churches, and in the other an editorial by William Green.

Mr. GEELAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include five resolutions which were unanimously adopted at the Twenty-sixth Annual Department Encampment, Department of Connecticut, of Veterans of Foreign Wars.

Mr. KELLEY of Pennsylvania asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial from the Pittsburgh Catholic, entitled "To the Point."

Mr. BIEMILLER asked and was given permission to include in the remarks he made in the Committee of the Whole today a newspaper advertisement.

Mr. GAVIN asked and was given permission to revise and extend the remarks he made in the Committee of the Whole today.

Mr. McDONOUGH asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a poem from a blind constituent and also to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial from the Advertiser Review.

Mr. BENDER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in three instances and to include a series of articles written by the editor of the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

Mrs. LUCE asked and was given permission to extend her remarks in the RECORD and include several newspaper articles.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts asked and was given permission to extend her remarks in the RECORD and include a letter from Col. Robert F. Patterson.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts asked and was given permission to extend her remarks in the RECORD and include a statement by a former World War I amputee showing the need for automobiles for amputees.

Mr. PITTENGER (at the request of Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts) was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a statement he made before the Post Office and Post Roads Committee.

#### AMENDMENT TO SOCIAL SECURITY ACT

Mr. EBEHARTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may have until midnight tomorrow night to file supplementary views on the bill (H. R. 7037) to amend the Social Security Act.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

#### SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. CHURCH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that after other special orders today I may address the House for 5 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

#### SITE, ACQUISITION, AND DESIGN OF FEDERAL BUILDINGS

Mr. SABATH, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 714, Rept. No. 2563), which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed:

*Resolved*, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 6917) to provide for the site acquisition and design of Federal buildings, and for other purposes. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and shall continue not to exceed 1 hour to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and the ranking minority member of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the reading of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the same to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

#### FOREIGN SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. SABATH, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 715, Rept. No. 2564), which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed:

*Resolved*, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 6967) to improve, strengthen, and expand the Foreign Service of the United States and to consolidate and revise the laws relating to its administration. That after general

debate, which shall be confined to the bill and shall continue not to exceed 2 hours, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and the ranking minority member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the reading of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the same to the House with such amendments as shall have been adopted and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

#### PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. GORE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

#### AMENDMENT TO SOCIAL SECURITY ACT

Mr. GORE. Mr. Speaker, I believe the Members of this body will be very interested, and I know many will be surprised, at an analysis of the compromise bill amending the Social Security Act which it is anticipated will soon be before this body for consideration.

There is something wrong with it, badly wrong. Ninety percent of the new Federal expenditure which it provides for old-age assistance will go to five States; the remaining 10 percent will go to 26 States, while the increase for 17 States will be exactly zero.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GORE. I yield to the able gentleman from West Virginia.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Am I correctly informed that no increase will go to West Virginia?

Mr. GORE. That is right. No increase would go to the needy old people of West Virginia and I do not think that is fair, especially so when by the terms of the bill more than \$24,000,000 would go to the old people of only five States.

Mr. Speaker, H. R. 7037, the compromise bill amending the Social Security Act, which it is anticipated will be presented for consideration within the next few days, does a great injustice to the needy old people of a great many States.

I have never thought that need stopped with a State line nor that rank discrimination between our citizens should be perpetrated by the Federal Government.

H. R. 7037 increases the inequity of existing disbursement of Federal social-security funds. For instance, I have before me a chart compiled by the Social Security Board which shows that by this bill the old people most direly in need of increased assistance would receive no increase whatsoever. In a great many other States the needy old people would receive very little increase by this bill. But on the other hand, Mr. Speaker, five States would receive very large additional Federal assistance. That would be unfair treatment. That would be discrimination: We must not do it.

By terms of H. R. 7037 increased assistance would be provided for States beginning with October 1, 1946, and running through December 31, 1947—five quarters. I would like to point out that States would have little opportunity, to say nothing of ability, to meet the in-



Increased requirements in order to benefit from the provisions of H. R. 7037 before October 1. On the other hand, some States already have State laws and State programs by reason of which they could receive immediate benefit of the augmented Federal funds provided by this bill; but that would be of little consolation to the needy old people in a majority of the States where only a pittance is now being provided and where in a great many cases the States are simply not able to match Federal funds already available. I understand that it was the able young Member from Arkansas on the committee, the Honorable WILBUR MILLS, who insisted that this provision be limited to the five-quarter period.

Before going further, I would like to show the actual amount of increased Federal expenditure provided for each State over the present rate by H. R. 7037 for old-age assistance:

State:	Increase over 1943-44 rate of expenditure
Alabama.....	\$4, 000
Alaska.....	25, 000
Arizona.....	355, 000
Arkansas.....	
California.....	13, 031, 000
Colorado.....	1, 496, 000
Connecticut.....	200, 000
Delaware.....	
District of Columbia.....	5, 000
Florida.....	
Georgia.....	
Hawaii.....	
Idaho.....	14, 000
Illinois.....	271, 000
Indiana.....	
Iowa.....	146, 000
Kansas.....	302, 000
Kentucky.....	
Louisiana.....	126, 000
Maine.....	8, 000
Maryland.....	2, 000
Massachusetts.....	4, 969, 000
Michigan.....	72, 000
Minnesota.....	40, 000
Mississippi.....	
Missouri.....	
Montana.....	10, 000
Nebraska.....	
Nevada.....	82, 000
New Hampshire.....	6, 000
New Jersey.....	250, 000
New Mexico.....	155, 000
New York.....	2, 810, 000
North Carolina.....	
North Dakota.....	32, 000
Ohio.....	32, 000
Oklahoma.....	60, 000
Oregon.....	71, 000
Pennsylvania.....	58, 000
Rhode Island.....	85, 000
South Carolina.....	
South Dakota.....	
Tennessee.....	
Texas.....	
Utah.....	326, 000
Vermont.....	
Virginia.....	
Washington.....	2, 200, 000
West Virginia.....	
Wisconsin.....	34, 000
Wyoming.....	6, 000
Total.....	27, 289, 000

Source: Social Security Board.

Mr. Speaker, I submit that this is wrong, that by this bill the gross inequity now prevailing is only made worse.

What is the remedy? We must amend the bill. If we are afforded no opportunity of doing so by the terms of the rule

presented for the purpose of governing consideration of the bill, then we must vote down the previous question on the rule and amend it so as to give the House an opportunity to correct this wrong. It is said that we cannot write legislation on the floor. Well, Mr. Speaker, I think we can do better than the committee has done on H. R. 7027; certainly no worse. Anyway, I am not one of those who is willing to delegate to one small committee of the House the sole and unquestioned right and responsibility of writing all of the country's laws affecting social security in which the whole people as well as the whole Congress is interested, vitally interested, giving it to us in a confused, jumbled manner, saying merely, "Take it or leave it."

The Social Security Board recommended a formula for correcting some of the rank inequities of the social-security program. The Ways and Means Committee reported a bill on July 1 embodying the variable matching formula for distribution of Federal funds for old-age assistance. But for some reason, unknown to me, the committee has now backed down and on July 15 reported a new bill, H. R. 7037, which worsens instead of bettering the present situation. True, there are some features in the bill which all of us would like to support, particularly the provisions relating to veterans' benefits, but those benefits for veterans need not be adversely affected even though it becomes necessary to defeat outright H. R. 7037, because the Senate has already passed a separate bill embodying these benefits for veterans, and I am sure that the chairman of the committee could call this separate veterans' bill up in the House and pass it by unanimous consent.

There is another feature of the bill in which some Members may be interested, and that is the provision which freezes the social-security tax rate. The Congress appropriated \$50,000 for the Ways and Means Committee to employ a technical staff to make a study of this question. The competent Calhoun staff was employed by the committee, and after exhaustive study the staff recommended that the social-security tax rate be increased. The Social Security Board also urgently recommended an increase. At first accepting and acting favorably upon this recommendation, the committee has now done a right-about face, reporting a bill freezing the rate. The freezing of the social-security rate, embodied in H. R. 7037, is contrary to the best judgment of the most competent technical advisers available to the Congress, and yet by the rule we are asked to swallow this bill in toto with no opportunity to dot an "i" or cross a "t."

But however Members feel about freezing or increasing the social-security tax rate, the injustices and inequities of the Federal old-age assistance program should be corrected, at least ameliorated, not worsened.

The variable-matching formula may not be a perfect method for allocation of Federal funds for old-age assistance, but it is a step in the direction of equality of treatment by the Federal Government of

the individual aged citizen in need of assistance.

After careful study, technical experts have devised the formula which in their opinion would best meet the needs of the program which after trial has been found to work unfairly and inadequately. Indeed, the Ways and Means Committee, by a heavy majority, I am informed, recommended adoption of the formula in a report accompanying H. R. 6911. I hope the Congress will have an opportunity to consider this formula. Perhaps the House might want to substitute H. R. 6911 for H. R. 7037. In order that Members may know just how it would affect each State's old-age assistance program, I am listing below the amount of Federal expenditures for old-age assistance to each State in 1943-44, the amount which would be provided by H. R. 6911, and a third column which shows the increase provided by H. R. 6911 over the 1943-44 disbursement:

Old-age assistance from Federal funds in 1943-44 and under H. R. 6911

State	1943-44	Total	Increase over 1943-44
Total.....	\$326, 870, 000	\$428, 444, 000	\$101, 574, 000
Alabama.....	2, 325, 000	4, 650, 000	2, 325, 000
Alaska.....	253, 000	273, 000	20, 000
Arizona.....	2, 185, 000	3, 153, 000	968, 000
Arkansas.....	2, 470, 000	4, 944, 000	2, 474, 000
California.....	36, 522, 000	52, 038, 000	15, 517, 000
Colorado.....	8, 907, 000	11, 390, 000	2, 482, 000
Connecticut.....	2, 798, 000	3, 090, 000	292, 000
Delaware.....	139, 000	139, 000	0
District of Columbia.....	497, 000	501, 000	4, 000
Florida.....	4, 272, 000	6, 414, 000	2, 142, 000
Georgia.....	4, 412, 000	8, 827, 000	4, 415, 000
Hawaii.....	171, 000	171, 000	0
Idaho.....	1, 083, 000	2, 055, 000	373, 000
Illinois.....	24, 609, 000	25, 706, 000	1, 097, 000
Indiana.....	8, 601, 000	8, 601, 000	0
Iowa.....	8, 268, 000	9, 446, 000	1, 177, 000
Kansas.....	4, 617, 000	5, 706, 000	1, 089, 000
Kentucky.....	3, 408, 000	6, 816, 000	3, 408, 000
Louisiana.....	4, 633, 000	9, 457, 000	4, 824, 000
Maine.....	2, 273, 000	2, 564, 000	291, 000
Maryland.....	1, 884, 000	1, 919, 000	35, 000
Massachusetts.....	16, 261, 000	20, 236, 000	3, 975, 000
Michigan.....	14, 742, 000	15, 179, 000	437, 000
Minnesota.....	9, 658, 000	12, 299, 000	2, 638, 000
Mississippi.....	1, 462, 000	2, 922, 000	1, 461, 000
Missouri.....	13, 382, 000	17, 031, 000	3, 648, 000
Montana.....	1, 886, 000	1, 946, 000	60, 000
Nebraska.....	3, 948, 000	5, 236, 000	1, 283, 000
Nevada.....	457, 000	528, 000	72, 000
New Hampshire.....	1, 082, 000	1, 496, 000	414, 000
New Jersey.....	4, 063, 000	4, 203, 000	200, 000
New Mexico.....	920, 000	1, 846, 000	926, 000
New York.....	20, 205, 000	22, 458, 000	2, 253, 000
North Carolina.....	2, 276, 000	4, 549, 000	2, 273, 000
North Dakota.....	1, 880, 000	1, 865, 000	485, 000
Ohio.....	21, 390, 000	21, 710, 000	320, 000
Oklahoma.....	11, 409, 000	22, 812, 000	11, 403, 000
Oregon.....	3, 525, 000	3, 731, 000	206, 000
Pennsylvania.....	14, 872, 000	15, 250, 000	378, 000
Rhode Island.....	1, 271, 000	1, 339, 000	69, 000
South Carolina.....	1, 667, 000	3, 336, 000	1, 669, 000
South Dakota.....	1, 796, 000	2, 695, 000	899, 000
Tennessee.....	3, 693, 000	7, 380, 000	3, 686, 000
Texas.....	22, 357, 000	36, 509, 000	14, 153, 000
Utah.....	2, 828, 000	3, 452, 000	625, 000
Vermont.....	627, 000	831, 000	204, 000
Virginia.....	1, 185, 000	1, 706, 000	521, 000
Washington.....	13, 537, 000	15, 582, 000	2, 045, 000
West Virginia.....	1, 741, 000	3, 380, 000	1, 639, 000
Wisconsin.....	7, 743, 000	8, 383, 000	641, 000
Wyoming.....	640, 000	694, 000	53, 000

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks and to include certain compilations prepared by the Social Security Board.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.









6. TREASURY-POST OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL. Both Houses agreed to a further conference report on this bill, H. R. 5452 (pp. 9571-2, 9621). This bill will now be sent to the President.
7. WOMEN'S RIGHTS. Rejected S. J. Res. 61, proposing an amendment to the Constitution providing for equal rights for men and women (vote was 38 for, 35 against, but 2/3 was required) (pp. 9527-35).
8. MINERALS. Senate conferees were appointed on S. 1236, to amend the Mineral Leasing Act in order to promote development of oil and gas on the public domain (p. 9549).
9. BANKING AND CURRENCY. Both Houses agreed to the conference report on H. R. 4590, to authorize the use by industry of Government silver (pp. 9550, 9604-5). This bill will now be sent to the President.
10. HAWAII. The Territories and Insular Affairs Committee reported without amendment H. R. 3361, to provide that U. S. use of lands in Hawaii for war purposes which may prevent the performance of any condition of sale, shall not cause forfeiture of the lands (S. Rept. 1762) (p. 9536).

HOUSE - July 19

11. LABOR-FEDERAL SECURITY APPROPRIATION BILL. Agreed to a further conference report on this bill, H. R. 6739, which modifies the NLRB item so as to prevent it from organizing or assisting in organizing of agricultural laborers as that term is defined in the Fair Labor Standards Act (pp. 9621-2).
12. UNESCO. Chairman Bloom of the Foreign Affairs Committee requested House concurrence in the Senate amendments to H. J. Res. 305, to provide for U. S. participation in the United Nations, Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization, but withdrew the request temporarily after discussion (p. 9622).
13. CONGRESSIONAL REORGANIZATION. Rep. Monroney, Okla., inserted and discussed the House report on the congressional-reorganization bill, S. 2177 (pp. 9623-35).
14. SUBSIDIES; TAXATION. Rep. Rogers, Mass., recommended reduction of taxes in the amount of discontinued subsidies, saying "the people should not pay twice" (p. 9636).
15. PRICE CONTROL. Rep. Bryson, S. C., spoke in favor of price-control continuation and expressed the hope that a satisfactory compromise will be worked out (pp. 9636-7).
16. CONTRACTS. The Judiciary Committee reported with amendments S. 1477, to authorize relief in certain cases where work, supplies, or services have been furnished for Government under contracts during the war (H. Rept. 2576) (p. 9638).
17. EDUCATION; LANDS. The Public Lands Committee reported with amendment H. R. 7038, to provide for sale of certain public lands in the States for the use and benefit of the State public educational institutions (H. Rept. 2580) (p. 9638).

18. PERSONNEL. Concurred in Senate amendment to H.R. 6432, to permit department and agency heads to designate disbursing officers to make payments of claims directly to Government employees and former employees for the difference between amounts of overtime, leave, and holiday compensation computed at day rates and overtime, leave, and holiday compensation computed at night rates pursuant to Comptroller General decisions (p. 9576). This bill will now be sent to the President.
19. WATER POLLUTION. Rep. Pittenger, Minn., urged immediate action on legislation to control and prevent water pollution (pp. 9576-7).
20. RESEARCH; ATOMIC ENERGY. Continued debate on S. 1717, for the control and development of atomic energy (pp. 9591-621).
21. CREDIT UNIONS. Concurred in Senate amendment to H.R. 6372, to amend the Federal Credit Union Act so as to permit recovery within two years of charges for greater amounts of interest than are allowed under the Act; to provide for issuance of shares in joint tenancy; to authorize payments from union funds of premiums for bonds required; and to limit individual loans to \$200 or 10% of the paid-in and unimpaired capital and surplus of the credit union, or not in excess of \$300 unless the amount over \$300 is adequately secured (p. 9605). This bill will now be sent to the President.

HOUSE - July 20

22. FOREIGN RELATIONS. Passed as reported H.R. 6967, the proposed Foreign Service Act of 1946, to improve, strengthen, and expand the Foreign Service and to consolidate and revise the laws relating to its administration; includes provisions for cooperation with other departments (pp. 9699-717). For provisions of bill see Digest 134).  
Conferees were appointed on H.J. Res. 305, to provide for U.S. participation in the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (p. 9724).  
Passed as reported H.R. 6646, to establish the Office of Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs (pp. 9721-3).
23. INFORMATION; FOREIGN RELATIONS. Passed with amendments H.R. 4982, to enable the State Department more effectively to carry out its responsibilities in the foreign field by means of (a) public dissemination abroad of information about the U.S., and (b) promotion of the interchange of persons, knowledge, and skills between the U.S. and the peoples of other countries (pp. 9717-21).
24. BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS. Rep. Lanham, Tex., made and withdrew a request to suspend the rules and pass H.R. 6917, to provide site acquisition and design of Federal buildings and to give FWA additional powers over the construction and operation of public buildings (p. 9726). Rep. Lanham had previously asked unanimous consent for the consideration of the bill, but Rep. Buck, N.Y., objected (pp. 9724-6).
25. REORGANIZATION. Rep. Manasco asked unanimous consent for the consideration of H.J. Res. 382, providing for the taking effect of Reorganization Plan No. 1, except for the provision regarding the National Housing Agency; but withdrew his request when Rep. Taber, N.Y., stated that he would have to object (p. 9726).  
The Rules Committee reported a resolution for the consideration of S. 2177, the LaFollette congressional-reorganization bill (p. 9733).



to the discharge of its responsibilities, personnel may be employed and their compensation fixed without regard to such laws. Attorneys appointed under this paragraph may appear for and represent the Commission in any case in any court. The Commission shall make adequate provision for administrative review of any determination to dismiss any employee;

(5) acquire such materials, property, equipment, and facilities, establish or construct such buildings and facilities, and modify such buildings and facilities from time to time as it may deem necessary, and construct, acquire, provide, or arrange for such facilities and services (at project sites where such facilities and services are not available) for the housing, health, safety, welfare, and recreation of personnel employed by the Commission as it may deem necessary;

(6) with the consent of the agency concerned, utilize or employ the services or personnel of any Government agency or any State or local government, or voluntary or uncompensated personnel, to perform such functions on its behalf as may appear desirable;

(7) acquire, purchase, lease, and hold real and personal property as agent of and on behalf of the United States and to sell, lease, grant, and dispose of such real and personal property as provided in this act;

(8) contract for the expenditure of funds for the purposes specified in section 10 (b) without regard to the provisions of section 87 of the act of January 12, 1895 (28 Stat. 622), and section 11 of the act of March 1, 1919 (40 Stat. 1270; U. S. C., title 44, sec. 111); and

(9) without regard to the provisions of the Surplus Property Act of 1944 or any other law, make such disposition as it may deem desirable of (A) radioactive materials, and (B) any other property the special disposition of which is, in the opinion of the Commission, in the interest of the national security.

(b) Security: The President may, in advance, exempt any specific action of the Commission in a particular matter from the provisions of law relating to contracts whenever he determines that such action is essential in the interest of the common defense and security.

(c) Advisory committees: The members of the General Advisory Committee established pursuant to section 2 (b) and the members of advisory boards established pursuant to subsection (a) (1) of this section may serve as such without regard to the provisions of sections 109 and 113 of the Criminal Code (18 U. S. C., secs. 198 and 203) or section 19 (e) of the Contract Settlement Act of 1944, except insofar as such sections may prohibit any such member from receiving compensation in respect of any particular matter which directly involves the Commission or in which the Commission is directly interested.

Mr. THOMASON. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the Chair, Mr. GORE, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (S. 1717) for the development and control of atomic energy, had come to no resolution thereon.

TREASURY AND POST OFFICE DEPARTMENTS APPROPRIATION BILL, 1947

Mr. O'NEAL submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (H. R. 5452) making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes:

#### CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate numbered 7 to the bill (H. R. 5452) making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

Amendment numbered 7: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 7, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: Omit the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment; and the Senate agree to the same.

EMMET O'NEAL,  
HERMAN P. KOPPLEMANN,  
CLARENCE CANNON,  
THOMAS D'ALESSANDRO, Jr.,  
JOHN TABER,  
GORDON CANFIELD,

*Managers on the Part of the House.*

KENNETH MCKELLAR,  
PAT MCCARRAN,  
CARL HAYDEN,  
THEODORE FRANCIS GREEN,  
WALLACE H. WHITE, Jr.,  
CHAN GURNEY,  
CLYDE M. REED,

*Managers on the Part of the Senate.*

#### STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5452) making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, submit the following report in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to such amendment:

#### TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Amendment No. 7: Eliminates language proposing amendments to the Silver Purchase Act, the repeal of the transactions tax on silver bullion and prohibiting ceiling prices on silver and silver products.

EMMET O'NEAL,  
HERMAN P. KOPPLEMANN,  
CLARENCE CANNON,  
THOMAS D'ALESSANDRO, Jr.,  
JOHN TABER,  
GORDON CANFIELD,

*Managers on the Part of the House.*

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the conference report on the bill H. R. 5452.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the conference report.

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the conference report.

The previous question was ordered.

The conference report was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY APPROPRIATIONS, 1947—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. HARE submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (H. R. 6739) making appropriations for the Department of Labor, Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes:

#### CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate numbered 39 to the bill (H. R. 6739) making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

Amendment numbered 39: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 39, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out by said amendment insert the following: "Provided further, That no part of the funds appropriated in this title shall be available to organize or assist in organizing agricultural laborers, or used in connection with investigations, hearings, directives, or orders concerning bargaining units composed of agricultural laborers as referred to in section 2 (3) of the Act of July 5, 1935 (49 Stat. 450), and as defined in section 3 (f) of the Act of June 25, 1938 (52 Stat. 1060)"; and the Senate agree to the same.

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*Managers on the Part of the House.*

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JOSEPH H. BALL,  
WALLACE H. WHITE, Jr.,  
STYLES BRIDGES  
(By J. H. B.),

*Managers on the Part of the Senate.*

#### STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference of the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on amendment No. 39 of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6739) making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year 1947, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the action agreed upon by the conferees and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

The language agreed upon by the conferees differs from the original House language by preventing the use of any funds appropriated to the National Labor Relations Board for the purpose of organizing or assisting in organizing agricultural laborers, and further provides that the definition of "agricultural labor" as applied to the inhibition on the expenditure of funds for any hearings, investigation, directives, or orders by the National Labor Relations Board for collective-bargaining units composed of agricultural laborers shall be the definition contained in the Fair Labor Standards Act instead of the definition contained in the Social Security Act as provided in the original House language.

BUTLER B. HARE,  
MATTHEW M. NEELY,  
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H. CARL ANDERSEN,

*Managers on the Part of the House.*

Mr. HARE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the conference report on the bill (H. R. 6739) making appropriations for the Department of Labor, Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes.



The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the report.

Mr. HARE. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the conference report.

The previous question was ordered.

The conference report was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

# UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

Mr. BLOOM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 305) entitled "Joint resolution providing for membership and participation by the United States in the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization," and authorizing an appropriation therefor, with Senate amendments thereto, and concur in the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

The Clerk read the Senate amendments, as follows:

Page 2, lines 11 and 12, strike out "and must have been such for at least fifteen years."

Page 3, line 9, after "Cooperation", insert "of not to exceed one hundred members."

Page 3, line 9, strike out after "Cooperation." over to and including "States." in line 3, page 4, and insert "Such Commission shall be appointed by the Secretary of State and shall consist of (a) not more than sixty representatives of principal national, voluntary organizations interested in educational, scientific, and cultural matters; and (b) not more than forty outstanding persons selected by the Secretary of State, including not more than ten persons holding office under or employed by the Government of the United States, not more than fifteen representatives of the educational, scientific, and cultural interests of State and local governments, and not more than fifteen persons chosen at large. The Secretary of State is authorized to name in the first instance fifty of the principal national voluntary organizations, each of which shall be invited to designate one representative for appointment to the National Commission. Thereafter, the National Commission shall periodically review and, if deemed advisable, revise the list of such organizations designating representatives in order to achieve a desirable rotation among organizations represented."

Page 4, line 12, strike out "committee not exceeding fifteen persons" and insert "committee, and may designate such other committees as may prove necessary."

Page 4, line 15, strike out "it" and insert "them."

Page 5, lines 1 and 2, strike out "and must have been such for at least five years."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, will the gentleman explain the Senate amendments?

Mr. BLOOM. I took this matter up with the gentleman from New Hampshire [Mr. MERROW], who introduced the bill, who went over to London as your representative.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. But I would like to know a little bit about it also.

Mr. BLOOM. Well, they are simply perfecting amendments.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Just what do the Senate amendments provide? What is the substance of them?

Mr. BLOOM. Two of the amendments remove an implication which the Senate felt to be unsound law. These amendments removed restrictions which provided that naturalized American citizens must have been naturalized at least 15 years before serving as representatives or alternates and at least 5 years before serving on the national commission. The Department of State had requested that these two provisions be eliminated and the Senate report supported the Department's thought that any law which implies that a native-born citizen is superior to a foreign-born citizen, or that a citizen naturalized for 15 years is better than one naturalized for 5 years, is unsound law.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. The Senate is not amending this bill just for the sake of amending it. It must have some purpose. Now, what were the amendments?

Mr. BLOOM. The third amendment, which has the approval of the State Department, relates to section 3 of the joint resolution. I believe that there will be no objection to the changes made by the Senate.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I think we had better ask the gentleman to let this go over until tomorrow, until I have a chance to look over the amendments.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. The gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. MUNDT] and the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. RYTER] were the principal protagonists of amendments along this line. It seems to me that the changes which the Senate have made do not at all change the principles for which those gentlemen contended so ably before our committee. Am I not correct in that?

Mr. RYTER. Mr. Speaker, the principal change consists of the composition of this National Advisory Commission who are delegates to the UNESCO set-up. The House voted the original methods, which I had introduced, calling for the creation of this National Advisory Commission, to consist of representatives of the principal national educational, scientific, and cultural bodies in the United States. It took away from the Secretary of State the appointive power and left it to the selection of one or two individuals to be selected by this principal original organization. Originally the bill called for a body of 15, and allowed a certain amount of elasticity, so that thereafter this Commission might form the rules and regulations with reference to organizations interested in scientific and cultural matters. The Senate amendment places a ceiling of a hundred, but gives the principal private national organizations 60 of those 100 representatives, and divides the 40 amongst the other organizations upon a State and local basis. That amendment is agreeable to the proponents of the original amendment to the House version.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. The ordinary practice is that when legisla-

tion of this character is to be brought up, I should have an opportunity to look it over before unanimous consent is requested. When that is not done, I generally object until I have had that privilege.

Mr. RYTER. I trust that my explanation supplies the gentleman with the necessary information. If there are any other questions I will be glad to answer them.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I think the gentleman should withdraw his request for the moment, and then we will see what we can do tomorrow.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I yield.

Mr. McCORMACK. This experience best illustrates the wisdom of the policy that exists among the leadership. It is based upon courtesy. I know there is no intent to be discourteous, but the custom and the practice of consulting the leadership on both sides and the Speaker before unanimous-consent requests are made should be strictly adhered to. My remarks are not to be construed as criticism, but what has happened here best illustrates the situation. The gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MARTIN] is minority leader. I knew nothing about this myself. I assumed the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MARTIN] had been consulted. It is also wise to consult with the members of the minority party, the ranking members, on the committee, to whom the minority leader looks for their suggestions or advice or guidance.

Mr. BLOOM. Mr. Speaker, let me say that I did not intend to bring this up this afternoon but the Committee of the Whole having risen as early as it did I thought it would facilitate matters to call it up. I had spoken to the gentleman before. I am sorry I did not consult the minority leader.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. We are approaching what we hope are the closing days of the session and there are likely to be many pieces of legislation called up by unanimous consent. If the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK] and myself do not have the opportunity of looking it over we are likely to let legislation go through that some of the membership did not expect would go through.

Mr. BLOOM. I will say to the gentleman that it is my mistake. I did not know there was going to be any controversy about it.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. There is no controversy about it as far as I know but we do not like the way it is called up without prior consultation.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from New York withdraw his request?

Mr. BLOOM. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw the request.

## — HOUR OF MEETING TOMORROW

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet at 10 o'clock tomorrow.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.



## LABOR-FEDERAL SECURITY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1947

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JULY 19, 1946.—Ordered to be printed

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MR. HARE, from the committee of conference, submitted the following

### CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 6739]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate numbered 39 to the bill (H. R. 6739) making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

#### Amendment numbered 39:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 39, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter stricken out by said amendment insert the following: : *Provided further, That no part of the funds appropriated in this title shall be available to organize or assist in organizing agricultural laborers, or used in connection with investigations, hearings, directives, or orders concerning bargaining units composed of agricultural laborers as referred to in section 2 (3) of the Act of July 5, 1935 (49 Stat. 450), and as defined in section 3 (f) of the Act of June 25, 1938 (52 Stat. 1060); and the Senate agree to the same.*

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*Managers on the Part of the Senate.*

STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House at the conference of the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on amendment No. 39 of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6739) making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year 1947 and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the action agreed upon by the conferees and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

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26. RECLAMATION. Passed without amendment, S. 2372, to authorize the construction of the Lewiston Orchards, Idaho, reclamation project (pp. 9726-7).
27. RESEARCH; ATOMIC ENERGY. Passed 265-79, with amendments S. 1717, the atomic-energy bill (pp. 9672-90).
28. PATENTS. Conferees were appointed on H.R. 5223, to extend temporarily the time for filing applications for patents, and for action of the U.S. Patent Office with respect thereto (p. 9727).
29. PERSONNEL. Rep. Randolph, W.Va., inserted a Civil Service Committee subcommittee report on their investigation of the loyalty among Federal workers and employment practices within Government agencies (pp. 9728-30).
30. HEALTH. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for the consideration of S. 191, to amend the Public Health Service Act to authorize grants to States for surveying their hospitals and public health centers and for planning construction of additional facilities, and to authorize grants to assist in such construction (p. 9733).
31. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Majority Leader McCormack announced the program for this week as follows: Mon., District day; Tues., the price-control conference report if one has been submitted, and the social security bill, H.R. 7037; Wed., Calendar Wednesday; Thurs., Consent and Private Calendars; and the LaFollete congressional-reorganization bill, a bill to establish three additional Assistant Secretaries of Commerce, and a bill to extend RFC will also be considered during the week (pp. 9727-8).
32. ADJOURNED until Mon., July 22 (p. 9732).

SENATE - July 20

33. LABOR-FEDERAL SECURITY APPROPRIATION BILL. Agreed to a further conference report on this bill, H. R. 6739, and to an amendment which modifies the item on ILRB so as to prevent it from organizing or assisting in organizing of agricultural laborers as that term is defined in the Fair Labor Standards Act (pp. 9641-2). This bill will now be sent to the President.
34. PRICE CONTROL. Sen. Reed, Kans., stated that since the expiration of price control there has been a regular flow of corn from the farms through the regular channels to the shortage areas and inserted tables showing corn receipts at primary markets (pp. 9669-70).  
Sen. Wherry, Nebr., inserted reports from the livestock markets, which he says show "a good proportion of cattle selling at lower than the prices that prevailed during the last week in June", and letters urging the dropping of controls on grain and poultry (pp. 9670-1).  
Received a Los Angeles, Calif., citizens' petition urging the continuation of price control (p. 9639).
35. RECESSED until Mon., July 22 (p. 9671).

BILLS INTRODUCED - July 19

36. LABOR. S. 2457, by Sen. Thomas, Utah, to promote the welfare of the people by establishing a publicly supported adult labor extension program. To Education and Labor Committee. (p. 9536).

37. VETERANS' HOUSING. S. 2459, by Sen. Pepper, Fla., to extend the maturity for mortgages under the National Housing Act in the case of property owned by veterans of World War II. To Banking and Currency Committee. (p. 9536.)

BILLS INTRODUCED - July 20.

38. PERSONNEL. S. 2463, by Sen. Guffey, Pa., to increase the rates of compensation of officers and employees of the Federal Government. To Civil Service Committee. (p. 9640.)  
S. 2464, by Sen. Taylor, Idaho, to provide for the uniform administration of efficiency ratings. To Civil Service Committee. (p. 9640.)  
H.R. 7096, by Rep. Hess, Ohio, declaring August 14 of each year a legal holiday. To Judiciary Committee. (p. 9733.)
39. FOREIGN RELATIONS. H.R. 7093, by Rep. Flannagan, Va., to promote the agriculture of the U.S. by acquiring and diffusing useful information regarding agriculture in the foreign field. To Agriculture Committee. (p. 9733.)
40. REORGANIZATION. H.R. 7094, by Rep. Pittenger, Minn., to repeal the Reorganization Act of 1945. To Expenditures in the Executive Departments Committee. (p. 9733.)

ITEMS IN APPENDIX - July 19

41. COOPERATIVES. Speech in the House by Rep. Patman, Tex., discussing the Small Business Committee's report on farm and other cooperatives and inserting the conclusions of that committee (pp. A4489-92).
42. FOOD PRICES. Rep. Buchanan, Pa., inserted a Potter-McCune Co.'s (wholesale grocers, McKeesport, Pa.) letter citing increased food prices and urging increased production as a means of decreasing prices (p. A4499).  
Extension of remarks of Rep. Rockwell, Colo., stating that meat prices in Denver, Colo., are under OPA ceilings due to the increased supplies diverted from the black market and inserting statistics on the subject (pp. A4512-3).
43. DAIRY PRODUCTS. Extension of remarks of Rep. Schwabe, Okla., urging the continued decontrol of dairy products and inserting two dairy companies' letters on the subject (p. A4519).
44. SMALL BUSINESS. Extension of remarks of Rep. Patman, Tex., stating that few private organizations are aiding small business, commending the Washington Small Business Newsletter for its aid to small business, and inserting Jesse Robison's (WSBN) statement on the subject (pp. A4495-7).
45. TRANSPORTATION. Sen. Tunnell, Del., inserted a Wilmington (Del.) Morning News editorial favoring H.R. 2536, to authorize ICC to supervise freight-rate agreements between carriers and excepts such carriers from prosecution under Federal antitrust laws (p. A4497).
46. FOREIGN TRADE. Rep. Celler, N.Y., inserted Commerce Secretary Wallace's, and other's, statements favoring expansion of the foreign-trade zone at New Orleans (pp. A4502-3).
47. RESEARCH; ATOMIC ENERGY. Extension of remarks of Rep. McDonough, Calif., opposing S. 1717 as amended and favoring recommitment to the committee (p. A4506).  
Rep. Rogers, Mass., inserted a N.Y. Herald Tribune editorial favoring War



# NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION—EDITORIAL FROM SEATTLE STAR

[Mr. MAGNUSON asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial entitled "A Bill More Important to You Even Than QPA," published in the Seattle Star of July 13, 1946, which appears in the Appendix.]

# VOTING RECORDS OF SENATORS—EDITORIAL FROM WASHINGTON POST

[Mr. TAYLOR asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial entitled "Voting Records," published in the Washington Post of July 12, 1946, which appears in the Appendix.]

# SOVIET FOREIGN POLICY—ARTICLE BY SCOTT NEARING

[Mr. TAYLOR asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article on Soviet foreign policy entitled "As Others See Us," written by Scott Nearing, which appears in the Appendix.]

# CALL OF THE ROLL

Mr. BARKLEY. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Alken	Hayden	Overton
Andrews	Hill	Pepper
Ball	Hoe	Radcliffe
Barkley	Huffman	Reed
Bilbo	Johnson, Colo.	Revercomb
Brewster	Knowland	Robertson
Brooks	La Follette	Shipstead
Burch	Langer	Smith
Bushfield	Lucas	Stanfill
Capehart	McCarran	Swift
Capper	McClellan	Taft
Carville	McKellar	Taylor
Connally	McMahon	Thomas, Okla.
Cordon	Magnuson	Thomas, Utah
Donnell	Maybank	Tunnell
Downey	Millikin	Vandenberg
Ferguson	Mitchell	Wagner
Fulbright	Moore	Wherry
George	Morse	White
Gerry	Murdock	Wiley
Green	Murray	Willis
Guffey	Myers	Wilson
Gurney	O'Daniel	Young
Hart	O'Mahoney	

Mr. HILL. I announce that the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. BAILEY] and the Senator from Idaho [Mr. GOSSETT] are absent because of illness.

The Senator from Montana [Mr. WHEELER] is absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] is absent because of a death in his family.

The Senator from Missouri [Mr. BRIGGS], the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND], the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. JOHNSTON], the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. KILGORE], the Senator from Arizona [Mr. McFARLAND], the Senator from New York [Mr. MEAD], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. STEWART], and the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. WALSH] are detained on public business.

The Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD] and the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ] are absent on official business.

The Senator from New Mexico [Mr. HATCH] is absent on official business, having been appointed a member of the President's Evaluation Commission in connection with the test of atomic bombs on naval vessels at Bikini.

The Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER] and the Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS] are absent on official business, having been appointed to the commission on the part of the Senate to participate in the Philippine independence ceremonies.

Mr. WHERRY. The Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL] is absent on official business, having been appointed a member of the President's Evaluation Commission in connection with the test of atomic bombs on naval vessels at Bikini.

The Senator from Iowa [Mr. HICKENLOOPER] is absent by leave of the Senate on official business as a member of the Special Committee on Atomic Energy.

The Senator from Nebraska [Mr. BUTLER] is absent on official business, being a member of the commission appointed to attend the Philippine independence ceremonies.

The Senator from Vermont [Mr. AUSTIN], the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES], and the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. HAWKES] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Delaware [Mr. BUCK] is absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY] is absent on official business.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Seventy-one Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

# LEAVES OF ABSENCE

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to be excused from further attendance on the Senate today.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, leave is granted.

Mr. CAPEHART. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to be absent from the Senate on next Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, leave is granted.

# DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY, ETC., APPROPRIATIONS—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. McCARRAN submitted the following report:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate numbered 39 to the bill (H. R. 6739) making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

Amendment numbered 39: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 39, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out by said amendment insert the following: "Provided further, That no part of the funds appropriated in this title shall be available to organize or assist in organizing agricultural laborers, or used in connection with investigations, hearings, directives, or orders concerning bargaining units composed of agricultural laborers as referred to in section 2 (3) of the Act of July 5, 1935 (49 Stat. 450), and as defined in section 3 (f) of the Act of

June 25, 1938 (52 Stat. 1060)"; and the Senate agree to the same.

PAT MCCARRAN,  
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Managers on the Part of the Senate.

BUTLER B. HARE,  
MATTHEW M. NEELY,  
FRANK B. KEEFE,  
H. CARL ANDERSEN,

Managers on the Part of the House.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the conference report.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

Mr. McCARRAN. I move that the Senate agree to the report.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, may we have the amendment read?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will read the amendment.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. In lieu of the matter stricken out by amendment numbered 39, it is proposed to insert a colon and the following: "Provided further, That no part of the funds appropriated in this title shall be available to organize or assist in organizing agricultural laborers, or used in connection with investigations, hearings, directives, or orders concerning bargaining units composed of agricultural laborers as referred to in section 2 (3) of the act of July 5, 1935 (49 Stat. 450) and as defined in section 3 (f) of the act of June 25, 1938 (52 Stat. 1060)."

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, may we have an explanation of the amendment from the Senator from Nevada? I have no objection to the report.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, the Senate and the House were in complete disagreement after vote after vote had been taken in both Houses on what is known as the Elliott rider. The House conferees suggested the language which the conference committee has now agreed to, and which the Senate has heard read to it. That was referred to the National Labor Relations Board. It seemed satisfactory to the Board. I am advised, without having talked to the parties, that it was satisfactory to the Members of the House who had suggested and supported the Elliott amendment. It goes as far as we thought we could go and at the same time carry out the spirit of the law.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McCARRAN. I yield.

Mr. AIKEN. May I ask, Does it have the effect of removing this group of workers from under the protection of the Wagner Act?

Mr. McCARRAN. I would say in a sense yes, but principally no, because they can organize in every way; but they are not placed under the National Labor Relations Board to the full extent they otherwise would be.

Mr. BALL. In commenting on the question asked by the Senator from Vermont, I would say that the main change in the amendment as proposed by the



House is that instead of using the definition of "agricultural laborer," contained in the Social Security Act, which was a very broad definition, excluding a great number of processing employees, this language uses the definition of "agriculture" contained in the Fair Labor Standards Act.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McCARRAN. I yield.

Mr. PEPPER. This is a very vital matter and we are all interested in it. I wish we could have order and that Senators would speak loud enough so we could all hear.

Mr. BALL. Instead of using the definition of "agricultural laborer" contained in the Social Security Act the definition is a very broad one, covering, as the Senator knows, a great many processing employees, packing shed workers, and so forth—this change substitutes the definition of "agriculture" contained in the Fair Labor Standards Act, which is a much narrower definition. I believe the Senator from Nevada has before him the exact section referred to. We conferred with one of the members and the counsel of the National Labor Relations Board, who said that it might require a few minor changes in their present procedure and definition, but they would be very minor, and they felt they could get along under it very well.

Mr. PEPPER. Will the Senator from Nevada be good enough to read the language?

Mr. McCARRAN. Section 3 (f) of the act of June 25, 1938, the Fair Labor Standards Act, provides as follows:

"Agriculture" includes farming in all its branches and among other things includes the cultivation and tillage of the soil, dairying, the production, cultivation, growing, and harvesting of any agricultural or horticultural commodities (including commodities defined as agricultural commodities in section 15 (g) of the Agricultural Marketing Act, as amended), the raising of livestock, bees, furbearing animals, or poultry, and any practices (including any forestry or lumbering operations) performed by a farmer or on a farm as an incident to or in conjunction with such farming operations, including preparation for market, delivery to storage or to market or to carriers for transportation to market.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for an inquiry?

Mr. McCARRAN. I yield.

Mr. PEPPER. In the last part of that definition the reference is only to farming or matters incident to a farming operation. In other words, is the preparation for market which is exempted that preparation for market which is carried out on a farm or as an incident to a farming operation? If it is so limited, and we understand it as being so limited, then the vice of the former amendment does not appear, because where a packing house or a packing shed is operated away from the farm and carried on not as a farming operation, but as an independent enterprise, it could well be and I assume would be construed as an industrial operation, and not a farming operation, so as to give the employees the protection of the National Labor Relations Act and the National Labor Relations Board.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I will say to the Senator that that is the construction the committee put upon it; that this provision confines itself to operations that are actually on the farm, any farm operation.

Mr. PEPPER. A part of the farming operation.

Mr. McCARRAN. Yes; a part of the farming operation.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I understand that this is a change from the so-called Elliott rider.

Mr. McCARRAN. It is in place of the Elliott rider.

Mr. MAGNUSON. And a clarification of it.

Mr. McCARRAN. That is correct.

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McCARRAN. I yield.

Mr. ANDREWS. What effect would this have on large growers, for instance, in any State who own their own farms, and their own packing houses, and who use the same employees to cultivate the ground and do the packing and the picking and everything in connection with the operation?

Mr. McCARRAN. I will give my interpretation as I see it. If the process is on the farm and a part of the production that belongs to the farm, then it is a farm activity. But if it is off the farm, or if an agency even comes on the farm and, acting by itself, processes on the farm, but is separate entirely from the producer, the production, or the farm activity, then it comes in a different category. If the farmer cultivates, produces, and at the same time crates his product on his farm, then he is engaged in a farming activity, in agriculture, and remote from the effect of the National Labor Relations Act.

Mr. ANDREWS. I would say that in nearly half the citrus industry in Florida the man who owns the grove owns his packing house and his men operate as packers and pickers and do all the work incident to the operation. Sometimes the packing and picking is done by the same persons.

Mr. McCARRAN. When the activity has left the farm and is in a packing house remote from the farmer's activity, then it comes under the effect of the National Labor Relations Act.

Mr. ANDREWS. I think what I have said applies also to tomatoes and celery and other products of that kind.

Mr. McCARRAN. That is probably true.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, in view of what my able colleague has said, as one Senator from Florida I desire it to be made clear that I want, and I hope the RECORD will so show, these workers to have the largest possible protection under the National Labor Relations Act and the National Labor Relations Board. I believe, fundamentally, that a worker who is working in a packing house or in a canning factory is an industrial worker. The character of the work he does shows that he is an industrial worker. The habit of the operation, the characteristics of the operation make him in substance an industrial worker. I hope that the definition will not be construed to be so restrictive as to deprive any ap-

preciable number of such workers of the right of redress for their industrial and economic wrongs before any administrative tribunal, such as the National Labor Relations Board, and that they will not be stripped of the protection which I think they are entitled to under the National Labor Relations Act.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, in the Appropriations Committee the chief complaint was that the definition of "laborer" was that used in the Social Security Act. This gets away from that definition, and provides a much better definition.

Mr. TUNNELL. The change, as I understand it, was made to meet the objection which was raised here on the floor, and the chairman of the committee believes that it has been met.

Mr. McCARRAN. I think it meets it as well as we could possibly meet it.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McCARRAN. I yield.

Mr. HILL. As I understand, it takes the definition of farming as set out in the Fair Labor Standards Act.

Mr. McCARRAN. Yes.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The report was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair desires to congratulate each and every member of the Committee on Appropriations for the fine work done by the committee at this session of Congress, and for completing that work today. The Chair thanks the members of the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, as one member of the Committee on Appropriations I wish to say that it was the untiring effort, the able leadership, and the devotion to duty of the chairman of the Appropriations Committee which made possible what we have been able to accomplish.

#### ~~TITLE TO LANDS BENEATH TIDAL AND NAVIGABLE WATERS~~

~~The Senate resumed the consideration of the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 225) to quiet the titles of the respective States, and others, to lands beneath tidewaters and lands beneath navigable waters within the boundaries of such States and to prevent further clouding of such titles.~~

~~Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I offer the amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.~~

~~The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment offered by the Senator from Wyoming will be stated.~~

~~The CHIEF CLERK. On page 3, after line 21, it is proposed to add the following new paragraph:~~

~~The United States excepts from this disclaimer and retains all right, title, and interest claimed and asserted by Presidential Proclamation No. 2667 of September 28, 1945, or otherwise, to the subsoil and sea bed of or the resources in the Continental Shelf lying oceanward from the area described in the first clause (1) of the preceding paragraph.~~

~~Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, there are two questions involved in this debate. The first question has to do~~









[PUBLIC LAW 549—79TH CONGRESS]

[CHAPTER 672—2D SESSION]

[H. R. 6739]

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, namely:

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Salaries: For personal services in the District of Columbia, \$900,000.

Salaries and expenses, Office of the Solicitor: For personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, and for other necessary expenses in the field, including contract stenographic reporting services, \$953,000.

Contingent expenses: For expenses of the offices and bureaus of the Department, for which appropriations for expenses are not specifically made, including the purchase of stationery, furniture, and repairs to the same, carpets, matting, oilcloths, file cases, towels, ice, brooms, soap, sponges, laundry, not exceeding \$2,500 for streetcar fares; purchase, maintenance, and repair of motorcycles and motortrucks; maintenance, operation, and repair of twelve motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; examination of estimates for appropriations in the field; freight and express charges; commercial and labor-reporting services; postage to foreign countries, telegraph and telephone service; purchase and exchange of lawbooks, books of reference, newspapers, and periodicals and, when authorized by the Secretary of Labor, dues for library membership in societies or associations which issue publications to members only or at a price to members lower than to subscribers who are not members, not exceeding \$15,000; contract stenographic services; and teletype service and tolls (not to exceed \$2,000); \$711,316.

Traveling expenses: For traveling expenses under the Department of Labor, \$3,154,007: *Provided*, That all funds transferred to the Department of Labor from any other department or agency under section 601 of the Act of June 30, 1932, as amended (31 U. S. C. 686), and available for travel, and all funds appropriated for traveling expenses under this title, shall be available to reimburse employees at not to exceed 3 cents per mile for expenses of travel performed by them in privately owned automobiles within the limits of their official stations in the field.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the Department of Labor, \$653,596.

## PENALTY MAIL COSTS, DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Penalty mail costs: For deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail of the Department of Labor as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364), \$560,000.

Salaries and expenses, Division of Labor Standards: For salaries and other expenses, including purchase and distribution of reports, and of material for informational exhibits, in connection with the promotion of health, safety, employment stabilization, and amicable industrial relations for labor and industry, \$215,000.

The appropriation under this title for traveling expenses shall be available for expenses of attendance of cooperating officials and consultants at conferences concerned with the work of the Division of Labor Standards when called by the Division with the written approval of the Secretary of Labor, and shall be available also in an amount not to exceed \$2,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings related to the work of the Division of Labor Standards when incurred on the written authority of the Secretary of Labor.

Commissioners of Conciliation: For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary of Labor to exercise the authority vested in him by section 8 of the Act creating the Department of Labor (5 U. S. C. 611), including newspapers, books of reference, and periodicals; not to exceed \$120,000 for the temporary employment of arbitrators and mediators on labor relations without regard to the classification laws; and not to exceed \$190,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia, \$2,300,000.

The appropriation in this title for traveling expenses shall be available in an amount not to exceed \$2,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings, conferences, or conventions concerned with labor and industrial relations when incurred on the written authority of the Secretary of Labor.

## APPRENTICE TRAINING SERVICE

Apprentice Training Service: For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary of Labor to conduct a program of encouraging apprentice training, as authorized by the Act of August 16, 1937 (29 U. S. C. 50), including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, \$1,800,000.

## BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Salaries and expenses: For personal services including temporary assistants for field service; not to exceed \$5,000 for purchase of newspaper clipping services; purchase of periodicals, documents, envelopes, price quotations, and reports and materials for reports and bulletins of said Bureau; reimbursement to State, Federal, and local agencies and their employees for services rendered; and not to exceed \$15,000 for the temporary employment of experts without regard to the civil-service and classification laws; \$4,907,793, of which amount not to exceed \$3,081,827 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$840,000 shall be used for a cost-of-living study and report.

The appropriation in this title for traveling expenses shall be available, in an amount not to exceed \$2,000, for expenses of attendance



at meetings concerned with the work of the Bureau of Labor Statistics when incurred on the written authority of the Secretary of Labor.

Study of labor conditions in Hawaii: For all expenses necessary to enable the Commissioner of Labor Statistics to conduct a study of labor conditions in Hawaii in accord with the Act of April 8, 1904 (29 U. S. C. 7), including personal services in the District of Columbia, travel, printing and binding, and other items otherwise chargeable to the appropriation "Contingent expenses, Department of Labor", \$15,000.

#### CHILDREN'S BUREAU

Salaries and expenses: For expenses of investigating and reporting upon matters pertaining to the welfare of children and child life, and especially to investigate the questions of infant mortality; personal services, including experts and temporary assistants; purchase of reports and material for the publications of the Children's Bureau and for reprints from State, city, and private publications for distribution when said reprints can be procured more cheaply than they can be printed by the Government, and other necessary expenses; \$447,500, of which amount not to exceed \$400,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

Salaries and expenses, child labor provisions, Fair Labor Standards Act: For all authorized and necessary expenses of the Children's Bureau in performing the duties imposed upon it by the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; supplies; services; equipment; newspapers, books of reference, and periodicals; and reimbursement to State and local agencies and their employees for services rendered, as authorized by section 11 of said Act; \$256,309.

Salaries and expenses, maternal and child welfare: For all necessary expenses of the Children's Bureau in performing the duties imposed upon it by title V of the Social Security Act, approved August 14, 1935, as amended, and by the emergency maternity and infant care program, including personal services, in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; supplies; services; equipment; newspapers, books of reference, and periodicals; \$477,535: *Provided*, That no part of any appropriation contained in this title shall be used to promulgate or carry out any instruction, order, or regulation relating to the care of obstetrical cases which discriminates between persons licensed under State law to practice obstetrics: *Provided further*, That the foregoing proviso shall not be so construed as to prevent any patient from having the services of any practitioner of her own choice, paid for out of this fund, so long as State laws are complied with: *Provided further*, That any State plan which provides standards for professional obstetrical services in accordance with the laws of the State shall be approved by the Chief of the Children's Bureau.

Grants to States for emergency maternity and infant care (national defense): For grants to States, including Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia, to provide, in addition to similar services otherwise available, medical, nursing, and hospital maternity and infant care for wives and infants of enlisted men of the fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh grades in the armed forces of the United States and of Army aviation cadets, under allotments by the Secretary

of Labor and plans developed and administered by State health agencies and approved by the Chief of the Children's Bureau, \$16,664,000, of which not more than \$649,000 may be allotted to the States for administrative expenses from the date of this Act on the basis of need as determined by the Chief of the Children's Bureau.

Grants to States for maternal and child-health services: For grants to States for the purpose of enabling each State to extend and improve services for promoting the health of mothers and children, as authorized in title V, part 1, of the Social Security Act, approved August 14, 1935 (42 U. S. C. 701), as amended, \$5,820,000: *Provided*, That any allotment to a State pursuant to section 502 (b) shall not be included in computing for the purposes of subsections (a) and (b) of section 504 an amount expended or estimated to be expended by the State.

Grants to States for services for crippled children: For the purpose of enabling each State to extend and improve services for crippled children, as authorized in title V, part 2, of the Social Security Act, approved August 14, 1935 (42 U. S. C. 711), as amended, \$3,870,000.

Grants to States for child-welfare services: For grants to States for the purpose of enabling the United States, through the Children's Bureau, to cooperate with State public-welfare agencies in establishing, extending, and strengthening public-welfare services for the care of homeless or neglected children, or children in danger of becoming delinquent, as authorized in title V, part 3, of the Social Security Act, approved August 14, 1935 (42 U. S. C. 721), as amended, \$1,510,000.

In the administration of title V of the Social Security Act, as amended, for the fiscal year 1947, payments to the States for any quarter of the fiscal year 1947 under parts 1, 2, and 3 may be made with respect to any State plan approved under such respective parts by the Chief of the Children's Bureau prior to or during such quarter, but no such payment shall be made with respect to any plan for any period prior to the quarter in which such plan is submitted to the Chief of the Children's Bureau for approval.

The appropriation in this title for traveling expenses shall be available, in an amount not to exceed \$11,000, for expenses of attendance of cooperating officials and consultants at conferences concerned with the administration of work of the Children's Bureau under the Fair Labor Standards Act and under title V, parts 1, 2, and 3, of the Social Security Act, as amended, when called by the Children's Bureau with the written approval of the Secretary of Labor, and shall be available also, in an amount not to exceed \$6,000, for expenses of attendance at meetings related to the work of the Children's Bureau when incurred on the written authority of the Secretary of Labor.

#### NATIONAL WAGE STABILIZATION BOARD

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the National Wage Stabilization Board, including salaries at not to exceed \$10,000 per annum each for not more than four public members of the Board; other personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; not to exceed \$300 for the purchase of newspapers in the field; fees and mileage of witnesses at rates not in excess of those for witnesses attending in United States courts; contract stenographic reporting services, \$4,191,900: *Provided*, That the appropriation in this title



for traveling expenses shall be available for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the National Wage Stabilization Board and for actual transportation and other necessary expenses and not to exceed \$35 per diem in lieu of subsistence, whether or not in a travel status, of members of the Board (other than public members) while serving as such without other compensation from the United States: *Provided further*, That the provisions of section 201 (d) of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1947, shall apply to working funds established from this appropriation and to public, labor, or industry members of the regional boards, committees, or commissions of the National Wage Stabilization Board, whether employed intermittently or indefinitely: *Provided further*, That none of the persons receiving compensation from this appropriation on a per diem when-actually-employed basis shall be entitled to any of the benefits of the sick and annual leave acts of March 14, 1936 (5 U. S. C. 30): *Provided further*, That the Chairman of the Board may delegate to any subordinate authority to make appointments of personnel and other determinations necessary for the administrative management of the Board: *Provided further*, That any employee of the Board is authorized when designated for the purpose by the Chairman thereof to administer or to take from any person an oath, affirmation, or affidavit when required in connection with the performance of functions or activities of the agency.

#### RETRAINING AND REEMPLOYMENT ADMINISTRATION

Salaries: For personal services in the Retraining and Reemployment Administration in the District of Columbia and elsewhere necessary for carrying out the provisions of title III of the War Mobilization and Reconversion Act of 1944 (50 U. S. C., App. 1661), \$338,000.

#### UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

General administration: For expenses necessary for the general administration of the United States Employment Service, including one Director at not to exceed \$10,000 per annum and other personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere and contract stenographic reporting services, \$6,394,600, of which \$2,650,600 shall be for use in carrying into effect the provisions of title IV (except section 602) of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944: *Provided*, That the appropriation in this title for traveling expenses shall be available, in an amount not to exceed \$2,000, for expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the work of the United States Employment Service when incurred on the written authority of the Secretary of Labor.

Employment office facilities and services: For necessary expenses in connection with the operation and maintenance of the United States Employment Service, and for carrying into effect section 602 of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944; including contract janitorial services, at not to exceed \$300 for any individual; not to exceed \$500 for newspapers; reimbursement, at not to exceed 3 cents per mile, for official travel performed by employees in privately owned automobiles within the limits of their official station; printing and binding (not to exceed \$46,875); travel expenses (not to exceed

\$671,415) ; and rent in the District of Columbia ; \$25,693,875, and, without limitation upon the availability of other funds for the same purposes, \$11,000,000 for the liquidation of unrecorded and contingent obligations, including the payment of accrued annual leave, arising in connection with the transfer of employment office facilities and services to State operation ; in all, \$36,693,875 : *Provided*, That payment of salaries may be made to employees while taking annual and sick leave based upon unused leave accrued under State regulations found by the Social Security Board to conform to the requirements of title III of the Social Security Act, as amended, and on the basis of State employment which had been financed in whole or in part from grants under title III of said Act, including payment for accrued leave to be substituted for leave without pay taken between January 1 and June 30, 1942, which payment shall not exceed in any case the amount payable for such purposes under Federal laws with respect to the maximum accumulation of such leave : *Provided further*, That the Secretary of Labor may transfer funds from this appropriation to the Social Security Board for "Grants to States for unemployment compensation administration" as authorized in title III of the Social Security Act, as amended, to meet costs incurred by States in making available to the United States Employment Service premises, equipment, supplies, facilities, and services, needed by said Service in the operation and maintenance of employment office facilities and services, any sum so transferred and not expended in accordance with this proviso to be retransferred to this appropriation : *Provided further*, That pending the return to State control of the Employment Service facilities, property, and personnel loaned by the States to the United States Employment Service, no portion of the sum herein appropriated shall be expended by any Federal agency for any salary, to any individual engaged in employment service duties in any position within any local or field or State office, which substantially exceeds the salary which would apply to such position and individual if the relevant State merit system applied and if State operation of such office had continued without interruption : *Provided further*, That no portion of the sum herein appropriated shall be expended by any Federal agency for the salary of any person who is engaged for more than half of the time, as determined by the State director of unemployment compensation, including claims taking but excluding registration for work : *Provided further*, That the sum herein appropriated shall not be subject to the apportionment requirements of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (U. S. C., title 31, sec. 665).

#### GRANTS TO STATES FOR PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT OFFICES

For grants to the several States (including Alaska and Hawaii), beginning November 16, 1946, in accordance with the provisions of the Act of June 6, 1933, as amended (29 U. S. C. 49-49i), and for carrying into effect section 602 of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, including, upon the request of any State, the payment of rental for space made available to such State in lieu of grants for such purpose, \$42,823,125, of which \$360,625 shall be available to the United States Employment Service for all necessary expenses, including personal services, in connection with the operation of employment office facilities and services in the District of Columbia : *Provided*,



That no State shall be required to make any appropriation as provided in section 5 (a) of said Act of June 6, 1933, as amended, prior to July 1, 1948: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding the provisions of section 5 (a) and section 6 of the Act of June 6, 1933, as amended, the Secretary of Labor shall from time to time certify to the Secretary of the Treasury for payment to each State found to be in compliance with the requirements of the Act of June 6, 1933, as amended, such amounts as he determines to be necessary for the proper and efficient administration of its public employment offices.

On November 15, 1946, the Secretary of Labor shall transfer, to the State agency in each State designated under section 4 of the Act of Congress approved June 6, 1933, as amended, as the agency to administer the State-wide system of public employment offices in cooperation with the United States Employment Service under said Act, the operation of State and local public employment office facilities and properties which were transferred by such State to the Federal Government in 1942 to promote the national war effort. The Secretary of Labor shall, on request of the State agency, also provide for the transfer and assignment to such State, without reimbursement therefor, of any other public employment office facilities and properties within such State, including records, files, and office equipment: *Provided*, That as a condition to such transfer and assignment of Federal properties, the Secretary may require the recipient State to waive any claim which may then exist or thereafter arise out of the use made by the Federal Government of, or for the loss of or damage to, property and facilities transferred to the Federal Government as hereinabove described.

The Secretary of Labor may withhold or deny certifications of funds for a State system of public employment offices unless he finds that the State—

(1) (a) has made provision for the transfer to and retention in the State-wide system of public employment offices of employees of the Federal Government who (on the effective date of this Act) were employed in State or local employment service functions in such State, in the positions occupied by them under the Federal service or in reasonably comparable positions, except that individuals so transferred may be separated or terminated for good cause as determined in individual cases under the applicable State merit system, or separated or terminated under the applicable State merit system by reason of reductions in force found necessary in the interests of efficient operations, and may be separated (A) if they have failed to acquire eligibility to be certified for appointment superior to that of any war veteran competing for the same appointment in the State-wide system of public employment offices under the State merit system in the positions occupied by them under the Federal service or in reasonably comparable positions, after having been given a reasonable opportunity to acquire such eligibility, or (B) if the Secretary has determined that it is impossible for them to be given an opportunity to acquire such eligibility because of State constitutional or statutory provisions in force on the effective date of this Act; and (b) has made provision for the extension to employees of the Federal Government who left employment-service positions in such State in order to perform training and service in the land or

naval forces of the United States or service in the merchant marine as defined in Public Law Numbered 87, Seventy-eighth Congress, of the same employment rights and privileges as those provided for Federal employees transferring to State employment in accordance with the provisions of this paragraph; or

(2) has requested the detail of such employees to the State agency under the following provisions: So much of the funds appropriated for State-wide systems of public employment offices as may be necessary shall be available to the Secretary of Labor, in lieu of any portion of the grant to the State, for the payment of compensation (under the salary scales applicable to such employees prior to the effective date of this Act) to employees of the United States Employment Service in the Department of Labor, who, upon the request of the State, and for the purpose of permitting continuity in their employment pending an opportunity to acquire eligibility for State employment in accordance with clause (1) (a) of this paragraph, may be detailed by the Secretary of Labor to the State agency for service in the State-wide system of public employment offices.

Notwithstanding any other provisions of the Civil Service Retirement Act approved May 29, 1930, as amended, any person who was appointed to a position in the Social Security Board under Executive Order 8990 of December 23, 1941, and who shall have returned to employment with the State at any time prior to the end of one year after the return to State operation of the employment offices in such State, shall, if he so elects, be paid a refund of the total amount of his deductions and deposits under said Act, together with interest to the date of termination of his service with the Federal Government; and such person shall not receive any annuity benefits under said Act based on the service covered by the refund unless he is subsequently reinstated, retransferred, or reappointed to a position coming within the purview of said Act and redeposits all moneys, except voluntary contributions, so refunded to him, together with interest at 4 per centum compounded on December 31 of each year, except that interest shall not be required covering any period of separation from the service.

In carrying out the provisions under this heading, the Secretary shall assure that each State agency operates under such methods of administration relating to the establishment and maintenance of personnel standards on a merit basis, as are found by the Secretary to be necessary to carry out the purposes of this heading, and such methods shall not deviate from, and shall be consistent with, the methods required pursuant to section 303 (a) (1) of the Social Security Act, as amended.

Whenever funds are paid to the same State agency under this heading and title III of the Social Security Act, as amended, (1) such State agency may, if it so elects, submit to the Secretary and the Social Security Board a joint budget covering both the functions for which grants are made under this heading and the functions for which grants are made under such title III; in such a case, the Secretary of Labor shall, if the State agency so elects, certify to the Social Security Board the amounts to be paid to the State under this heading and upon receipt of such certification, the Social Security Board shall certify such amounts to the Secretary of the Treasury, in addition to the



amount, if any, payable by said Board under the provisions of section 302 (a) of the Social Security Act, as amended. Any additional amounts so certified by the Social Security Board shall be paid to the State by the Secretary of the Treasury out of the appropriation herein made available; and (2) the State agency may commingle such funds and account therefor by such accounting, statistical, sampling, or other methods as may be found by the Secretary of Labor and the Social Security Board, respectively, to afford reasonable assurance that the funds paid to the State agency under this heading and the funds paid to the State agency under title III of the Social Security Act, as amended, are expended for the respective purposes of this heading and of such title III.

#### WOMEN'S BUREAU

Salaries and expenses: For carrying out the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to establish in the Department of Labor a bureau to be known as the Women's Bureau", approved June 5, 1920 (29 U. S. C. 11-16), including personal services in the District of Columbia; purchase of material for reports and educational exhibits; \$234,000.

The appropriation in this title for traveling expenses shall be available in an amount not to exceed \$2,500 for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the Women's Bureau when incurred on the written authority of the Secretary of Labor.

#### WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION

Salaries: For personal services for the Wage and Hour Division necessary in performing the duties imposed by the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 and by the Act to provide conditions for the purchase of supplies and the making of contracts by the United States, approved June 30, 1936 (41 U. S. C. 38), including reimbursement to State, Federal, and local agencies and their employees for services rendered, \$4,203,700, of which amount not to exceed \$754,000 may be expended for departmental salaries.

Miscellaneous expenses (other than salaries): For necessary expenses, other than salaries, of the Wage and Hour Division in performing the duties imposed by the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 and by the Act to provide conditions for the purchase of supplies and the making of contracts by the United States, approved June 30, 1936 (41 U. S. C. 38), including stenographic reporting services by contract or otherwise, and maintenance, repair, and operation outside the District of Columbia, of one passenger automobile, lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals, manuscripts and special reports, newspapers, and reimbursement to State, Federal, and local agencies and their employees for services rendered, \$362,187.

The Secretary of Labor may allot or transfer, with the approval of the Bureau of the Budget, funds from the foregoing appropriations for the Wage and Hour Division to any other bureau or office of the Department of Labor to enable such bureau or office to perform services for the Wage and Hour Division.

The appropriation in this title for traveling expenses shall be available in an amount not to exceed \$4,750 for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the Wage and Hour Division when incurred on the written authority of the Secretary of Labor.

This title may be cited as the "Department of Labor Appropriation Act, 1947".

## TITLE II—FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

### AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND

To enable the American Printing House for the Blind more adequately to provide books and apparatus for the education of the blind in accordance with the provisions of the Act approved February 8, 1927 (20 U. S. C. 101), \$115,000.

### COLUMBIA INSTITUTE FOR THE DEAF

For support of the Columbia Institution for the Deaf, including salaries and incidental expenses, books and illustrative apparatus, and general repairs and improvements, \$221,800.

Plans and specifications: For the preparation of plans and specifications for construction, under the supervision of the Public Buildings Administration; of buildings and facilities on the grounds of Columbia Institution for the Deaf, printing, and travel, to remain available until expended, \$7,500.

### FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

For all necessary expenses of the Food and Drug Administration in carrying out the investigations, including collecting, reporting, and illustrating the results thereof, and performing the functions required to carry into effect the provisions of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U. S. C. 301-392); the Tea Importation Act (21 U. S. C. 41-50); the Import Milk Act (21 U. S. C. 141-149); the Federal Caustic Poison Act (15 U. S. C. 401-411); and the Filled Milk Act (21 U. S. C. 61-64); as follows:

Enforcement operations: To enable the Federal Security Administrator to carry into effect the provisions of the above statutes, including personal services in the District of Columbia (not exceeding \$834,650) and elsewhere; purchase (not to exceed sixty), operation, maintenance, and repair of passenger automobiles; purchase of chemicals, apparatus, and scientific equipment; contract stenographic reporting services; books of reference and periodicals; \$3,335,000.

Salaries, sea-food inspectors: For salaries of sea-food inspectors designated in accordance with the provisions of section 702A of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, \$40,000.

Certification services: To enable the Federal Security Administrator to provide for the certification of certain products as required by the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, as amended, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; purchase (not to exceed eight), operation, maintenance, and repair of passenger automobiles; purchase of chemicals, apparatus, and scientific equipment and supplies; traveling expenses; printing and binding; contract stenographic reporting services; books of reference; reprints and periodicals; \$292,000: *Provided*, That expenditures hereunder shall not exceed the aggregate of fees covered into the Treasury under said Act.



General administration: For general administration, including personal services in the District of Columbia, \$123,500.

#### FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL

Salaries and expenses: For all expenses necessary for the operation and maintenance of Freedmen's Hospital, including repairs to buildings; travel; operation and maintenance of passenger automobiles, including purchase of one ambulance; purchase of cotton or duck suits for the use of interns, and cotton or duck uniforms or aprons for cooks, maids, and attendants, and laundering thereof; for expenses of attendance at meetings of a technical nature, pertaining to hospital administration and medical advancement, when authorized by the Federal Security Administrator; not to exceed \$250 for the purchase of books, periodicals, and newspapers; not to exceed \$2,000 for the special instruction of student nurses; \$921,000, of which \$25,000 shall be transferred to the Federal Works Agency for repairs, alterations, and improvements to the buildings and grounds of the hospital, and \$2,750 shall be transferred to the appropriation "Salaries and miscellaneous expenses, Public Health Service", for the procurement of stationery and supplies: *Provided*, That hereafter the amounts to be charged the District of Columbia and other establishments of the Government for the treatment of patients for which they are responsible shall be calculated on the basis of a per diem rate approved by the President: *Provided further*, That no intern or resident physician receiving compensation from this appropriation on a full-time basis shall receive compensation in the form of wages or salary from any other appropriation in this Act.

#### HOWARD UNIVERSITY

Salaries: For payment in full or in part of the salaries of the officers, professors, teachers, and other regular employes of the university, the balance to be paid from privately contributed funds, \$941,700.

Expenses, Howard University: For necessary expenses, including equipment, supplies, apparatus, furniture, cases and shelving, stationery, ice, repairs to buildings and grounds, \$258,830.

Construction of buildings: For the construction, under the supervision of the Public Buildings Administration, of an engineering building and women's dormitory units, together with alterations and installations in connection with this construction, including engineering and architectural services, printing, and travel, to remain available until expended, \$1,377,920.

#### OFFICE OF EDUCATION

Further development of vocational education: For carrying out the provisions of sections 1, 2, and 3 of the Act approved June 8, 1936 (20 U. S. C. 15h-j), \$14,200,000: *Provided*, That the apportionment to the States shall be computed on the basis of not to exceed \$14,483,000 for the fiscal year 1947, as authorized by the Act approved June 8, 1936.

For extending to the Territory of Hawaii the benefits of the Act approved February 23, 1917 (20 U. S. C. 11-18), in accordance with

the provisions of the Act approved March 10, 1924 (20 U. S. C. 29), \$30,000.

For extending to Puerto Rico the benefits of the Act approved February 23, 1917 (20 U. S. C. 11-18), in accordance with the provisions of the Act approved March 3, 1931 (20 U. S. C. 11-18, 30; 29 U. S. C. 31-35), \$105,000.

Further endowment of colleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts: For carrying out the provisions of section 22 of the Act approved June 29, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 343d), \$2,480,000.

Salaries and expenses: For all expenses necessary for the work of the Office of Education as provided by law, including surveys, studies, investigations, and reports regarding libraries; fostering coordination of public and school library service; coordination of library service on the national level with other forms of adult education; developing library participation in Federal projects; fostering Nation-wide coordination of research materials among libraries, inter-State library coordination and the development of library service throughout the country; which expenses may include personal services in the District of Columbia; contract stenographic reporting services; purchase of one, and maintenance, repair, and operation of passenger automobiles; purchase of lawbooks, books of reference, and periodicals; purchase, distribution, and exchange of educational documents, motion-picture films, and lantern slides; collection, exchange, and cataloging of educational apparatus and appliances, articles of school furniture and models of school buildings illustrative of foreign and domestic systems and methods of education, and repairing the same, \$1,157,000, of which not to exceed \$403,500 shall be available for the Division of Vocational Education as authorized.

The appropriation in this title for traveling expenses shall be available for actual transportation and not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence and other expenses of persons serving, while away from their homes without other compensation from the United States, in an advisory capacity to the Commissioner of Education, in an amount not exceeding \$35,300.

Food conservation: For all expenses necessary, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, travel, and printing and binding, to enable the United States Commissioner of Education to make payments to the States to cover costs of education of the public in food conservation and the salary of one secretary for each State carrying on food-conservation activities, \$1,337,000.

The Commissioner may delegate to any officer in the Office of Education any of his powers or duties hereunder.

#### OFFICE OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

For payments, for carrying out the provisions of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended, to States (including Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico) which have submitted and had approved by the Federal Security Administrator State plans for vocational rehabilitation, as authorized by and in accordance with said Act, including payments, in accordance with regulations of the Administrator, for one-half of necessary expenditures for the acquisition of vending stands or other equipment in accordance with section 3 (a) (3) (C) of said Act for the use of blind persons, such stands or other equipment



to be controlled by the State agency, \$11,747,800, of which not to exceed \$132,961 shall be available to the Federal Security Administrator for providing rehabilitation services to disabled residents of the District of Columbia, as authorized by section 6 of said Act, which latter amount shall be available for administrative expenses in connection with such rehabilitation in the District of Columbia, including printing and binding, and travel and subsistence, and reimbursement, at not to exceed 5 cents per mile, for travel performed by employees of the Federal Security Agency in privately owned automobiles and within the limits of their official station, when engaged in providing vocational rehabilitation services to disabled residents of the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That not to exceed 15 per centum of the appropriation shall be used for administrative purposes: *And provided further*, That section 3709 of the Revised Statutes shall not apply to any purchase made or service rendered hereunder when the aggregate amount involved does not exceed \$400.

For general administrative expenses in carrying out the provisions of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere and not to exceed \$2,000 for temporary employment of specialists in the fields of medicine and surgery, by contract or otherwise, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes and the civil-service and classification laws; purchase of reprints of scientific and technical articles published in periodicals and journals; and purchase and exchange of books of reference and periodicals; and purchase and distribution of educational films (not to exceed \$30,000); \$564,300.

#### PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

For necessary expenses in carrying out the functions of the Public Health Service in accordance with the Act of July 1, 1914 (Public Law 410) (hereinafter referred to as the Act), and other Acts, including (with the exception of the appropriation "Pay, and so forth, commissioned officers, Public Health Service") personal services in the District of Columbia; maintenance, repair, and operation of passenger automobiles; purchase of reports, documents, and other material for publication and of reprints from State, city, and private publications; lawbooks, books of reference, and periodicals, for use at the seat of government and elsewhere; contract stenographic services without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes or the civil-service or classification laws; preparation and display of posters and exhibits by contract or otherwise; packing, unpacking, crating, uncrating, drayage, and transportation of personal effects of commissioned officers and transportation of their dependents on change of station; increased allowances to Reserve officers for foreign service; and transporting in Government-owned automotive equipment, to and from school, children of personnel who have quarters for themselves and their families at isolated stations; as follows:

Venereal diseases: To carry out the purposes of sections 314 (a) and 363 of the Act with respect to venereal diseases, including the operation and maintenance of centers for the diagnosis, treatment, support, and clothing of persons afflicted with venereal diseases; transportation and subsistence of such persons and their attendants to and from the place of treatment or allowance in lieu thereof; diagnosis and treatment

(including emergency treatment for other illnesses) of such persons through contracts with physicians and hospitals and other appropriate institutions without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes; fees for case finding and referral to such centers of voluntary patients; reasonable expenses of preparing remains or burial of deceased patients; furnishing and laundering of uniforms and other distinctive wearing apparel necessary for employees in the performance of their official duties; recreational supplies and equipment; leasing of facilities and repair and alteration of leased facilities; and for grants of money, services, supplies, equipment, and use of facilities to States, as defined in the Act, and with the approval of the respective State health authorities, to counties, health districts, and other political subdivisions of the States, for the foregoing purposes, in such amounts and upon such terms and conditions as the Surgeon General may determine; \$16,628,000.

**Tuberculosis:** To carry out the purposes of section 314 (b) of the Act, \$7,994,000.

**Assistance to States, general:** To carry out the purposes of section 314 (c) of the Act; to provide consultative services to States pursuant to section 311 of the Act; and to make field investigations and demonstrations in industrial hygiene pursuant to section 301 of the Act, including the purchase of fourteen passenger automobiles; \$15,565,000.

**Communicable diseases:** To carry out those provisions of sections 311, 361, and 604 of the Act relating to the prevention and suppression of communicable diseases, the interstate transmission and spread thereof, and the enforcement of any applicable quarantine laws, including the purchase of twenty-five passenger automobiles; and hire, maintenance, and operation of aircraft; \$7,372,000.

**Hospitals and medical care:** For carrying out the purposes of section 301 with respect to mental diseases, and sections 302, 321, 322, 324, 326, 331, 332, 341, 343, 344, 502, 504, and 610 of the Act, and Executive Order 9079, dated February 26, 1942, including minor repairs and maintenance; purchase of eighteen passenger automobiles, including four ambulances; transportation to their homes in the continental United States of recovered indigent leper patients; court costs and other expenses incident to proceedings heretofore or hereafter taken for commitment of mentally incompetent persons to hospitals for the care and treatment of the insane; expenses of preparing and transporting remains, or reasonable burial expenses, for any patient dying in hospital; firearms and ammunition; travel; reimbursement to the working capital fund for articles or services furnished by the industrial activities; expenses incurred in pursuing, identifying, and returning escaped prisoners, including rewards for their capture; purchase and exchange of farm products and livestock; not to exceed \$500 for newspapers; furnishing and laundering of uniforms and other distinctive wearing apparel necessary for employees in the performance of their official duties; transportation and subsistence allowance, within continental United States, of any narcotic addict voluntarily admitted and discharged as cured; reimbursement to employees for the cost of repair or replacement (where the damage exceeds \$2 and does not exceed \$100) of personal belongings damaged or destroyed by patients while employees were in line of duty; and tobacco for patients; \$20,354,900, of which not to exceed \$115,514 shall



be available for the furnishing by the Public Health Service to and at the request of any Federal department or independent establishment, including Government-owned corporations, of coordinating and consultative services with respect to methods and standards for operating emergency health facilities in such department or establishment, including in-service training of such emergency health facility personnel, and for providing employees of such agencies (1) tuberculosis and psychiatric examinations, and (2) health and nutrition instruction through lectures and demonstrations: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available for the expenses incurred in furnishing medical and hospital treatment, including dental care, to active-duty personnel of the Navy and Marine Corps in Marine hospitals and out-patient offices.

Foreign quarantine service: For the medical inspection of aliens, the maintenance and ordinary expenses of United States quarantine stations and supplementary activities abroad, and the care and treatment of quarantine detainees in private or other public hospitals when facilities of the Public Health Service are not available, including the purchase of not to exceed twelve passenger automobiles, \$1,985,900.

National Institute of Health, operating expenses: For the activities of the National Institute of Health, not otherwise provided for, including research fellowships and grants for research projects pursuant to section 301 of the Act; the regulation and preparation of biologic products; the purchase of three passenger automobiles; the purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms for the guard force; and maintenance of buildings, \$5,966,948.

National Cancer Institute, operating expenses: To carry out the purposes of title IV of the Act, \$1,772,000.

Commissioned officers, pay, and so forth: For pay, uniforms and subsistence allowances, increased allowances for foreign service and commutation of quarters for not to exceed one thousand and twenty-one regular active commissioned officers; for retired pay of regular and reserve commissioned officers; and for six months' death gratuity pay and burial payments for regular commissioned officers, \$5,318,400.

Training for nurses: For continuing in training student nurses enrolled prior to October 16, 1945, under the provisions of the Act of June 15, 1943 (Public Law 74, as amended), \$16,300,000, of which not to exceed \$436,777 shall be available for administrative expenses, including printing and binding and travel: *Provided*, That this appropriation is hereby made available for transfer to and consolidation with appropriations of Saint Elizabeths and Freedmen's Hospitals, in such amounts as may be deemed necessary by the Federal Security Administrator, to cover the cost of items furnished to student nurses in training under plans approved for such hospitals in accordance with said Act.

Salaries and miscellaneous expenses: For the divisions and offices of the office of the Surgeon General and for miscellaneous and contingent expenses of the Public Health Service not appropriated for elsewhere, including the supervision of sanitary engineering and dental operations of the Public Health Service; maintenance and operation of the water and sanitary investigations station at Cincinnati, Ohio; surveys and investigations concerned with problems of pollution of the waters

of lakes and rivers of the United States; collecting and compiling mortality, morbidity, and vital statistics; preparing information, articles, and publications related to public health; conducting studies and demonstrations in public health methods; nominal compensation of collaborating epidemiologists and others; purchase of fifteen passenger automobiles; and allowances for living quarters, including fuel, heat, and light, as authorized by the Act approved June 26, 1930 (5 U. S. C. 118 (a)); \$1,931,625.

Development of health facilities: To enable the Surgeon General, either independently or in cooperation with public and private agencies, including individuals, to make studies, investigations, and surveys and to furnish advisory assistance and consultative services regarding the need for, kind, location, design, construction, organization, equipment, operation, and administration of health and sanitation facilities, including the purchase of fifteen passenger automobiles, \$259,043.

Office of International Health Relations: To enable the Surgeon General to coordinate and carry out the activities of the Public Health Service in connection with international health work and the Public Health Service mission to Liberia, including the purchase of two passenger automobiles, and not to exceed \$750 for entertainment of officials of other countries when specifically authorized by the Surgeon General, \$290,700.

#### SAINT ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL

Salaries and expenses: For support, clothing, and treatment in Saint Elizabeths Hospital of persons who have become insane since their entry into the armed forces of the United States, insane beneficiaries of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, insane beneficiaries of the United States Employees' Compensation Commission, and all other insane persons whose admission to the hospital is authorized by law, including reimbursement to employees for the cost of repair or replacement (where the damage exceeds \$2 and does not exceed \$100) of personal belongings damaged or destroyed by patients while employees were in line of duty; travel expenses; printing and binding; and not exceeding \$3,000 for maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; and not to exceed \$185,000 for repairs and improvements to buildings and grounds; and not to exceed \$15,000 for furnishing and laundering of such wearing apparel as may be prescribed for employees in the performance of their official duties; \$3,729,358, including cooperation with organizations or individuals in scientific research into the nature, causes, prevention, and treatment of mental illness, and including maintenance and operation of necessary facilities for feeding employees and others (at not less than cost), and the proceeds therefrom shall reimburse the appropriation for the institution; and not exceeding \$1,500 of this sum may be expended in the removal of patients to their friends; for expenses of attendance at meetings of a technical nature, pertaining to hospital administration and medical advancement, when authorized by the Federal Security Administrator; not exceeding \$2,500 for the purchase of such books, periodicals, and newspapers as may be required for the purposes of the hospital and for the medical library, not



exceeding \$75,000 for transfer to the Federal Works Agency for expenses incident to a survey of the buildings and grounds of the hospital; and not exceeding \$1,500 for the actual and necessary expenses incurred in the apprehension and return to the hospital of escaped patients: *Provided*, That so much of this sum as may be required shall be available for all necessary expenses in ascertaining the residence of inmates who are not or who cease to be properly chargeable to Federal maintenance in the institution and in returning them to such places of residence: *Provided further*, That during the fiscal year 1947 the District of Columbia, or any branch of the Government requiring Saint Elizabeths Hospital to care for patients for which they are responsible, shall pay by check to the Superintendent upon his written request, either in advance or at the end of each month, such amounts as shall be calculated by the Superintendent to be due for such care on the basis of a per diem rate approved by the President and bills rendered by the Superintendent of Saint Elizabeths Hospital in accordance herewith shall not be subject to audit or certification in advance of payment; proper adjustments of such bills paid for in advance on the basis of such calculations shall be made monthly or quarterly, as may be agreed upon by the Superintendent of Saint Elizabeths Hospital and the District of Columbia government, department, or establishments concerned. All sums paid to the Superintendent of Saint Elizabeths Hospital for the care of patients that he is authorized by law to receive shall be deposited to the credit on the books of the Treasury Department of the appropriation made for the care and maintenance of the patients at Saint Elizabeths Hospital for the year in which the support, clothing, and treatment is provided, and be subject to requisition upon the approval of the Superintendent of Saint Elizabeths Hospital.

### SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD

Grants to States for old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, and aid to the blind: For grants to States for assistance to aged needy individuals, needy dependent children, and needy individuals who are blind, as authorized in titles I, IV, and X, respectively, of the Social Security Act approved August 14, 1935, as amended \$484,000,000, of which sum such amount as may be necessary shall be available for grants under such titles I, IV, and X, respectively, for any period in the fiscal year 1946 subsequent to March 31, 1946: *Provided*, That payments to States for the fourth quarter of the fiscal year 1946 and for any quarter in the fiscal year 1947 under such titles I, IV, and X, respectively, may be made with respect to any State plan approved under such titles I, IV, or X, respectively, by the Social Security Board prior to or during such period, but no such payment shall be made with respect to any plan for any period prior to the quarter in which such plan was submitted to the Board for approval.

Salaries, Bureau of Public Assistance: For personal services in the Bureau of Public Assistance in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, \$965,000.

Grants to States for unemployment compensation administration: For grants to States for unemployment compensation administration,

as authorized in title III of the Social Security Act, approved August 14, 1935, as amended, \$49,045,000, of which such amounts as may be agreed upon by the Board and the Postmaster General shall be used for the payment, in such manner as said parties may jointly determine, of postage for the transmission of official mail matter in connection with the unemployment compensation administration of States receiving grants herefrom.

Salaries, Bureau of Employment Security: For personal services in the Bureau of Employment Security in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, \$900,000.

Salaries, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance: For personal services in the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, not more than \$22,987,000 may be expended from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund.

Salaries, consolidated operations, Social Security Board: For personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere of the Social Security Board and its several offices and bureaus, not otherwise appropriated for herein, \$3,448,162.

Miscellaneous expenses, Social Security Board: For all expenses, not otherwise appropriated for, necessary to enable the Social Security Board to carry into effect the provisions of the Social Security Act as amended (42 U. S. C. 301-1305), including periodicals; purchase and exchange of lawbooks and books of reference; library membership fees or dues in organizations which issue publications to members only or to members at a lower price than to others, payments for which may be made in advance; alterations and repairs; purchase (not exceeding three), operation, maintenance, and repair of passenger-carrying automobiles; \$2,972,000.

If during the fiscal year 1946 or 1947 functions are transferred by the Federal Security Administrator from or between any of the said offices or bureaus, the Administrator may transfer from or between the appropriations herein made for salaries for the Social Security Board the amounts necessary for personal services in connection with the functions so transferred.

Not to exceed 5 per centum of any of the foregoing appropriations for salaries for the Social Security Board may, subject to the approval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, be transferred by the Administrator to any other of such appropriations, but no appropriation may be increased more than 5 per centum thereby.

None of the moneys appropriated by this Act to the Social Security Board or to the Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor for grants-in-aid of State agencies to cover, in whole or in part, the cost of operation of said agencies, including the salaries and expenses of officers and employees of said agencies, shall be withheld from the said agencies of any States which have established by legislative enactment and have in operation a merit system and classification and compensation plan covering the selection, tenure in office, and compensation of their employees, because of any disapproval of their personnel or the manner of their selection by the agencies of the said States, or the rates of pay of said officers or employees.



## OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR, FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

Salaries, Office of the Administrator, including personal services in the District of Columbia, \$195,659, of which \$9,700 is for personal services incident to the liquidation of the Civilian Conservation Corps in accordance with the applicable provisions under the head "Civilian Conservation Corps" in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1944, and the National Youth Administration in accordance with the applicable provisions under the head "National Youth Administration" in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1945: *Provided*, That of the sum herein appropriated the Administrator may expend not to exceed \$4,075 for temporary employment of persons, by contract or otherwise, for special services determined necessary by the Administrator, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes and the civil-service and classification laws.

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES, OFFICE OF COMMUNITY WAR SERVICES, FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

Community War Services: For all expenses necessary to enable the Federal Security Administrator to carry out the recreation activities under the provisions of Executive Order 8890, dated September 3, 1941, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; acceptance and utilization of voluntary and uncompensated services; printing and binding; maintenance, operation, and repair of passenger automobiles; and travel expenses; \$30,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall not be available for purposes other than liquidation after December 31, 1946.

Salaries, Division of Personnel Management, including personal services in the District of Columbia, \$126,000.

Salaries, Division of Service Operations, including personal services in the District of Columbia, \$279,617.

Salaries, Office of the General Counsel, including personal services in the District of Columbia, \$615,765.

Miscellaneous expenses, Office of Administrator: For miscellaneous expenses of the Office of the Administrator in the District of Columbia and elsewhere (except printing and binding) including \$500 for the liquidation of the Civilian Conservation Corps in accordance with the applicable provisions under the head "Civilian Conservation Corps" in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1944, and the National Youth Administration in accordance with the applicable provisions under the head "National Youth Administration" in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1945; examination of estimates for appropriations in the field; purchase and exchange of lawbooks, other books of reference, and periodicals; library membership fees or dues in organizations which issue publications to members only or to members at a lower price than to others, payment for which may be made in advance; and purchase (not to exceed two), operation, maintenance, and repair of passenger automobiles; \$70,000: *Provided*, That the Administrator may transfer to this appropriation from appropriations of the constituent organizations of the Federal Security Agency such sums as may be necessary to finance the purchase of duplicating materials required in performance of duplicating work for such constituent organizations, unused portions of which sums may,

at any time, be retransferred by the Administrator to the original appropriations.

Traveling expenses, Federal Security Agency: For traveling expenses (not appropriated for elsewhere) for the Federal Security Agency and all bureaus, boards, and constituent organizations thereof, including expenses, when specifically authorized by the Federal Security Administrator, of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the Federal Security Agency (not to exceed \$1,500 for the Office of the Administrator); and reimbursement, at not to exceed 5 cents per mile, for travel performed by employees of the Federal Security Agency in privately owned automobiles within the limits of their official stations; \$2,555,100: *Provided*, That all receipts from non-Federal agencies representing reimbursement for subsistence and other expenses of travel of employees of the Office of Education performing advisory functions to said agencies shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of this appropriation.

Printing and binding, Federal Security Agency: For printing and binding (not appropriated for elsewhere) for the Federal Security Agency and all bureaus, boards, and constituent organizations thereof, including the purchase of reprints of scientific and technical articles published in periodicals and journals, \$950,000.

Penalty mail costs: For deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail of the Federal Security Agency as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364), \$400,000.

Civilian war benefits: For all expenses necessary, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere and travel, to enable the Federal Security Administrator, in order to continue during the fiscal year 1947 the Civilian War Benefits program heretofore financed from the Emergency Fund for the President, to provide medical and hospital care (including prosthetic appliances and medical examinations) by contract without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, and money payments, to (a) civilians within the United States who have been injured as a result of enemy attack or of action to meet such attack or the danger thereof, or who have been injured while in the performance of their official duties as civilian defense workers, (b) civilians disabled as a result of illness, injury, or disease which occurred during detention by the enemy, and (c) the dependents within the United States of individuals injured or killed under circumstances described in clause (a) or (b) or reported as missing as a result of enemy action, \$158,000.

Civilian war assistance: For all expenses necessary, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, to enable the Federal Security Administrator, in order to continue during the fiscal year 1947 the Civilian War Assistance program heretofore financed from the Emergency Fund for the President, to provide (a) temporary aid (including medical care by contract, transportation, and other goods and services without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, and money payments) to citizens of the United States or their children under eighteen years of age who have been interned or stranded, and returned to the United States, or who have been evacuated from any area under the direction of the civil or military authorities of the United States, and (b) for temporary aid to and the return of civilians evacuated from the Philippine Islands



or Hawaii to the United States under the direction of the civil or military authorities of the United States during the period from December 7, 1941, to September 15, 1945, \$4,750,000, which amount may be expended by advances or grants of funds or otherwise, to such Federal or other agencies as the Administrator may designate.

In order that the Administrator may effectuate reorganization plans submitted and approved pursuant to the Reorganization Act of 1939, he may transfer to the foregoing appropriations under this title from funds available for administrative expenses of the constituent units of the Federal Security Agency such sums as represent a consolidation in the Office of the Administrator of any of the administrative functions of said constituent units: *Provided*, That no such transfer of funds shall be made unless the consolidation of administrative functions will result in a reduction of administrative salary and other expenses and such reduction is accompanied by savings in funds appropriated to the Federal Security Agency, which savings shall not be expended for any other purpose but shall be impounded and returned to the Treasury.

The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to transfer to the constituent organizations of the Federal Security Agency from appropriations for traveling expenses and printing and binding, Federal Security Agency, such amounts as the Administrator may request; amounts so transferred shall be set up on the books of the Treasury under suitable titles and shall be available for the same purposes and subject to the same limitations as the appropriations from which transferred: *Provided*, That balances of any amounts so transferred, or any part of such balances shall, upon request of the Administrator, be retransferred to the appropriations for traveling expenses and printing and binding, Federal Security Agency.

This title may be cited as the "Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1947".

### TITLE III—EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses: For all necessary administrative expenses of the United States Employees' Compensation Commission, including personal services and rent in the District of Columbia; lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals; fees and mileage of witnesses, including experts; contract stenographic reporting services; maintenance and repair of passenger automobiles; printing and binding, not to exceed \$25,000; and not to exceed \$15,000 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944; \$1,500,000: *Provided*, That section 3709, Revised Statutes, shall not apply to any purchase or service outside continental United States when the aggregate amount involved does not exceed \$500.

Employees' compensation fund: For the payment of compensation and other benefits and expenses (except administrative expenses authorized by law and accruing during the fiscal year 1947 or in any prior fiscal year), including payments to other Federal agencies for medical and hospital services pursuant to agreement approved by the Commission; the advancement of costs for enforcement of recoveries in third-party cases; rehabilitation expenses, including fees or other payments to other agencies of the United States and public or

private agencies, including individuals, for services or facilities rendered or furnished pursuant to agreement approved by the Commission; the furnishing of medical and hospital services and supplies, treatment, and funeral and burial expenses, including transportation and other expenses incidental to such services, treatment, and burial, to such enrollees of the Civilian Conservation Corps as were certified by the Director of such Corps as receiving hospital services and treatment at Government expense on June 30, 1943, and who are not otherwise entitled thereto as civilian employees of the United States, and the limitations and authority of the Act of September 7, 1916, as amended (5 U. S. C. 796), shall apply in providing such services, treatment, and expenses in such cases; \$11,100,000.

This title may be cited as the "Employees' Compensation Commission Appropriation Act, 1947".

#### TITLE IV—NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

Salaries: For three Board members of the National Labor Relations Board and other personal services of the Board in the District of Columbia and elsewhere necessary in performing the duties authorized by law, \$2,991,000.

Miscellaneous expenses: For all necessary expenses, other than salaries, of the National Labor Relations Board in performing duties authorized by law, including repairs and alterations; contract stenographic reporting services; reimbursement to employees, at not to exceed 3 cents per mile, for expenses of travel performed by them in privately owned automobiles within the limits of their official stations in the field; lawbooks; books of reference; and periodicals; \$895,000.

Penalty mail costs: For deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail of the National Labor Relations Board as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364), \$20,500.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the National Labor Relations Board \$163,000.

No part of the funds appropriated in this title shall be used in any way in connection with a complaint case arising over an agreement, or a renewal thereof, between management and labor which has been in existence for three months or longer without complaint being filed by an employee or employees of such plant: *Provided*, That, hereafter, notice of such agreement or a renewal thereof shall have been posted in the plant affected for said period of three months, said notice containing information as to the location at an accessible place of such agreement where said agreement shall be open for inspection by any interested person: *Provided further*, That these limitations shall not apply to agreements with labor organizations formed in violation of section 158, paragraph 2, title 29, United States Code: *Provided further*, That no part of the funds appropriated in this title shall be used by the National Labor Relations Board in any way in connection with the performance of the duties imposed upon it by the War Labor Disputes Act (50 U. S. C. App. 1501-11): *Provided further*, That no part of the funds appropriated in this title shall be available to organize or assist in organizing agricultural laborers, or



used in connection with investigations, hearings, directives, or orders concerning bargaining units composed of agricultural laborers as referred to in section 2 (3) of the Act of July 5, 1935 (49 Stat. 450) and as defined in section 3 (f) of the Act of June 25, 1938 (52 Stat. 1060).

This title may be cited as the "National Labor Relations Board Appropriation Act, 1947".

## TITLE V—NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

Salaries and expenses: For three members of the Board, and for other authorized expenditures of the National Mediation Board in performing the duties imposed by law, including contract stenographic reporting services; supplies and equipment; not to exceed \$200 for books of reference, and periodicals, \$300,000, of which amount not to exceed \$220,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

Penalty mail costs: For deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail of the National Mediation Board and the National Railroad Adjustment Board as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364), \$700.

Arbitration, emergency, and emergency panel boards: For necessary expenses of arbitration boards established under section 7 of the Railway Labor Act (45 U. S. C. 157), emergency boards appointed by the President pursuant to section 10 of said Act (45 U. S. C. 160), and boards appointed from the National Railway Labor Panel under Executive Order 9172, including compensation of members and employees of such boards in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; personal services in the District of Columbia to enable the Chairman of the Railway Labor Panel to perform his functions under Executive Order 9299; necessary transportation expenses of Board members to and from their homes or regular places of business, and \$6 per diem in lieu of subsistence on such days as they are actually engaged in performance of the duties of said boards; printing and binding of awards and proceedings and testimony relating thereto; contract stenographic reporting services; rent of quarters when suitable quarters cannot be supplied in any Federal building, \$110,000.

Printing and binding: For all printing and binding for the National Mediation Board, \$3,000.

## NATIONAL RAILROAD ADJUSTMENT BOARD

Salaries and expenses: For authorized expenditures of the National Railroad Adjustment Board, in performing the duties imposed by law, including contract stenographic reporting services and supplies and equipment, \$280,000, of which \$65,000 shall be available only for compensation, not in excess of \$50 per day, and expenses of referees; and not more than \$150,000 for other personal services.

Printing and binding: For all printing and binding for the National Railroad Adjustment Board, \$17,500.

This title may be cited as the "National Mediation Board Appropriation Act, 1947".

## TITLE VI—RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

**Salaries:** For personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere necessary in performing the duties imposed by law, \$2,171,000.

**Miscellaneous expenses (other than salaries):** For all necessary expenditures, other than salaries and printing and binding, of the Railroad Retirement Board in performing the duties imposed by law, including rent in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; traveling expenses, including not to exceed \$1,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the Board when specifically authorized by the Board; repairs and alterations; contract stenographic reporting services; supplies and equipment (including photographic equipment); not to exceed \$5,000 for lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals; and for payment in advance when authorized by the Board for library membership in organizations which issue publications to members only or to members at a price lower than to the general public; and operation, maintenance, and repair of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; \$500,000.

**Printing and binding:** For printing and binding for the Railroad Retirement Board, \$30,000.

**Penalty mail costs:** For deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail of the Railroad Retirement Board as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364), \$61,000.

**Railroad retirement account:** For an amount sufficient as an annual premium for the payments required under the Railroad Retirement Act, approved August 29, 1935, and the Railroad Retirement Act, approved June 24, 1937, and authorized to be appropriated to the railroad retirement account established under section 15 (a) of the latter Act, \$298,233,000, of which \$67,337,800 shall be immediately available: *Provided*, That such total amount shall be available until expended for making payments required under said retirement Acts, and the amount not required for current payments shall be invested by the Secretary of the Treasury in accordance with the provisions of said Railroad Retirement Act of June 24, 1937.

This title may be cited as the "Railroad Retirement Board Appropriation Act, 1947."

## TITLE VII—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 701. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit has not contrary to the provisions of this section engaged in a strike against the Government of the United States, is not a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or that such person does not



advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation contained in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

SEC. 702. This Act may be cited as the "Labor-Federal Security Appropriation Act, 1947".

Approved July 26, 1946.







